HARCOURT, BRACE AND HOWE, Inc.
PUBLISHERS
ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET · NEW YORK

MAR 5 1920

March 4, 1920.

Dear Dr. DuBois: MAR 5 1920

We are preparing the circular of "Darkwater " for you and for our own purposes. We should like to print a photograph of you in this circular. Will you please send us one?

Very truly yours,
Harcourt, Brace and Howe.

EKE

3/25/53

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
New York City.

1920

March 10, 1920.

Messrs Harcourt Brace & Howe,
1 West Forty-seventh Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

I thank you for the ten copies of Darkwater. I am sending you herewith, a photograph of myself which you asked for in your letter of March 4.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/25/20

HARCOURT, BRACE AND HOWE, Inc.
PUBLISHERS
ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET · NEW YORK

March 22, 1920.

MAR 23 1920

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Mr. DuBois:

Our records show sales of 1400 copies of "Darkwater" for the first three weeks after publication.

In accordance with the terms of our contract we enclose herewith check for royalty at $.20 per copy on this number of copies, amounting to $280.00.

Very truly yours,

Harcourt, Brace and Howe, Inc.

DCB

DCB-MGC

3/25/20

1921

1920

March 24, 1920.

Messrs. Harcourt, Brace & Howe,
1 West 47th Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

I thank you very much for the check of Two Hundred eighty Dollars ($280) which you have sent me on my royalties.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/25/57

[Harvard College] [1920]

HARVARD COLLEGE CLASS OF 1890

FOR PUBLICATION IN THE THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY REPORT

Report of W. E. B. DuBois

Address 70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Since 1915 I have continued my work as Editor of THE CRISIS magazine which has a circulation of one hundred thousand (1,000,000). I have also begun the publication of a magazine for colored children known as THE BROWNIES' BOOK. I have published "The Negro" in the Home University Library in 1915, and "Darkwater" a book of essays in 1920. After the armistice, I was sent to France to represent the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. While there I assembled a Pan African Conference with fifty delegates representing sixteen different Negro groups. This Conference made report to the Paris Conference concerning the future of Africa and its treatment of colored peoples.

44-7-5

44-7-4

Class Committee
Robert E. Faulkner
Eugene A. Darling
Frederick P. Cabot

Joseph W. Lund
Secretary

HARVARD COLLEGE

Class of 1890

Address Communications
to the Secretary
84 State Street
Boston, Mass.

Telephone Main 7048

Boston, Mass., March 30, 1920.

TO THE MEMBERS OF HARVARD COLLEGE CLASS OF 1890:

At present our Class Fund is a deficit of $5500., of which $1100. is carried on notes at the American Trust Company endorsed by certain members of the Class, and the balance is carried by individuals. This balance includes, among other items, $2000 on account of printing our Twenty-fifth Anniversary Report; $2000 for the Chief Marshal's lunch, etc.; and $400, expenses of the Class Committee between 1915 and the present time. The normal expenses of the Class amount to $100 to $150 a year, and we have no funds to meet these expenses.

3/25

We desire to print a report this spring and to raise sufficient funds to print this report, to establish a permanent fund of between three and four thousand dollars, the income or principal of which may be used by the Class Committee for Class expenses, and also to pay off our deficit mentioned above. To take care of all these items will require between $11,000 and $12,000.

The Class Committee, therefore, are sending this letter to all members of the Class and asking if they are willing to contribute for these purposes and, if so, if they will send a check for such contribution as they may be willing to make to E. A. Darling, Treasurer, 33 Concord Avenue, Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Contributions of any amount will be gratefully accepted. We cannot, however, expect large contributions from all members of the Class and it is evident that to raise the desired total, men who can afford to do so will have to contribute somewhat liberally.

We are,

Very truly yours,

Please reply, and make
checks payable to:-
E. A. Darling, Treasurer,
33 Concord Avenue,
Cambridge, Mass.

Robert E. Faulkner
Eugene A. Darling
Frederick P. Cabot
Class Committee

Joseph W. Lund,
Secretary.

[Harvard College]

Class Committee
Robert E. Faulkner
Eugene A. Darling
Frederick P. Cabot

Joseph W. Lund
Secretary

HARVARD COLLEGE

Class of 1890

Address Communications
to the Secretary
84 State Street
Boston, Mass.

Telephone Main 7048

1920

PRELIMINARY PROGRAMME

FOR THIRTIETH ANNIVERSARY REUNION

MONDAY, JUNE 21, TO FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1920.

Registration and General Information Headquarters for the Class will be at the Harvard Club of Boston.

It is hoped that the wives of members of the Class will be present at all occasions except the Class Dinner on Wednesday evening.

Sometime about the last of May you will receive a letter asking for definite information about your presence on the various dates, and also as to what tickets you will desire for Class Day, the Baseball Game, the train to New London, and the Harvard-Yale Race.

Monday, June 21st:-	Dinner at the Country Club, Brookline, at 7:00 P. M. Members of the Class and their wives.
Tuesday, June 22nd:-	In the morning, golf and tennis at the Oakley Country Club, Watertown. Luncheon for the members of the Class and their wives at the Oakley Country Club. Class Day Exercises at the Stadium at 4:00 P. M.
Wednesday, June 23rd:-	Harvard-Yale Baseball Game in the afternoon. Class Dinner at the Algonquin Club Wednesday evening.
Thursday, June 24th:-	Commencement
Friday, June 25th:-	Harvard-Yale Race at New London. The hour of this race and the time when trains will leave Boston and New York will be announced later.

Keep these dates on your calendar, and be sure to be present at the first event at the Country Club, Monday evening, June 21st, and at all following.

1920

New York, Apr-26-1920

Mr. W. E. B. Du. Bois in account with HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

% "The Crisis" 70 Fifth Ave. City.

ROYALTY STATEMENT—From Jan 1 to Dec-31-1919

TITLE OF BOOK.	On Hand. Jan 1	Received from Bindery since last statement.	Given away for advertising purposes.	Partly paid for by old books in Exchange.	On Hand. Dec 31	Already Paid 1919	Number of copies subject to Royalty.	Per Copy.	Total Amount.
The Negro.	207	499	2		356	169	179	.07½	13 43

3/25/93

Enclosed statement of charges -

Enclosed check for ✓ - - - 13 43

According to agreement, the balance $_____ due on royalty account will be remitted in sixty days.

☞ Please acknowledge receipt.

New

[illegible]hardt

The Crisis

New York City

IN ACCOUNT WITH **HARCOURT, BRACE AND HOWE, INC.**

1 WEST 47TH STREET

TERMS NET		CHARGES	CREDITS
1920			
Mar. 22	Royalty paid three months from date of publication, as agreed	280 00	
May 29	Author's Alterations	20 67	
		300 67	

251 x 15

HARCOURT, BRACE AND HOWE, Inc.
PUBLISHERS
ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET NEW YORK

Telephone: Bryant 6671
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

July 21, 1920

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for your letter and the suggestions for subtitles. The Austin Jenkins Company have taken "Twentieth Century Completion of Uncle Tom's Cabin," and have sent us their order for one thousand.

With all good wishes,

Sincerely yours,

A. W. Helms

3/25/26

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
The Crisis,
New York City.

HARCOURT, BRACE AND HOWE, Inc.
PUBLISHERS
ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET · NEW YORK

Telephone: Bryant 6671
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

September 7th, 1920.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Dee Bois:

We are sending you with our compliments a copy of "The Upward Path A Reader for Colored Children" which contains a selection which you kindly permitted us to use. We were very much pleased with the excellent material we found for this collection and whould be gratified if you would let us have any suggestions which you may feel disposed to offer regarding its distribution.

Yours very truly,

W. D. Howe

JD

3/25/60

ROYALTY STATEMENT

HARCOURT, BRACE AND HOWE, INC.

ACCOUNT WITH

W. E. Burghardt DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

NEW YORK October 25, 1920.

FOR THE SIX MONTHS
ENDING June 30, 1920.

TITLE	NUMBER SOLD	PRICE	COPIES SUBJECT TO ROYALTY	ROYALTY PER COPY	AMOUNT
Darkwater	2,564	2.00	2,564	.20	512.80
Printed sheets sold to England	500	.50	500	.05	25.00
					537.80
LESS CHARGES as per the enclosed statement					300.67
CHECK HEREWITH					118.57
BALANCE, PAYABLE IN 60 DAYS					118.56

3/25/23

I have examined the records upon which this royalty statement is based and the statement is approved.

W. C. Heaton
Public Accountant

[HARCOURT-BRACE]

1920

September 9, 1920.

Mr. W. D. Howe,
1 West 47th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Howe:

I thank you very much for the copy of "The Upward Path" and I shall be glad to give notice to it when it arrives.

You should make a campaign among the colored schools of the boarder states and of the south. The boarder states offer the best field, that is cities like Baltimore, Washington, Wilmington, Louisville, St. Louis, etc.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/MF

CLASS COMMITTEE
ROBERT E. FAULKNER
EUGENE A DARLING
FREDERICK P. CABOT

JOSEPH W. LUND
SECRETARY

HARVARD COLLEGE
CLASS OF 1890

ADDRESS COMMUNICATIONS
TO THE SECRETARY
84 STATE STREET
BOSTON, MASS.

TELEPHONE MAIN 7048

1920

FEBRUARY 16, 1920.

To the Members of the Class of 1890:

The Secretary regrets to advise you that it is customary to publish a Thirtieth Report, the appearance of which is supposed to synchronize with the reunion of the Class next June. It is, therefore, necessary for me to collect such information as I can for this purpose, and I enclose to you a sheet which I wish you would kindly fill out with a report of yourself. I sincerely hope that you will not regard this as a burden, and will do something more than fill in a perfunctory statement that you have nothing to add to the report of 1915. We want to make this report an interesting one, and I hope especially that any men who have taken any part in the prosecution of the war or of the Peace Treaty will send in a complete report of their doings and observations, and also a report of any military or civic services of their sons or daughters connected therewith.

In order that the report may get to the printer it is important that these replies should be received prior to March 15, and I should appreciate it if immediately upon receipt of this communication you will sit down and sign, seal and mail a reply thereto.

I am,

Very truly yours,

JOSEPH W. LUND,
Secretary.

[CASLEY HAYFORD]

Dr. W.E.B.Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

112, Croxted Road,
Dulwich, West,
S.E.21.

December 29th 1920.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I was very pleased to receive your letter of the 10th inst., and to note that you desired to have a strong representation of West Africans at the next Pan African Congress in Paris meeting in August next.

I dont think you can do better than to address our Congress officially in my care, when I shall use all my influence in recommending the proposal, which I personally think is a good one. I need hardly tell you that I have always looked forward to the time when representative and responsible members of our race could meet together upon a common platform for the discussion of common problems affecting us all, and I am sure I am not singular in this wish.

Our next Congress is timed to meet in March next. So if you will please address a letter to the Secretary of the National Congress of British West Africa c/o the Hon. Casley Hayford, Anona Chambers, Seccondee, Gold Coast, I will in due course get it submitted for the consideration of the Congress.

With every good wish for the coming year,

Yours very sincerely,

Casley Hayford

-[MAYFORD]

112, Croxted Road,
Dulwich, West,
S.E.21.
December 29th 1920.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

In continuation of my other letter, I am sending you herewith copies of the memorandum ofthe case, the petition, the resolutions, our interview with the League of Nations Union, and the Christmas Number of the African Times and Orient Review, which will give you a full and detailed account of the work we are doing here, with respect to a measure of control in the affairs of West Africa. I daresay it will be possible for you to deal with the matter in the Crisis.

I am sending you presently a short summary of my career with a photograph as I understand you may wish to deal with the metter in your paper.

We in West Africa are studying with careful attention the great strides that our brethren in America are making towards liberty, and we cannot but hope that it will be possible in the future for mutual co-operation.

Yours sincerely,
Casely Hayford

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
Room 622,
70, Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

3/21/20

NATIONAL CONGRESS OF BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

Report

— OF —

the Proceedings of a Meeting held in London between the League of Nations Union and the Delegates of the National Congress of British West Africa.

Issued by the direction of the London Committee of the National Congress of British West Africa.

March, 1920

W. E. B. Du Bois

Sweet and Law Press, Ltd., Law Printers, Holborn, W.C.

1920 H

32-40-25

[1920]

Memorandum

— OF —

the CASE of the NATIONAL CONGRESS of BRITISH WEST AFRICA, for a Memorial to His Majesty the King Emperor in Council.

W. E. B. Du Bois

W. E. B. Du Bois

32-40-4

Africa

141.

MEMORANDUM of the case of the National Congress of British West Africa for a Memorial based upon the Resolutions to be presented to His Majesty the King Emperor in Council through the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for the Colonies, March 1920, pp 1-3

MARCH, 1920

1. In presenting the case for the franchise for the different colonies composing British West Africa, namely, The Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Nigeria, it is important to remember that each of these colonies is at present governed under the Crown Colony System. By that is meant that the power of selecting members for the legislative councils is in the Governor of each colony and not dependable upon the will of the people through an elective system.

2. For a long time in the history of each of these colonies the anomaly of the nomination of members to the legislative council by the Governors and not by the people electing their own representatives has struck the inhabitants of each community, and now and again representations have been made with a view to remedying the disability.

3. Up to the beginning of the present year (1920), there had been no improvement in the situation with the result that in March 1920 a Conference of Africans of British West Africa was held at Accra, the Capital of the Gold Coast Colony, at which were present the representatives of each of the four colonies composing British West Africa. Herewith attached is (1) a printed copy of the list of the delegates to the Conference marked A. (2) Group photographs showing the Conference in session and otherwise together marked B. (3) Copy of the programme of the subjects discussed at the different sessions of the Conference marked C.

4. At the inaugural meeting of the Conference, presided over by the Hon. T. Hutton-Mills, who for twelve years was a member of the Gold Coast Legislative Council, there were present, the Deputy Governor of the Gold Coast Colony, the Acting Chief Justice and other prominent officials. Herewith is submitted a copy of the inaugural address of the President together with the supporting speeches of the Vice President the Hon. Mr. Casely Hayford (Gold Coast), Mr. Fred W. Dove (Sierra Leone), Mr. E. F. Small (The Gambia), the Very Rev. Patriarch J. G. Campbell and Mr. Essien Offiong (Nigeria), and other representative delegates together marked D. On that occasion the Deputy Governor spoke encouragingly of the movement, and expressed a hope that the result would be something "racy of the "soil."

33-40-5

X

5. A reference to the programme of the subjects discussed will show the various topics of importance that came under the consideration of the Congress. Before the rise of the Conference it resolved itself into the National Congress of British West Africa as a permanent official body for the purpose of representing constitutionally British West African needs, political and otherwise. At each of the sessions an opportunity was given for the full discussion of the particular subjects under consideration, and upon the same being fully debated, resolutions arising out of the discussions were passed, a copy of which is also hereunto enclosed and marked E.

6. It will be noticed that the first resolution deals with legislative (including municipal) reforms and the granting of the franchise and administrative reforms with particular reference to equal rights and opportunities, which was led by the Hon. Mr. Casely Hayford, M.B.E., M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law.

7. The first submission with respect to this particular resolution is that in the demand for the franchise by the people of British West Africa, it is not to be supposed that they are asking to be allowed to copy a foreign institution. On the contrary, it is important to notice that the principle of electing representatives to local councils and bodies is inherent in all the systems of British West Africa. According to African institutions every member of a community belongs to a given family with its duly accredited head, who represents that family in the village council, naturally composed of the heads of the several families. Similarly in a district council the different representatives of each village or town would be appointed by the different villages and towns, and so with the Provincial Council until, by the same process, we arrive at the Supreme Council, namely, the State Council, presided over by the Paramount Chief.

8. Again, according to the African System no Headman, Chief, or Paramount Ruler has any inherent right to exercise jurisdiction unless he is duly elected by the people to so represent them. This, coupled with the facts in the preceding paragraph stated, makes the African system essentially a democratic one, and the appointment to political office depends entirely upon the election and the will of the people.

9. From the foregoing it is obvious that a system by which the Governor of a Crown Colony nominates whom he thinks proper to represent the people is considered by them as a great anomaly and constitutes a grievance and a disability which they now request should be remedied. Hence the constitutional agitation in the past, as in the present, for a change in the constitution of British West Africa so as to enable the people in the future to elect their own representatives to the Legislative Councils of the different colonies.

10. It will be observed in paragraph 2 of the resolutions under consideration that it is not proposed to disturb the Executive Council as at present composed. As regards the Legislative Council, however, a radical change is desired so that one-half of its members shall be nominated by the Crown and the other half elected by the people to deal with legislation generally. A further radical reform is the institution of a House of Assembly, composed of the members of the Legislative Council together with six other financial representatives elected by the people, who shall have the power of imposing taxes and of discussing freely and without reserve the items on the Annual Estimates of revenue and expenditure prepared by the Governor in the Executive Council and approving of them. The unofficial elective reform herein proposed includes both European and African representation.

11. As to the matter of the method of election, it is explained in paragraph 3 of the resolutions that it shall be through such local groups as may be found most convenient and expedient, and that where indigenous institutions had not provided a ready means of ascertaining the will of the people, other qualifying methods for voting, such as property or an educational standard, shall be resorted to. It is, however, suggested that in ascertaining groups, consideration shall be given to the most natural and scientific aggregations. In this connection it may be submitted that if in India and Ceylon, to give one or two instances, no difficulty has been found as regards the method of election, no more can there be any difficulty in Africa with the peoples' natural mode of election as above indicated.

12. Before leaving the point under consideration, attention may be drawn to what is stated in "Gold Coast Native Institutions" on page 164: "Legislation to be effectual, must be with the Chiefs "in a representative legislative assembly. Any important measure "affecting the people must be passed with the consent and the "direct co-operation of the Chiefs themselves. If the policy of the "Government had been based upon this principle there would be no "need to-day for this work. What the country requires most "urgently to-day is a National Assembly wherein all sections of the "community will be adequately represented. That is the funda-"mental element of progress, the reform at which all right-thinking "men must directly aim." This was written seventeen years ago; and as has been explained above, by the African system of representation even the Chiefs are the mere representatives of the people in a democratic system.

13. Attention may be drawn to an important debate in the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast on the subject of the franchise. Said the Hon. Major-General Grey:—"The people of the "colony not a great many years ago did not know what transpired. "It was only after many rows that the unofficial members were

"lucky enough, as I have said, to put their views forward. All that "has been changed since your Excellency has been in the colony and "I am sure that if the policy you have introduced is continued by "yourself and your successors the remarks of the native unofficial "members and their suggestions about members being allowed to be "chosen by the people will receive due consideration. There is no "doubt that this colony and the natives of the colony are not going "to stand still. The time is bound to come when there will be a very "loud cry for elective representation. I think it is the duty of the "Government to foresee that call and when the time comes allow the "necessary steps to have some if not all the members elected. "Speaking personally, as one of the European unofficial Members, "I should not mind if unofficial members were elected. I am sure "that the time will come when there will be a larger assembly than "the present one. I do not want the same state of affairs as obtained "in the past and a repetition of the old agitation."

14. It is important to notice that at the inaugural meeting of the Conference at Accra emphasis was laid in the speech of the Vice-President that the people of British West Africa, in seeking for an effective voice in the administration of affairs, were not seeking for an advantage for themselves alone, but also for the European mercantile and other interests in the colonies by whose enterprise economic development had hitherto been possible. It is desired, therefore, to associate fully the claims of the European Mercantile community of British West Africa with those of the African peoples themselves.

15. Continuing to quote from the said debate, the Honourable Mr. T. Hutton-Mills said:—

"I am taking this opportunity to record a few experiences "regarding the position of the native unofficial member of the "Legislative Council; I crave the liberty to speak chiefly of my "own personal experiences. The fact that the native unofficial "member is selected by the Governor of the Colony and "recommended for appointment is apparently looked upon with "suspicion by some of the people who deem him a favourite of the "Governor; and it is presumed that when he acts on the Council it "is difficult for him to remember that he has been invited there to "serve the interests of the people loyally but fearlessly. He has "also to bear in mind, at any rate I am inclined to think so, that the "Government in selecting a native to come and serve on this Council "was to some extent giving him a chance to support Government "measures. It therefore becomes a rather trying and an invidious "position for the unofficial member nominated by Government and "not elected by the people. It may be conceded that the people, as "is natural, do not admit him to the standing of an elected member "and representative of them. His views, his opinions, however

"candid and however useful, are subject to this stigma and are "invariably not accepted at their true valuation. On the other "hand, if it becomes his duty to discharge himself conscientiously "on matters which appear to him to be unsafe, inimical to native "interests, he appears to take a stand against the Government and "its measures but, nevertheless, he feels that he has done service "which may not be entirely appreciated by all the natives."

Said the Hon. Mr. Casely Hayford:—

"I remember reading years ago that a Member of this Council "representing the firm, at the head of which is now the present "Senior Unofficial Member, asked that an amendment that was "about to be made by him might be seconded by an official Member, "if it were possible. I do not know whether this request was "granted or not, but we have moved far in advance of those days. "On this Council we have at least eight Unofficial Members, and "this is due to Your Excellency to whom the Colony is grateful. I "desire to say this, Sir, and to emphasise our gratitude. I may, "however, say that it is the distinct hope of every inhabitant of this "Colony that we shall have a still more direct and popular "representation of the people of this Colony than is the case at the "present time. I must say that in the reconstruction-time ahead "of us there is sure to be a lot of capital invested in this Colony and "there are sure to be a number of people——pioneers——who will "try to open up the country and who must have a voice in the "Government of the country. In the same way, the people, whose "labours will enable the pioneers to make headway at all ought to "receive direct and fuller representation. I am in great hope that "though we have achieved so much, we shall not stand there but go "still further afield until we have a full representative Assembly, "representative of all interests and all claims."

The Hon. Mr. E. J. P. Brown said:—

"I now come to the important question of elective represent- "ation to which reference has been made by the Hon. Mr. Casely "Hayford. The feeling in the country is, Sir, that an Unofficial "Member is a Government nominee, and that however honest and "well-directed his intentions may be he is not looked upon as the "peoples' representative because they do not elect him to the "Council. Naturally enough they have little or no confidence in his "representation. Many reasons have been given against elective "representation and one I have heard is 'the country is not united; "'it is divided into many factions, and feuds quarrels and disputes "'among them are so rife that the idea of giving them the right to "'elect their own men to the Council is not feasible. I think, Sir, "that that view may now be dispensed with, for though some "grounds exist for some of these reasons, unfriendly Chiefs, "tribesmen and factions have always met on common ground and

"taken united action in safeguarding their immemorial rights and "customs. I think, Sir, that the people should not be prejudged "without a fair trial. It will certainly conduce to the well-being of "the country if Unofficial Members are made to take their seats on "the Council at the will of the people. I apprehend, Sir, that the "argument will be put forward that the people are incapable of "selecting men best fitted for the work of representation. I may "refer Your Excellency to Ceylon where out of ten unofficial "members four are selected by the people and the rest are appointed "by the Government. I feel sure, Sir, that if the present number "of aboriginal unofficial members is allowed to be selected and "returned to the Council by the people, it will be one step forward "in representative government." (See issue number 3 Gold Coast Colony Legislative Council Debates Session 1918-1919, pages 218-222) Similar quotations could be made from the Debates of other British West African Colonies.

Attention may be drawn to the Resolution of the Select Committee of the House of Commons which sat in 1865 to the effect following:—

"That the object of our policy should be to encourage in the "Natives the exercise of those qualities which may render it "possible for us more and more to transfer to them the adminis-"tration of all the Governments with a view to our ultimate "withdrawal."

16. As showing how the people suffer under the Crown Colony System, attention is invited to the passing of the Palm Kernels Ordinance, which was forced through the Legislative Councils of the British West African Colonies by the use of the official majority. It may be stated that the Government had in a previous Administration invited the views of both the Executive and Legislative Council Members of the Gold Coast upon the measure, and almost unanimously they had returned the view that the bill was undesirable in the interests of the people; and it is significant that in this view Sir Hugh Clifford, the then Governor of the Gold Coast, acquiesced. And these were His Excellency's conclusions:

"1. That any artificial restriction of the markets for the "raw produce of the Gold Coast, or of the sources whence she "can most cheaply draw her supplies of manufactured goods "will be detrimental to her interests.

"2. That Great Britain and her Allies cannot consume the "total annual cocoa-crop of the Gold Coast, and that this product "should, therefore, be definitely excluded from the category of "articles which are to be ear-marked for their exclusive use.

"3. That the imposition of a differential duty upon "products of the oil palm exported from this Colony to Germany

"will affect the local industry very adversely; and that the "producing population of the Gold Coast should not be "required to pay, by lower prices and by a restricted market, "for a policy the adoption of which may benefit British or "Allied manufacturers, but which cannot fail seriously to "injure their interests.

"4. That the minerals produced in the Gold Coast can "easily be retained in exclusively British Possession and "under exclusively British control; and that this should be done.

"5. That the exclusion from this Colony of imports of "enemy origin after the war will be to the disadvantage of "the local consumer, and will not necessarily or materially "increase the volume of trade with the United Kingdom.

32-40-8

"6. That the development of the resources of a Crown "Colony should be left as far as possible to private enterprise, "which should not be stimulated by Government subsidies or "any similar expedient; the task of the Administration, in "this connection, being to open up the country and to render its "wealth accessible by means of public works.

"7. That, in order to enable the Government of the Crown "Colonies more efficiently to perform these duties, steps should "be taken to issue the loans, floated by them with the sanction "of the Secretary of State, under a formal guarantee from the "Imperial Treasury.

"8. That, if possible, an attempt should be made to release "the sea communications of the Crown Colonies from "monopolistic control.

"9. And that financial assistance should be granted by "Government for the encouragement of scientific and technical "research.

"In conclusion, I should like to say that, though the questions "at issue have been dealt with in this Despatch exclusively from the "point of view of the Crown Colonies, and especially, of course, "from that of the Gold Coast, I do not wish to be understood as "ignoring the school of thought which holds that the Tropical "Dependencies of the Empire should be required to submit to "material sacrifice in the interests of the United Kingdom in "return for the protection afforded to them. I contend, however, "that, as matters stand at present, the United Kingdom already "obtains a very material return from her Crown Colonies. The "bulk of their trade is with her; and I submit that the adoption of "any policy which is calculated to depress that trade, or to retard "the development of her Tropical Dependencies cannot fail, in the

"long run, to react no less unfavourably upon the United Kingdom "herself through her commercial interests even though the latter "may stand to gain some immediate direct advantage from the "action taken."

And this is what the Hon. Mr. Casely Hayford wrote:—

"I believe it is generally conceded that any export duties "imposed in this country eventually fall upon the producers and "lead to depressed prices, which have the effect of discouraging "production and, in extreme cases, killing industry altogether."

"If export duties are to be imposed in this country for the "benefit of Imperial trade, the question naturally arises, who really "benefits by such imposition, and who suffers by it? If by the "imposition other members of the Empire, including Allies, are "able to buy in a free market outside this country, then obviously, "the dealers in such free market benefit without any corresponding "gain to this country or loss on their part and, as has been properly "pointed out by Mr. Mitchell in his Memorandum, it is not at all "certain that the taxed produce will not eventually find itself in "neutral and even enemy hands. This is obvious since the raw "material in its different stages of preparation to the finished "article may change hands several times. The gain, therefore, to "Imperial and Allied trade by such imposition is much doubtful."

"To come to the special case of cocoa, any imposition of export "duty thereupon of a permanent nature in favour of Imperial and "Allied purchasers will have a most detrimental effect upon "economic progress of this country and discourage absolutely any "fresh enterprises. The present state of the cocoa trade "demonstrates abundantly what has been advanced. Before the "war, I understand, subject to correction, that cocoa was sold in "the local market at something like 30/- a load of 60 lbs. Since the "war and the raising of Railway freight of cocoa and the imposition "of an export duty, prices have steadily had a downward tendency "until, in some parts, it is said to have gone below 10/- a load of "60 lbs. What has happened is simple. The Purchaser has taken "care to recoup himself and ensure a profit by cutting down the "prices. This is made possible by a combination among the "purchasers, who command the situation, and against whom the "producer has no remedy, since he cannot preserve his cocoa "indefinitely, and there is no outside authority which can command "a fair adjustment of prices. This raises the issue that these export "duties have the tendency of benefiting a ring of purchasers at the "expense of the producer with no corresponding advantage to "general Imperial or Allied trade. For it is apparent that if the "local output is discouraged to the advantage of a combine, it "cannot benefit general Imperial or Allied trade, remembering

"always that the smaller dealer is easily squeezed out. So that "unless the Government of the British Empire and the Allied "Governments can provide some sanction against the unfair and "undue forcing down of prices, these export duties must prove "detrimental to producers and may discourage altogether Native "industry."

The Honourable Mr. J. M. Parker wrote:—

"With reference to reserving our exports for the British "Empire and her Allies, I consider that our exports should have a "free market, and that it would be against the interests of the "Colony to close enemy market to our products. The one exception "to this is Palm Kernels, and the principle of imposing an export "duty on shipments of Palm Kernels to places outside the British "Empire has already been approved, but this is done with the "object of transferring what was a German monopoly before and "making it a British monopoly, and the Kernels are likely to have "as good a market amongst British crushing firms as formerly "amongst German crushing firms. With cocoa in which the Gold "Coast is mainly interested, if the market is restricted the price will "be affected."

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The Hon. Nana Ofori Atta, Paramount Chief of Akim Abuakawa wrote:—

"In my opinion, a tax on products to Enemy Countries will "benefit the exporter but fall on the producer."

The Hon. Mr. E. J. P. Brown wrote:—

"If British Merchants in England and Allied Countries desire "to deal with enemy and neutral countries in such products, the "weight of any resultant taxation must be made to fall on dealers "on the other side and not on those on this side."

The Colonial Secretary wrote:—

"If existing conditions do not ensure fairness to the manu- "facturer then the logical course would appear to be for the burden "of an artificial stimulus to be shared between the producer and the "consumer. Under the proposed legislation the manufacturer and "the West African exporter stand to gain. The consumer may "remain where he is, but the producer in the Gold Coast at any rate "will almost certainly lose. If this is not so, i.e., if the expansion of "markets is to prevent the producer losing, then the necessity for the "artificial stimulus is not apparent. If there is a necessity for such "a stimulus it should, in my opinion, be imposed in such a manner "that the consumer as well as the producer will contribute to the "cost.

"For the reasons thus very inadequately set out above, I should "like to see the case for the Bill explained more fully before I have "to undertake the responsibility of commending it to the Legisla- "tive Council. In its present form it will please nobody—not the "merchant, because of the impracticability of getting crushing "certificates, not the native unofficial and the officials, because it "seems certain to kill an industry already depressed, but one which, "if left alone after the war, might revive again. In this connection "I would draw attention to the questions asked in the Legislative "Council on 23rd October by Mr. Casely Hayford in which he "hinted at the desirability of affording 'this country'—by which he "means the 'aboriginal producer'—an opportunity of representing "its views at any Conference that may be called upon the matter "before its interests are affected by the proposed scheme."

And the Governor, in his covering despatch, placed on record the following memorable words:—

"In these circumstances, I feel it my duty to record my firm "conviction that the imposition of the proposed export tax will go "a long way towards bringing about the final extinction of the "industry; and having regard to the peculiar circumstances of this "Colony, I would earnestly plead for its exemption from the "provisions of the proposed legislation."

17. Subsequently, however, upon the matter being referred to the Colonial Office, instructions went out that the Bill should be passed in any case, with the result that a subsequent Administration passed the Ordinance over the heads of the Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council, and notwithstanding a strong and solemn protest on their part. (See Minutes of the Legislative Council and Sessional papers, Session 1917-1918, pages 83-155).

18. These things being so, that is to say, the people having their own natural representative system and the Government assuming the power of passing measures against the solid vote of the members of the Legislative Council, nominated by Government and who are put forward by Government as representing the people, it is a standing grievance that in the interest of the people the time has come when this particular disability should be removed. It has become imperative, therefore, now for the people by constitutional agitation to bring home to the British Government the absolute necessity of removing such disability and granting the franchise to the people of British West Africa.

19. An important consideration comes under the head of the urgent necessity there is of separating Judicial functions from those of the Executive. By that is meant that at the present moment in British West Africa it is the practice to appoint to judicial offices

Europeans who have not received any legal training and who are not competent to exercise judicial functions. It is urgently required that in the future Executive Officers should be strictly confined to executive work and not suffered to meddle with judicial functions.

20. As to this it may be noted what takes place to-day in the Colony of Nigeria and other parts of British West Africa in the administration of justice.

21. As recently as October 1st, 1914, the Provincial Courts Ordinance (Nigeria) was enacted, whereby in each of the twenty-two provinces in the Protectorate of Nigeria a Provincial Court had been established which exercises complete jurisdiction over all Africans throughout the provinces. These courts have no jurisdiction whatever over European subjects of the British Crown, resident in any of the provinces; but even African British subjects, not born in the Colony, come within the jurisdiction of the Provincial Courts by virtue only of their colour.

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22. From the date of the cession of Lagos to the British Crown in 1861 to the year 1913 the present Colony of Nigeria and the southern provinces were distinct from the thirteen provinces of northern Nigeria, the Government being administered by different Governors under different laws. But since the amalgamation of Northern and Southern Nigeria in 1914, by that somewhat extraordinary piece of legislation the "Provincial Courts Ordinance" the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court has been curtailed considerably and transferred, as it were, to the newly created Provincial Courts, one of the prominent features of which is "that in no course "or matter before a Provincial Court shall the employment of any "legal practitioner be allowed." This is unquestionably an undesirable denial of the time-honoured rights of all British subjects, their colour notwithstanding. And a graver objection to the Provincial Courts Ordinance is the fact that even in the case of an African charged with murder involving the penalty of death, he is denied the liberty of employing counsel to defend him before a young or inexperienced resident, who is untrained and unlearned in law and sits as Judge of the Provincial Court from whose decision it is hardly possible for an appeal to be brought before the Supreme Court, as these Judges of the Provincial Courts seldom are in the position to furnish parties concerned with a copy of the notes of evidence taken by them.

23. It may be further noted that, whereas the Supreme Courts in all their grades do administer British Laws with the aid of legal practitioners, the Provincial Courts, presided over generally not by qualified legal men as Judges, superseded the Supreme Court in the twenty-two provinces of the Protectorate of Nigeria since 1914. In these Courts, British subjects are not allowed to be defended by

counsel in criminal and civil cases, and barristers and solicitors are restricted from practising or appearing.

24. The Commissioners or Judges are European officials without any legal training who preside over these courts in which they are supposed to administer English law or modifications imposed by special local Ordinances. These officials or Provincial judges are "Political Officers" by their substantive appointments, and consequently they are not absolutely independent of the control of the Executive as they ought to be in the interests of strict justice.

25. These Officials, in presiding over the Provincial Courts, are both Judge and Jury and practically prosecutors, as they have in many cases to prepare and inquire into cases coming before them in their initial stages.

26. If the ancient and well-established principle of British justice remains the same, that is to say, a man is considered innocent until his guilt be proved, and that the utmost precaution must be taken in order to prevent an innocent man from being wrongly condemned, then the Provincial Courts of Nigeria are not British in principle, for in them and in their system an accused person is deprived of every advantage and privilege of defending himself which are known and recognised in the administration of British justice.

28. Wherefore the Congress presses for the appointment of duly qualified and experienced legal men to judicial appointments in British West Africa no matter how high the emolument might be. It also presses for the appointment of African Barristers of experience, many of whom as jurists and legislative Councillors are found along the West Coast, to appointments on the judicial bench as well as other judicial appointments. The Congress contends that there are African legal men of experience capable of holding any judicial office in British West Africa. It may be mentioned that in Sierra Leone years ago the late Hon. Sir Samuel Lewis, Knight, C.M.G., an African, held the appointment of acting Chief Justice; the late Mr. J. Renner Maxwell of Oxford University, an African, held the office of Chief Magistrate of the Gambia, which was equivalent then to the office of Chief Justice; that His Honour the late Mr. Justice Francis Smith, an African, was the Senior Puisne Judge of the Gold Coast, and on several occasions held the appointment of Acting Chief Justice; that the late Mr. James A. McCarthy, an African, was for many years the Queen's Advocate of Sierra Leone, which was then equivalent to the post of Attorney General, and on many occasions acted as Chief Justice of that Colony. Subsequently he became the Solicitor General of the Gold Coast, and acted as Puisne Judge on several occasions in that Colony.

Further, the late Sir Conrad Reeves, an African, was the Chief Justice of Jamaica for many years. Therefore it is no new thing to suggest that worthy Africans should be admitted to the highest judicial offices in the judicial service of British West Africa. It is worthy of note that so pronounced is the forensic ability of the African legal practitioner, generally a barrister of one of the Inns of Court in London, that they usually control all the practice in British West Africa and the percentage of European practitioners is hardly three.

29. The Congress also presses for a United Appeal Court in which judges from the United Kingdom would proceed periodically to British West Africa to hear all appeal cases, criminal or civil, such judges to be liberally remunerated from the revenues of the four British West African Colonies. It also submits that West Africans, as British subjects, should have the right of being tried by their peers, and requests as of right the abandonment of the iniquitous practice of trying accused persons with assessors and the abandonment of the Assessors Ordinance, which makes it possible for an accused person to be convicted notwithstanding the opinion of the assessors.

30. It is submitted that the present system of the Appeal Court, as constituted for Civil cases, when a Judge sits as President on his own decision, is, as stated before the Judges at a recent Appeal Court in Sierra Leone by the Hon. Mr. A. J. Shorunkeh Sawyerr, M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law, "a tremendous farce."

31. The Congress is satisfied with the British Common and Statute laws, and the inhabitants of West Africa are prepared to be governed by them; but presses for the discontinuance of the Criminal Code on the ground that it introduces new offences not such by the English Common or Statute Laws. The Congress also advocates the abolition of such objectionable ordinances as:—

The Unsettled District Ordinance.

The Collective Fines Ordinance.

The Assessors Ordinance.

The Provincial Courts Ordinance.

The Criminal Law Procedure Amendment Ordinance 1919.

It claims the right in all cases for Africans to be defended by Counsel as British citizens, and abhors the method of being tried and convicted without being represented by Counsel. For the foregoing and other reasons, the Congress claims and advocates the

judicial reforms herein mentioned on the lines of the attached resolutions before referred to.

32. It is regrettable to have to submit that the West African Civil Service is burdened with invidious distinctions in appointing men to offices, and the Congress claims and demands that in the future such discrimination should be avoided and appointments made to depend on merit and not by reason of colour, race or creed. And in this relation, it is important to remember the Proclamation of her late Majesty Queen Victoria,—"And it is Our further will "that, as far as may be, Our subjects of whatever race or creed, be "freely and impartially admitted to office in Our Service, the duties "of which they may be qualified by their education, ability and "integrity duly to discharge."

33. Attention may now be drawn to the establishment of Municipal Corporations with full power of local self-Government in each principal town of the British West African Colonies, which is dealt with in paragraph 6 of the resolutions under consideration. It is suggested that of the members of such Municipal Corporation four-fifths should be elected by the rate-payers and one-fifth nominated by the Government, and that such elected and nominated members shall have the power of electing the Mayor of the Corporation, who, however, must be an elected member. It may be noted that in the Colonies of the Gold Coast and Nigeria, although the principle of election to the town councils is recognised by Government, yet so unsatisfactory is the system that a Government majority is generally secured, and the President of the Council is ex-officio a Government officer.

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34. With reference to Sierra Leone, an apology for a municipality exists in Free Town, which is the only town in West Africa with a Mayor and Corporation. In parenthesis, there is submitted a letter from the Mayor of Free Town, marked (F.) with reference to the present delegation, and as a recognition of its representative capacity in British West Africa.

35. The Government finding that the people of Sierra Leone were keen upon carrying out a perfect system of sanitation in Free Town, wrested the sanitary department from the functions of the Corporation. It is regrettable to state that the sanitation which at present exists in Free Town is far from satisfactory and is a disgrace to civilisation. In effect the Municipal Council in Free Town may be said to exist mainly for the purpose of collecting rates and taxes and lighting the streets. The Waterworks branch of this Department, which is ably managed by competent Africans, brings in a large revenue to the Corporation. The Government has legislated to withhold the disbursements by the Corporation of this particular

revenue, except for the specific waterworks concerned. The subsidy the Government gave the Municipality has also been withdrawn, and it is impossible to believe, although it is a fact, that the local government has its buildings supplied with water from the Corporation for which it pays nothing, whilst the Municipality is not exempted from the payment of import duties on goods for the use of the Corporation.

36. At one time the Government as above mentioned granted a subsidy to the Free Town municipality which has now been withdrawn. In this connection, it may be pointed out that it is recommended by the Congress that the revenue of Municipal Corporations in the British West African Colonies should consist of the usual town or local rates and taxes, and a substantial subvention from the general revenue of each colony; but that the fact of such subvention should in no way form a reason for the general government to take any part in the work of the Municipal Corporation, such subvention being regarded as the contribution of the general government towards works of general utility in a town, which but for the creation of the municipal corporation, it would have of itself have taken up. It may be explained under this head that a good many of the important towns in British West Africa have not yet received that measure of attention by way of municipal institutions, and that since the payment by the people heretofore of duties and other customs to Government has been suggested, to a certain extent, as being justified by the undertaking by Government of works of public utility, it stands to reason that upon the institution of municipal corporations on the liberal lines now suggested, Government should continue to grant subventions for the carrying out of such works of general utility. Otherwise it would mean that Government would still collect these customs duties and relegate the major portion of the work in respect of which these customs duties are collected to the Corporation, who would then be required to meet them by rates and taxes which would not in any way be adequate.

37. Under the head of education, with particular reference to a West African University, it is only necessary to say that the resolutions indicate the present educational status of British West Africa and the breadth of view of its intelligentsia.

38. In dealing with the resolutions which come under "Alien Problems" with particular reference to the Syrian question, it is necessary to draw particular attention to the attempt on the part of one or more of the British West African Governments to discriminate between the aboriginal inhabitants of the several colonies. It is pointed out by the Congress that the inhabitants of the several Colonies of British West Africa are not aliens or foreigners to one another, and it advocates the avoidance of all

discriminating Ordinance in that relation. It is also submitted that the time has arrived for the introduction of emigration laws throughout British West Africa so as to keep out undesirable aliens.

39. With regard to the Syrian Question, the Congress is of the opinion that His Majesty's Government should be approached with the view of considering whether these Syrians are not "undesirables" and a menace to the good Government of the land, and therefore should not be repatriated from the West African Colonies.

40. From the evidence which came before the Conference it was clear that of recent years the Syrians in Sierra Leone by their trade methods had caused the community to suffer to the extent of bringing up the price of ordinary food stuffs so high as to bring starvation to the door of many members of the community.

It is well known that the members of the Syrian community were in the habit of cornering all food products to the extent of buying up whole farms before the crops were ready to be harvested, the effect of this being that rice, which at one time was sold at 3d. a cup, under the unwholesome influence of this regrettable practice on the part of the Syrian community, rose up to 1/- a cup or more, and thus formed a cause of great grievance to the general community of Sierra Leone. Feeling, indeed, had gone so high as to have resulted in the outbreak of riots, and as the tendency of these Syrians in their methods of trade is more or less the same throughout British West Africa, it is submitted that the time has come for seriously considering the question whether they are not undesirable aliens, and whether they should not come within the purview of any emigration Ordinance that may be passed. A copy of the Sierra Leone Memorial is hereto attached marked "G".

41. It is unnecessary in this Memorandum to deal with resolutions under the head "Commercial Enterprise, with particular references to (A) The Scheme of the Empire Resources Development Committee, (B) Banking, (C) Shipping"; except that it might be said that they show the stage in economical development arrived at by British West Africa and the place which British West Africans expect and claim in such development.

42. It is necessary, however, to deal specifically with the scheme of the Empire Resources Development Committee, and it is to be pointed out with great emphasis that it is regrettable that in these enlightened days it should have been possible for a body of British public men to have inaugurated a scheme which would have the tendency of reducing the British West African Colonies to the conditions which prevailed in pre-war German Colonies where the African was reduced to a wage-earner on his own soil for the benefit of European exploiters.

43. It is important to note that in British West Africa the lands are the lands of the people, and that there is no interest so important to them, and which every West African is prepared to protect to the utmost, as his lands. As to this, said His Excellency the late Sir William McGregor, M.D., K.C.M.G., at one time Governor of Lagos, "In dealing with the natives one must never "touch their rights in lands, or compromise the authority of the "Chiefs. If one wished to stir up trouble in West Africa, all one "would have to do would be to suggest that the land of the natives "is about to be taken from him. Unfortunately, their credulity in "this respect is sometimes practised upon." (See Hayford's "Gold "Coast Native Institutions", page 197).

44. In "Fanti Customary Laws", the able work of the late Hon. Mr. J. Mensah Sarbah, Barrister-at-Law, C.M.G., Senior Aboriginal unofficial member of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast, on pages 55 and 56, it is written: "The King by the law of "England is supreme Lord of the whole soil. Whoever, therefore, "holds lands must hold them mediately or immediately of him, and "while the subject enjoys the usufructuary possession the absolute "and ultimate dominion remains in the King." (Co. Lit. 1a.).

"As far as the Gold Coast is concerned this portion of the "English law does not apply, for it is a group of territory under "native rulers taken under British protection, it is British territory "but not so by conquest or cession, as a matter of fact, the Colonial "Office stated on the 11th day of March 1887, as published in "Parliamentary Blue Book of that year, that it is inaccurate to state "that after the successful Ashanti Expedition of 1874 the Protec- "torate was annexed by Great Britain and became a colony in as "much as the greater portion of the Gold Coast Colony still remains "a protectorate, the soil being in the hands of the natives under the "jurisdiction of the native Chiefs.

"According to native ideas there is no land without owners. "What is now a forest or unused land will, as years go on, come "under cultivation by the subjects of the stool of members of the "village community or other members of the community."

45. The Congress is in a position to assert that the principles enunciated by the eminent African Jurist, as above quoted, are applicable to each of the British West African Colonies. And the position has been fully and completely dealt with in Hayford's "Truth about the West African Land Question" on pages 9 to 23, and other chapters of the same work throw considerable light upon British relations with British West Africa.

46. From the foregoing it will be intelligible why the Conference was so strong upon the regrettable scheme of the Empire

Resources Development Committee. Particular attention therefore is drawn to the following paragraph of the resolution (1) "That this Conference views with great disfavour the propaganda of the Empire Resources Development Committee with respect to the British West African Colonies and is strongly of the opinion that the national resources of the British West African Dependencies are not for the exploitation of concessionaires under state control."

47. The Congress then proceeded to condemn any policy which would make such resources available for the liquidation of the Imperial War debt, or any part of it, and pledged itself by constitutional means to oppose strenuously any such policy, and directed that copies of the resolutions be forthwith transmitted to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and to each of the Governors of the Dependencies and all public bodies and societies whom it might concern, which has since been done. It is earnestly hoped that British public opinion will wholly condemn a policy, which, if adopted, would bring Great Britain on par with pre-war Germany.

48. The resolutions under the heading Judicial Reforms with particular reference to An Appellate Court have been already fully dealt with in the earlier paragraphs of this Memorandum, but attention of Council is drawn to paragraph 6 of the resolutions, wherein it is required that the benefits of the Criminal Appeal Act in criminal cases should be preserved to citizens of West Africa in terms of the Criminal Appeal Act of 1908, the same being extended to citizens of British West Africa.

49. It immediately proceeds to add in the next resolution that British justice being the bulwark of British administration, the same should be extended in its entirety to all parts of the British West African Dependencies, and recommends the repeal of the following Ordinances operating in the Nigerian Dependency, namely, (a) The Unsettled District Ordinance, (b) The Collective Fines Ordinances, (c) The Provincial Courts Ordinance. These ordinances have been referred to already in preceding paragraphs. It is necessary only to note here that the effect of the Unsettled District Ordinance is that it restricts the liberty of the British subject. Under the Collective Fines Ordinance a whole township is fined for an offence supposed to have been committed by a member of the community where the police have not succeeded in tracing the particular offender. The Provincial Courts Ordinance does not require any further elucidation.

50. In these resolutions the barbarous practice of flogging women, who are convicted of an offence, is wholly condemned; and it is pointed out that the Criminal Codes of British West Africa introduce new offences not such by the English Common or Statute

law; and finally a request is made that the Aboriginal Courts should be so co-ordinated with the Supreme Court that an appeal from the decision of an Aboriginal Court of the higher order should be to the Divisional Court of the Supreme Court, thence to the full Court, and thence to the Privy Council, and recommends that the practice of appeals to any officer exercising executive functions in any shape or form be entirely abolished.

51. The next set of resolutions deal with sanitary and medical reforms with special reference to the segregation system and the position of the African Medical practitioner in the Government service. Here again is manifest the breadth of view and the practicality of the Congress.

52. Particular attention may be drawn to the first paragraph of the resolutions under the heading of Sanitary and Medical Reform with particular reference to the segregation question wherein the Conference views with marked disfavour the Trade Union spirit of the West African Medical Staff, which excludes African citizens of British West Africa from entering the Medical Service in their country, and records the view that duly qualified African medical practitioners are entitled to free entry into the service and to be treated according to merit as to emoluments, rank, promotion and leave.

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53. It is significant that the injustice of this discrimination should have struck such eminent British Publicists as Sir Harry Johnston and Mr. John Harris, who have been consistently and emphatically advocating, for some time past, the great necessity of acknowledging the claims of British West Africa in this regard.

54. It has been suggested by those who oppose the entrance of the British West African Medical man into the West African medical service that European Officials might object to their being attended by Africans. As a matter of fact, it is well known that by choice Governors and other high officials have in the past required African Medical men to attend them and their families in preference to being treated by European Medical men. In any case, it is submitted that there are large African populations throughout British West Africa who need the services of African Medical men and that therefore the service should be thrown open to Africans unreservedly.

55. We now come to the policy of the Government in relation to the land question which has practically been dealt with in foregoing paragraphs of this Memorandum. It is important, however, to draw particular attention to the first paragraph of the resolutions now being considered, which reads as follows :—

"That in the opinion of this Conference the principle of trustee-"ship with respect to the land of the people of British West Africa "by Government has been over-done, and that it is proper to declare "that the average British West African is quite capable of control-"ling and looking after his own interest in the land." It might be frankly stated that in the attempt to protect the African by Government in the enjoyment of his land there is a lurking tendency on the part of the Government itself to intrude its own interests as opposed to the interests of the so-called trustee. A typical instance of a direct nature presents itself in the Palm Kernels Ordinance where, upon the interests of the so-called trustee coming into conflict with the interests of the so-called ward, the Government as trustee had no compunction in sacrificing the interest of the ward by passing the Ordinance over the heads of the so-called nominated representatives of the people, and notwithstanding their solemn protest.

56. In this connection may be noticed the Public Lands Acquisition Ordinances, by which Government can acquire compulsorily any land required for the public service. The complaint of the people is that when such lands are acquired in some cases they are not strictly used for the public service, in so far as Government in some cases let out such lands to European merchants and others for considerable annual rental without giving to the original owners the benefit of such leases. Hence it is recommended by the Congress that the Public Lands Acquisition Ordinance should be so modified as to leave the compensation to be paid for lands required by Government to depend upon independent appraisement, and condemns the principle of Government compulsorily acquiring large areas of land at nominal prices and letting the same, or portions thereof, to private companies or persons without giving the owners the opportunity of the bargain, or the benefit of it, and recommends that in all cases of such acquisition by Government only such portions as are strictly required for Government purposes, such as wharves, harbours, stores, and official residences and other works of public utility may be retained by Government, but the rest, whether laid out or not, should be considered the property of the original owner who shall be entitled to the rents and profits thereof. The principle involved in these Public Land Acquisition Ordinances and their operation in certain cases as above indicated would be the same as if in Great Britain the Crown were compulsorily to acquire the estate of a land proprietor ostensibly, say, for a park in the general interests of the community and, after having so acquired it, to let it out in plots, keeping the rents accruing from the leaseholds. The injustice of the proceeding is accentuated by the fact that in these compulsory acquisitions the owner is bound to sell and is bound to accept such a sum as the then value of the land might command and not in all cases even at the owner's own valuation.

57. Attention may now be called to the Resolutions which deal with the right of the people to self-determination, and it is submitted that in the partition of Togoland between the French and the British Government and the handing over of the Cameroons to the French without regard to the wishes of the people, the pledge given by the Prime Minister in this regard has not been given effect to, and it is therefore hoped that His Majesty's Government will reconsider the position.

58. It is admitted that by the aid of the people of Togoland and the Cameroons the French and the British Governments were able to drive out the Germans, and it is well-known the gallant part that the Colonial troops of the Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast and Nigeria played in these glorious campaigns. The further fact of great importance may be noted, namely, that in Togoland in the sphere now occupied, or about to be occupied, by the French are certain Fanti and Ga (Accra) tribes, and that the ancient capital of the Hon. Togbi Sri II. (Awame Fia of Awuna), that is, the Paramount Chief of Awuna, who is an unofficial member of the Gold Coast Legislative Council, is situated in the French sphere of occupation.

59. From the foregoing, it is evident that the Congress cannot but view with alarm the right assumed by the European powers of exchanging or partitioning countries between them without reference to, or regard, for the wishes of the people. It records the significant opinion that such a course is tantamount to a species of slavery, and it proceeds specifically to condemn the partitioning of Togoland between the British and the French Governments and the handing over of the Cameroons to the French Government without consulting or regarding the wishes of the people in the matter. It then respectfully desires the assurance from His Majesty's Government that under no circumstances whatsoever would it be a consenting party to the integrity of any of the four British West African Colonies being disturbed, but desires at the same time to place on record the attachment of the people of British West Africa to the British connection, and their unfeigned loyalty and devotion to the throne and person of His Majesty the King-Emperor, and directs that copies of these resolutions be forwarded in due course to His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies and to each of the Governors of the several Dependencies, which has been done.

60. In view of the momentous questions involved in the preceding paragraphs of this Memorandum, it is no wonder that after the deliberations of the Conference had lasted for a period of two weeks or more, it resolved itself into the National Congress of British West Africa for the purpose of continuing and perpetuating the work commenced at the Conference.

61. Attention may now be drawn to the credentials given by His Worship the Mayor of Free Town with reference to the Delegation now in London which is here appended.

62. It is only necessary, in conclusion, to record the policy of the Congress, which is stated in these words :—

"It is hereby resolved by this Congress that its policy is to "preserve strictly and inviolate the connection of the British West "African Dependencies with the British Empire and to maintain "unreservedly all and every right of free citizenship of the Empire "and the fundamental principle that taxation goes with effective "representation." From the facts submitted in this Memorandum a Memorial has been drawn up for presentation to His Most Gracious Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions beyond the Seas in Council with a view to the remedying of the various disabilities and the granting of the reforms in the Memorandum stated.

احمد بنجارنى

Chief Oluwa of Lagos.

SIGNED by Chief Oluwa after this Memorandum had been translated and read over to him by Herbert Macauley, C.E., of Lagos, Nigeria, and he signified that he perfectly understood and approved of the same in the presence of	T. HUTTON-MILLS. CASELY-HAYFORD. J. E. SHYNGLE. E. F. SMALL. H. M. JONES. F. W. DOVE. BANKOLE-BRIGHT. H. VANHEIM.

CASELY HAYFORD,

Barrister-at-Law,

of 11, Manor House, Marylebone Road, N.W.1.

EXHIBIT "A."

Nigeria is represented in the persons of:—

Prince Bassey Orok, Edem Duke Ephraim, Mr. Essien E. Offiong, Mr. Adeniji Olugbile, the Very Revd. J. G. Campbell, and Professor Adeoye Deniga who represent the Southern and Central Provinces of Nigeria.

Two other Delegates are expected in the persons of Mr. Robert M'Carthy and Mr. E. H. Oke.

Gold Coast is represented in the persons of Nee Yaoboi Tackie, the Ga Mantse, i.e. Paramount or Head Chief of Accra; Nee Kojo Ababio IV., Mantse of James Town, Accra; the Honourable T. Hutton-Mills, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. C. J. Bannerman, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. A. Boi Quartey-Papafio, B.A., LL.B., Barrister-at-Law; Mr. E. C. Quist, Barrister-at-Law; Dr. F. V. Nanka-Bruce, M.B., Ch.B.; Mr. Akilagpa Sawyerr, B.A., Barrister-at-Law; Dr. C. E. Reindorf, M.B., Ch.B.; Mr. A. J, Ocansey; Mr. J. T. Addy; Mr. Kwatei Quartey-Papafio, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. E. Ofori; the Revd. Mark Hayford, D.D., F.R.G.S.; Mr. H. Quartey-Papafio, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. J. Henley Coussey, Barrister-at-Law; the Revd. J. C. Mensab; Mr. Tim Laing, Editor "Eastern Star and Akwapem Chronicle"; Mr. S. O. Akiwumi; Mr. C. J. Reindorf; Mr. J. J. Arkrong, Editor "Gold Coast Independent"; Mr. J. Kitson-Mills; Mr. J. Addo-Vanderpuye; Mr. J. M. de Santana; Mr. J. Glover Addo, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. R. Sam Sackey, Barrister-at-Law; [Eastern Province.] Mr. Henry Van-Hein; Revd. Osam Pinanko, M.A.; Prince K. Ata Amonu, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. W. Esuman-Gwira Sekyi, M.A., Barrister-at-Law; Mr. W. Ward Brew, Barrister-at-Law; Chief Densel, representing Chief Biney of Salt Pond; Mr. Samuel Quagraine; Mr. C. A. Barnes; Mr. P. E. Sampson, Barrister-at-Law; Mr. I. B. Nelson, Barrister-at-Law; and Mr J. E. Eminsang, Barrister-at-Law; [Central Province.] Mr. S. R. Wood (representing Gold Coast Aborigines Rights Protection Society Axim Section); Mr. W. G. Essien (representing the Oman, i.e. the people of the District of Axim) Mr. S. D. Bervell (representing the Omanhin i.e. Paramount Chief of Atuabo, Appolonia.) The Hon'ble Casely Hayford, M.B.E., M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law; Mr. Frederick Arkhurst, the cousin of Omanhin (Chief) of Dutch Seccondee [Western Province.]

The Sierra Leone Delegates are:—

Mr. Fred W. Dove; Dr. Bankole-Bright, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.; and Mr. Leslie E. V. Macarthy, B.A., Barrister-at-Law; and the Gambia Delegate is Mr. E. F. Small.

32-40-14

EXHIBIT "C."

PROGRAMME

OF

FIRST CONFERENCE

OF

AFRICANS

OF

BRITISH WEST AFRICA.

32-40-15

Monday, March 15, 1920.

5 p.m.—Inaugural Address by the President.
Hon. T. Hutton-Mills, Barrister-at-Law,
and Supporting Speeches.

Tuesday, March 16.

9 a.m.—Legislative (including Municipal) Reforms and the Granting of the Franchise and Administrative Reforms with particular reference to Equal Rights and Opportunities by the
Hon. Casely Hayford, M.B.E., M.L.C., Barrister-at-Law.

5 p.m.—Education with particular reference to a West African University by
E. Esuman-Gwira Sekyi, Esq., M.A., Barrister-at-Law.

Wednesday, March 17.

9 a.m.—Alien Problems by
F. W. Dove, Esq.

5 p.m.—Commercial Enterprise with particular reference to (a) The Scheme of the Empire Resources Development Committee; (b) Banking; (c) Shipping by
Leslie Macarthy, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

Thursday, March 18.

9 a.m.—Judicial Reforms with particular reference to an Appellate Court by
Akilagpa Sawyerr, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

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5 p.m.—West African Press Union by
Dr. F. V. Nanka Bruce, M.B., CH.B. (Edin.).

Friday, March 19.

9 a.m.—Sanitary and Medical Reforms with special reference to the Segregation System and the position of the African Medical Practitioners in the Government Service by
Dr. H. C. Bankole-Bright, L.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Edin.).

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5 p.m.—The Policy of the Government in relation to the Land Question by the
Very Revd. Patriarch J. G. Campbell.

Monday, March 22.

9 a.m.—The Right of the People to Self Determination by
E. F. Small, Esq.

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5 p.m.—The Inauguration of the Congress of Africans of British West Africa by
Henry Van Hein, Esquire.

Tuesday, March 23.

9 a.m.—Representation of West African Views in London by
Prince K. Ata-Amonu, Barrister-at-Law.

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5 p.m.—Settlement of Resolutions.

Wednesday, March 24.

9 a.m.—Group Photograph.

EXHIBIT "D."

BRITISH WEST AFRICAN CONFERENCE.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS

BY HON. T. HUTTON-MILLS, B.L., PRESIDENT.

Ga Manche, Nee Tackie Yaoboi and Noo Kojo Ababio IV., Manche of James Town, Accra, and Members of the Conference of Africans of British West Africa.

You will agree with me when I say that a marked compliment was paid to the Gold Coast Colony and its Dependencies on the evening of Thursday the 11th March, 1920, when at the first Meeting of the Conference the honour of presiding over its deliberations was conferred upon me by the unanimous vote of the Conference.

In accepting that important Office none was more sensible of the responsibilities involved than myself and, in the discharge of those duties I shall rely upon your sympathetic indulgence and support.

Gentleman, the times in which we live are unique and call for considerable amount of circumspection and foresight in our political relations within the Empire. The position of the British West African Colonies, generally termed Crown Colonies, is such that, it has always been difficult for the enlightened public opinion therein to receive expression in a way that can be said to be effective.

The result has been that as the communities have advanced in intelligence and appreciation of political conditions it has been felt that the time had arrived for some effective medium of expressing public opinion and of influencing executive action.

It may be said that the constitution of the different Legislative Councils in the several British West African Crown Colonies by the nomination of the Government provides the people with a fair amount of representation as regards their needs and wants.

But speaking as an experienced ex-member of the local Legislative Council spreading over a period of twelve years or more I may say conscientiously that, there is much to be desired in the constitution of the several Legislatures and that the time has come for the re-constitution of each and every one of them.

Locally within recent years we have had the experience of undesirable measures being passed in the Legislative Council against the express wishes of the unofficial element and a glaring instance was the recent case of the passage of the Palm Kernels Bill 1919 when, in the teeth of an adverse local executive opinion as well as legislative, the Bill was passed much to the chagrin of the people. Probably our Delegates from the sister Colonies will recall similar instances where against the people's will, measures have been forced down their throat. For years past as you are aware, gentlemen, the West African Press has not ceased calling attention to this obvious

anomaly, but up till now Government have not thought it fit to supply any effective means of recording popular opinion. In these circumstances, it is not to be wondered that, about five years ago it struck some of our friends that the time had arrived for a Conference of Africans of British West Africa to be called to consider their political disabilities. From the time that has elapsed it will be clear that, opportunity has occurred for educating the public mind upon the matter and enlisting its support and co-operation in the Conference movement, and with what success the presence here to-day of about fifty Delegates from the various communities of British West Africa is ample testimony. I see before me here to-day a class of people of whom any community may well be proud, consisting of professional and other business men supported by leading chiefs of the communities either by themselves or their representatives. It will be the work of this Conference to consider carefully what steps to adopt with a view to the obtaining of such constitutional reforms as our circumstances may call for.

There are represented at this Conference the four Colonies of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and the Gambia. By reason of the difficulties in transportation in West Africa each of the sister Colonies has been able to send a few representatives but, it will be seen that such representatives as have come are men chosen by the people of each community and who command their confidence.

Nigeria is represented in the persons of :—

(see Exhibit "A.")

For obvious reasons the Northern Province has not sent representatives since propaganda in that part is said not to be encouraged by Government. Naturally the Gold Coast being the centre and the meeting place of the Conference has been able to return a full complement of Delegates in the persons of:—

(see Exhibit "A.")

The Sierra Leone Delegates are:—

(see Exhibit "A.")

I have taken the trouble to enumerate the Delegates from the sister Colonies and the Gold Coast Provinces by way of record and I suggest to you gentlemen that, you have got here an array of names and influential personages who naturally must command immense influence in the affairs of British West Africa. It is important to note that each one of these Delegates is an AFRICAN belonging to a DISTINCTIVE AFRICAN FAMILY and thereby commanding the right of property and other interests either in his own right or in the right of the family to which he belongs. It follows from this that apart, from the fact of the Delegates to the Conference being the natural leaders of the people of their several communities they have in themselves the right to appeal to His Majesty's Government for such constitutional reforms as in their judgment are necessary.

But over and above the foregoing circumstances indicating the status of the Delegates they carry with them the support of the people who whether educated or uneducated are sufficiently alive to the

importance at this hour of seeking for the amelioration of British West African political conditions.

I need hardly remind you that our Empire has just emerged from a great war in the course of which all its members have more or less made sacrifices of some sort.

In this the several British West African communities have not been behind-hand and the official records shew the extent of their efforts. I believe I speak your minds when I say that British West Africa is entitled to and expects some consideration at the hands of His Majesty's Government.

We know that India has been recognised and given a constitution which to a large extent will meet some of their most crying wants.

Egypt is also about to receive a constitution, and Malta has already been accorded self-government. Is it too much to ask and to expect that British West Africa should also receive due consideration?

The personnel of this Conference must satisfy any doubts as to the fitness of British West Africa to have an effective voice in the conduct of its public affairs. It will be for this Conference to present such a case as cannot possibly escape attention and consideration by His Majesty's Government; and you will readily agree with me that, if this Conference were to fail in any of its objects but secure this paramount one of the FRANCHISE it will not have met in vain.

Permit me to draw your attention to the fact that as the result of our deliberations it will be necessary to devise means of continuing and perpetuating the work begun at this Conference and I, therefore, commend to you the establishment of a Congress of Africans of British West Africa before the rise of the Conference. So far the work of the Conference has been marked with such keenness that upon its very first sitting for the purpose of effecting introductions among its members, it proceeded immediately to appoint its officers and to settle its programme.

The officers elected were:—

The Hon. T. Hutton-Mills, Barrister-at-law, President; the Hon. Casely Hayford, M.B.E., M.L.C., Barrister-at-law, Vice-President.

HONORARY VICE PRESIDENTS.

Hon. J. H. Thomas, J.P. [Sierra-Leone,] Prince Bassey Orok Edem Duke Ephraim and the Very Revd. Patriarch J. G. Campbell, [Nigeria,] the Hon'ble S. J. Forster, M.L.C., proxy Mr. E. F. Small [Gambia].

JOINT TREASURERS.

Mr. A. Boi Quartey-Papafio, B.A., LL.B. Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Henry Van-Hein.

JOINT SECRETARIES.

Dr. F. V. Nanka-Bruce, M.B., CH.B., and Mr. Leslie E. V. Macarthy B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

The Programme of subjects for discussion is as follows:—

Monday, March 15, 1920.

5 p.m.—Inaugural Address by the President Hon. T. Hutton-Mills, B.L., and supporting Speeches.

Tuesday, March 16.

9 a.m.—Legislative [including Municipal Reforms] and the granting of the Franchise and Administrative reforms with particular reference to Equal Rights and Opportunities; by the Hon. Casely Hayford, M.B.E., M.L.C., B.L.

5 p.m.—Education with particular reference to a West African University; by W. Esuman-Gwira Sekyi, Esq., M.A., (Lond.) B.L.

Wednesday, March 17.

9 a.m.—Alien Problems; by F. W. Dove, Esq.

5 p.m.—Commercial Enterprise with particular reference to [a] The Scheme of the Empire Resources Development Committee; [b] Banking; [c] Shipping; by Leslie Macarthy, Esq., B.A. (Oxon.) B.L.

Thursday, March 18.

9 p.m.—Judicial Reforms with particular reference to an Appellate Court; by Akilagpa Sawyerr, Esq., B.A., (Dunelm) B.L.

5 p.m.—West African Press Union; by Dr. F. V. Nanka-Bruce, M.B., Ch.B., (Edin.).

Friday, March 19.

9 a.m.—Sanitary and Medical Reforms with special reference to the Segregation system and the position of the African Medical Practitioners in the Government Service; by Dr. H. C. Bankole-Bright, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., (Edin.).

5 p.m.—The Policy of the Government in relation to the Land Question; by the Very Revd. Patriarch J. G. Campbell.

Monday, March 22.

9 a.m.—The Right of the People to Self-Determination; by E. F. Small, Esq.

5 p.m.—The Inauguration of the Congress of Africans of British West Africa; by Henry Van-Hein, Esq.

Tuesday, March 23.

9 a.m.—Representation of West African Views in London; by Prince K. Ata-Amonu, B.L.

5 p.m.—Settlement of Resolutions.

Wednesday, March 24.

9 a.m.—Group Photograph.

I am quite sure, gentlemen, that you are capable of treating the several subjects with that degree of care which the seriousness of the occasion calls for.

I am afraid I shall take the whole evening if I were to presume to deal with each head of our Programme seriatim. But there are certain heads over which I cannot pass in silence and to which I must direct your attention.

The opinion has for a long time been held by the enlightened sentiment of British West Africa that the time has arrived to avoid invidious discrimination in the British West African Civil Service.

It is a matter that allows of no ambiguity, since the position has hitherto been this, that no matter what the qualifications of an African may be, he generally ends as to rank and emoluments where the European Officer begins. This is a position which requires to be remedied so as to give equal opportunity to all, based upon the merits and qualifications of the individual officer be he black or white. I am aware that hitherto the explanation has been advanced that there are not available sufficiently qualified African Candidates for the higher appointments. Without traversing that suggestion, the African takes up this position that he means to qualify for such higher appointments in the future, and what is more he will ask that, whether the Candidate be a European or an African he will submit to the same qualifying examination and stand by the result in claiming appointments.

For this purpose, gentlemen, it becomes highly necessary and expedient that we bend our every effort in establishing, as soon as may be, a British West African University as a training ground. It will serve other useful purposes in technical, industrial, scientific and professional training.

In Nigeria there is already in existence a King's College and Sierra Leone boasts of Fourah Bay College. I am aware of the vast educational scheme that the Governor of the Gold Coast has in contemplation and also of the Gold Coast National Scheme promoted by leading and distinguished sons of the soil, and I shall hope as the result of our deliberations we shall be able to suggest to Government a general scheme for the inauguration of the University of British West Africa.

Time will fail me, gentlemen, to touch on such heads, as the Policy of Government with respect to West African Lands, Alien Problems, West African Press Union, the representation of West African Views in London, but as the programme indicates, these various subjects will be handled by such competent speakers that I can safely pass them over.

I may, however, emphasise the extreme urgency of reconstituting the several Legislatures of British West Africa by quoting from my remarks at the local Legislative Council upon the subject at the Session November 1918-1919 and I may observe in passing that the matter had also received the consideration of members other than myself.

"I said I am taking this opportunity to record a few experiences regarding the position of the Native Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council: I crave the liberty to speak chiefly of my own personal experiences.

The fact that the Native Unofficial Member is selected by the Governor of the Colony and recommended for appointment is apparently looked upon with suspicion by some of the people who deem him a favourite of the Governor and, it is presumed that when he acts on the Council it is difficult for him to remember that he has been invited there to serve the interests of the people loyally but

fearlessly. He has also to bear in mind, at any rate, I am inclined to think so, that in selecting a native to come and serve on this Council was to some extent giving him a chance to support Government measures. It therefore becomes a rather trying and an invidious position for the Unofficial Member nominated by Government and not elected by the people. It may be conceded that the people, as is natural, do not admit him to the standing of an elected member and representative of them. His views, his opinions, however candid and however useful are subject to this stigma and are invariably not accepted at true valuation."

The Honourable Major-General Grey spoke in this wise on the subject of elective representation:

"The people of the Colony not a great many years ago did not know what transpired. It was only after many rows that the Unofficial Members were lucky enough, as I have said, to put their views forward. All that has been changed since Your Excellency has been in the Colony and I am sure that, if the policy you have introduced is continued by yourself and your successors, the remarks of the Native Unofficial Members and their suggestions about members being allowed to be chosen by the people will receive due consideration. There is no doubt that this Colony and the natives of the Colony are not going to stand still. The time is bound to come when there will be a very loud cry for elective representation. I think it is the duty of the Government to foresee that call and when the time comes allow it, taking the necessary steps to have some, if not all, the Members elected. Speaking personally as one of the European Unofficial Members, I should not mind if Unofficial Members were elected. I am sure that the time will come when there will be a larger Assembly than the present one. I do not want the same state of affairs as obtained in the past and a repetition of the old agitation."

And this is what the Honourable Casely Hayford said on the subject:

"On this Council we have at least eight Unofficial Members, and this is due to Your Excellency to whom the Colony is grateful. I desire to say this, Sir, and to emphasise our gratitude, I may however say that it is the distinct hope of every inhabitant of this Colony that we shall have a still more direct and popular representation of the people of th Colony than is the case at the present time. I must say that in the re-construction time ahead of us, there is sure to be a lot of capital invested in this Colony, and there are sure to be a number of people—pioneers—who will try to open up the country and who must have a voice in the government of the country. In the same way, the people, whose labours will enable the pioneers to make headway at all, ought to receive direct and fuller representation. I am in great hope that though we have achieved so much, we shall not stand there but go still further afield until we have a full representative Assembly, representative of all interests and all claims."

The Honourable E. J. P. Brown also spoke upon the subject thus:

"I now come to the important question of elective representation to which reference has been made by the Hon. Mr. Casely Hayford. The feeling in the country is, Sir, that an Unofficial Member is a Government nominee, and that however honest and well directed his intentions may be, he is not looked upon as the peoples' representative because, they do not elect him to the Council. Naturally enough they have little or no confidence in his representation. Many reasons have been given against elective representation and one I have heard is, "the country is not united; it is divided into many factions and feuds, quarrels and disputes among them are so rife that the idea of giving them the right to elect their own men to the Council is not feasible."

I think, Sir, that, that view may now be dispensed with; for though some grounds exists for some of these reasons, unfriendly Chiefs, tribesmen and factions have always met on common ground and taken united action in safeguarding their immemorial rights and customs. I think, Sir, that the people should not be prejudged without a fair trial. It will certainly conduce to the well-being of the country if Unofficial Members are made to take their seats on the Council at the will of the people. I apprehend, Sir, that the argument will be put forward that the people are incapable of selecting men best fitted for the work of representation. I may refer Your Excellency to Ceylon where out of ten unofficial members four are elected by the people and the rest are appointed by the Government. I feel sure, Sir, that if the present number of aboriginal unofficial members is allowed to be elected and returned to the Council by the people, it will be one step forward in representative government."

I am quite certain that in the other Legislatures of the sister Colonies the same anomalies have been brought to the notice of the government and it will be our common purpose to press them home upon the attention of His Majesty's Government. Now, gentlemen, I feel I have kept you too long, but the gravity of the occasion has made it necessary; and I can now with some relief, having discharged the responsibility as far as I have been able to do so, pass the further discussion of the points of our Programme to the distinguished speakers who will follow me; and you will join with me in wishing Heaven's guidance upon our deliberations.

SUPPORTING SPEECH BY

HONOURABLE CASELY HAYFORD.

Ga Manche, Manchemei, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is a great moment in the annals of West Africa. It is also a great moment in West African endeavours. The idea of a West African Conference was mooted five years ago, but at that time it was thought undesirable to press the matter forward, in view of the

great struggle in which the Empire was engaged, and as the Conference, it was feared, might embarrass His Majesty's Government. However the time that elapsed between the first conception of this great idea and the present moment has been utilized to the extent that you see before you here to-day the Representatives of the four British West African Colonies. I think it is right to say that in the course of our efforts we have met with opposition here and there; but it is important to explain that no person of responsibility in any of the four Colonies has been found who is not in favour of the idea. The idea of a Conference, everyone agrees, is a desirable one, and I propose to read to you a short paragraph from an address delivered by the Honourable Nana Amonoo V., Omanhin of Anumabu, and a member of the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast. "He said that formerly meetings of the Fanti Kings were held at Mankessim and did not include Cape Coast. Later on the Fanti Confederation brought about the inclusion of Cape Coast in their counsels. And it was because we recognised the strength which lies in unity that when the Aborigines Society was instituted, we welcomed the inclusion of Elmina, Wassaw, Ahanta, Appollonia, and later on Accra and the other Eastern Province divisions. Since then we know what we had achieved by combinations which we could not have done formerly. For these reasons if there was no danger in associating with the other West African Colonies for the purpose of doing what manifestly we could not do otherwise, he was in favour of it. But he suggested that before doing so, we should first set our own house in order."

He practically represents the whole of the Fanti Tribes in the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast, and he was of opinion that, since the Conference was thought by its founders to be the means of promoting the unity of the four West African Colonies, it was a desirable thing.

Not very long ago we met in these very premises in connection with the Conference movement. One of the speakers was the Hon. Nana Ofori Atta, C.B.E., Omahene of Eastern Akim and a Member of the Legislative Council of this Colony. He spoke strongly in favour of the movement and could not understand what possible reasons any honest man might have against a Conference of this sort. Further, it will be remembered that the Government itself has, now and again, called people together to confer upon matters of public importance. The main item on our programme, viz.: the better and more effective representation of our people, is the same item that has engaged the attention of politicians, not only in the Gold Coast, but also in other parts of British West Africa. You all do remember that in 1898 a Deputation was sent from the Gold Coast to England among other things to ask His Majesty's Government to allow us more effective representation in the Council Chamber, but the proposal was turned down. Again, in 1912, when a Deputation waited upon the Right Hon. the Secretary of State

for the Colonies at Downing Street about the Forestry Ordinance the same request was presented with no result. Further, you will agree with me that no reasonable man in this country or throughout West Africa can say that the idea of presenting a claim to Government now for fuller representation is a bad one. The time that has elapsed has enabled public opinion to be thoroughly educated upon the important movement we are here advocating to-day: In Lagos I hold a pamphlet in my hand which deals with the necessity for a West African Conference being a lecture given by one of the delegates, Professor Adeoye Deniga, who is here to-day. We know that lectures both in English and in the vernacular were given in the various parts of Nigeria with a view of educating public opinion. My friend Dr. Savage, who was one of those who originally promoted this idea, spoke in Lagos in this wise:—

"This Conference is not founded as an anti-government movement but for the purpose of helping the Government in the work of civilisation that they are doing in our midst; sometimes they may make mistakes, but this must be pointed out in a loyal and constitutional manner, knowing that after all we are all human beings and that the Government is working for our good, and we must do all we can to help them and let them know our minds and that our intentions and aspirations are loyal and good."

That is what Dr. Savage said upon this matter, and he was one of the promoters of this great Movement. Now, then also at Accra, this matter has engaged public opinion to a very large extent, with the result that to-day we have on the Committee of this Conference the Ga Manche, the James Town Manche (Kojo Ababio) and various important public men of Accra. When our President was speaking he gave you a long list of the persons who are actively engaged in this movement. I may also remind you the Gold Coast Aborigines Rights Protection Society has got sections at Accra and Cape Coast. The Accra section is represented by Mr. C. J. Bannerman, Barrister-at-Law, President; the Hon. Hutton-Mills is one of the prominent members, Manche Ababio is a member of the Committee, and there are various others. All these men are on the Conference Committee and are doing great work in connection in this Province. When you come to Cape Coast it may be found that a section of the Aborigines Society has not seen its way clear to attend bodily; but I am pleased to be able to point out on this platform Mr. Henry Van-Hien, Treasurer of the Society at Cape Coast, and Treasurer also of this Conference, Prince Atta Amonoo, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. Ward Brew, Barrister-at-Law, Mr. William Sekyi, Barrister-at-Law, and others who represent a very large portion of the Aborigines Rights Protection Society at Cape Coast. We then come to the Axim Section, a very important section of the Society, and I take the liberty of reading to you a letter to the Parent Committee here which will explain to you the position taken up by the Western Province and by the Axim Section in regard to this movement.

32-40-18

Axim.

19th February, 1920.

The Secretary,
Central Committee,
British West African Conference,
c/o The Hon. T. Hutton-Mills,
Accra.

Sir,

I am directed to transmit through you to the proposed British West African Conference shortly sitting at Accra, the following RESOLUTIONS, unanimously passed at a large and influential meeting of the Aman-Ahinfu, Ahinfu and Sub-Chiefs of Axim-Appolonia District, and other Educated Natives of the community, which was held on the 18th December 1919, to confer with the Executive Committee of the Axim Section of the Gold Coast Aborigines Rights Protection Society, on the Subject of the Conference Movement:—

RESOLUTIONS.

"That this Meeting of the Ahinfu and Chiefs and people of "Axim; The Representatives of the Omanhin of Attuabu with "the Ahinfu and Sub-Chiefs of Eastern Appolonia; The "Regent and Representatives of the Stool of Beyin with the "Ahinfu and Sub-Chiefs of Western Appolonia; The Repre-"sentative of the Stool of Bansu, Ancobra River; The "Representative of the Omanhin of Barmiankor, now assembled "in conference with the Executive Committee of the Axim "Section of the Gold Coast Aborigines Rights Protection "Society and other Educated Natives and Residents of Axim, "is fully convinced that the time is ripe for a United West "Africa and that the objects sought to be attained by the British "West African Conference now about to sit at Accra, are calcu-"lated and will be conducive to, the true progress of West Africa "as a whole and the Gold Coast in particular and therefore "associates itself with the British West African Conference "Movement and offers to support, to uphold, and advance the "same.

"It is also resolved that this Meeting ratifies and endorses "all that has hitherto been done by the several Committees on "the Gold Coast and in the sister colonies and that a local "Committee be constituted before rising."

"It is further resolved that a copy of these resolutions be "transmitted to the Secretary of the Central Committee for the "information of the British West African Conference."

I am also directed to wish the Conference every success, and to request that my Committee may be kept informed of the deliberations of the Conference.

I remain,

Sir,

Your obedient and humble Servant,

SAM. R. WOOD,

Secretary, Local Committee,
British West African Conference.

I have brought this to your notice in order to enable you to see that the Western Province is easily in front of this great movement. We have in the Committee in the Western Province the representatives of the Omanhin of Lower Warsaw and Chama and we have also in the Central Province, representatives of the Chiefs of Saltpond and Winnebah, and Chief Biney of Akra in the Saltpond district.

Now the question arises whether this is not a movement of the educated classes of British West Africa? We claim that it is. This Conference has been brought about by the intelligentsia of British West Africa by the necessity of bringing before the Government the wants and aspirations of the people, so that they may be attended to as best they may. Sometimes it is supposed that the educated African is a kind of impediment in the way of successful administration. I do not think that this view is held by all, but there are some who hold that view. Some even would like to see direct dealing with the untutored native without the medium of his educated brother. That view is a wrong one. From the earliest times of barter, when the European wanted to speak with the black man, it was through the black man who could speak English with some intelligence. As the African advances in education and intelligence, naturally the higher grade of educated African becomes the leader of his people and we have educated men who have been chosen by the Government to assist them in their deliberations. The time will never be when it will be possible to dissociate the educated African from his uneducated brother (Cheers). We made this quite deliberately, and we made it with the approval of our people. (Loud applause).

The question again arises, what it is that we seek to do? We desire, by the medium of the expression of public opinion, to let the Government know plainly and fully what is passing in the mind of the African. We do not believe in subterranean grumblings. We believe in open explanation of our wants, because our experience teaches us that when these wants are fairly placed before the executive, generally they are attended to, if not to-day, the next day or

the day after. We desire further as the intelligentsia of British West Africa to promote unity among our people. You all know the importance of unity, and you remember the parable of the man who, when dying, called his sons together, and when they were come asked them to bring him a bundle of wood. You all know how he asked them to loose the bundle and how each of them was taken out and could be easily broken, and how they were put together and could not be broken. It is in the same manner that our people are now learning the importance of unity. Nigeria has joined hands with the Gambia and Gambia with Sierra Leone, and Sierra Leone with the Gold Coast, &c., and it is our hope, by this combination, to express our views in a way that can be effective.

Now we are dealing with systems. We are not dealing with individual Governments, or with individual Governors, or with individual officials. We are all the slaves of a system and in West Africa we have what is known as the Crown Colony System of Administration. It is an archaic and an anachronic system. I tell you, Ladies and Gentlemen, that sometimes it may be found difficult for even the various members of the system to work it. It is my sincere hope that in the enlightened year 1920, it will be found possible to do away with this archaic system. I say this advisedly. Not very long ago the question of the Palm Kernels Ordinance arose. The Executive Government here were against the principle of the Bill and so were the whole of the members of the Legislative Council, European and African, opposed to it. However instructions came from Downing Street, that the Bill should be passed into law, and it was passed against our will. This is the kind of thing that we hope to get rid of as far as it is practicable. To my thinking the only remedy for this state of affairs is to give the people the opportunity of electing their own representatives who could watch all measures that are introduced. In this connection the promoters of the present British West African Conference wish you to understand that all interests and all claims have been considered. We are quite aware that the country cannot make any progress without the capital of the European. European merchants, missionaries, and officials have always lived with us in a most friendly way, and we also claim that the capitalist should be given a voice in the affairs of the country. In the same way we who own the soil and produce the labour without which mercantile enterprise in this country would be a failure, also claim to be entitled to an effective representation in the affairs of our own country.

I come now to another matter of some importance i.e., Administrative Reforms; and here I desire to make it clear that, in the opinion of Intelligent West Africans the time has come when there should be a distinction between the functions of the Executive and the Judiciary. By it I mean that the Supreme Court should be considered and treated as part and parcel of His Majesty's Government. The judges of our Courts are placed there to see justice done

between man and man. They are by training, by character, and by experience qualified to do that work. The tendency in West African Colonies from the Gambia to Nigeria has been to combine the work of the Judiciary with that of the Executive. We have pledged ourselves to do all in our power so that the functions are kept in two separate and distinct places in the future. Why? Because it is quite possible that if a Provincial Commissioner, for example, who is not a trained man, is made to decide cases even to the extent of an appeal, that deprives the judges of that function. It may be convenient for the Government, but it is neither convenient for the people nor safe for them either.

Now in connection with the Administrative Reforms, I desire to touch briefly upon the important question of equal rights and opportunities for all. The time has come in West African history when there should be equal opportunities for all without consideration of creed or colour. We should all wish to see Civil Service Examinations instituted in connection with all West African appointments. Let those who pass merit the appointments according to the results of the examinations. It is an anomaly that a black man, however well educated and whatever his merits, is relegated in rank, salary, and emoluments to an inferior position to that of the European.

Then again there is the question of Commercial Expansion. We in this country sometimes do not trouble ourselves to look out and think of the great things outside our world. There are thousands and thousands of our people right over in America, who were carried away from our country years and years back. We may not care to follow what they are doing, but sooner or later, we shall have to know. Over there our people are thinking, there young men are dreaming dreams and their maidens are seeing visions. They are suggesting to themselves that the time has come when they should have some place in their native land of Africa. I understand that a great Society has been formed there called the Universal Negro Improvement Association, and they have launched out a ship. Probably in course of time some of their ships may come our way. I think, Ladies and Gentlemen, that it will not be out of place for us to encourage them to come among us in order that they may try and make money as all others are doing. But the express reason why I bring this forward to-night is that they have no idea of our local circumstances and conditions. They have no idea of our laws and institutions, nor as to our rights of property, and they may seek to get into touch with us by some channels that are not the right ones. Therefore I appeal to you young gentlemen, leaders of thought in West Africa, particularly to you, the Delegates of this Conference, that you should so steer our men and so influence them in constitutional methods that they may know that although they went from this country, we who remained on this soil have known better and understand the relations that exist between the Government and the

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governed, so that if they desire to come back and enjoy the milk and honey of their native land they may do so in a right and constitutional manner.

I am afraid I am speaking too long, but I should like to say a word about the relations of the Government with respect to our lands. In various countries, for instance, in South Africa, we find our people there have lost the control of their lands. I think you have all heard of the Matabeles. They, who, at one time, owned the land of their ancestors, are to-day a landless people. I desire to say frankly that we the members of this Conference should all like to feel that, on one spot of the earth at least, the black man can claim the land as his own absolutely. Consequently we do not wish to see any control other than our own prevailing over the lands of Africa. (Cheers.)

You all know to-day in the history of nations that the written work goes farther than the spoken word. Truly has it been said, that in the rule of men, entirely great, the pen is mightier than the sword. We are suggesting therefore that in all our West African Colonies we establish Papers impartial, so firmly and yet so constitutionally conducted as to enable the powers that be to know what are our wants and our aspirations. In the early eighties when I was helping my friend Mr. Timothy Laing in editing the "Gold Coast Chronicle" I met King Ghartey of Winnebah of very great intellect, although he had not had the chance of much education. and he told me of how our people got up the Fanti Confederation. This great man, when on his death-bed, sent a message to our people, and his words were "Be Constitutional." I pass that on to the Gentlemen of this Conference. In all that we do, and in all that we say, we must for ever remember those words "Be Constitutional." We must be firm, we must be outspoken, we must avoid subterranean grumblings; but in everything that we do, in the name of Heaven, let us be constitutional. As we have already heard, our goal is eventually to secure for West Africa a Government of the people, by the people and for the people!

(Loud applause which continued in a crescendo.)

SUPPORTING SPEECHES.

Mr. F. W. DOVE, Sierra Leone.—Ladies and Gentlemen,

The Honourable T. Hutton-Mills and the Honourable Casely Hayford began by telling you everything about the West African Conference and how it has been constituted. I must now tell you how it began to work in Sierra Leone.

About five years ago I received letters from Honourable Mr. Hayford and Dr. Savage asking me to interview Mr. J. H.

Thomas, Unofficial Member of the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone, and Mr. C. May, Editor of the "Sierra Leone Weekly News", with a view to coming to a conclusion as to how best to represent our grievances to the British Government, but nothing of any consequence transpired. In fact, some of us had lost all hopes of the idea of a West African Conference materialising, when suddenly, a second letter came from my friend the Hon'ble Casely Hayford in about 1916 urging us to action. From that time the people of Sierra Leone took up the matter warmly in hand, but I had subsequently to leave for this coast for obvious reasons which perhaps are apparent to some of you. (laughter) Mr. Leslie Macarthy and others then took up the work and have been able to carry it through and I have been asked to attend as one of the delegates for Sierra Leone. I am asked to lay before the Conference at this Inaugural Meeting the following objects which the Sierra Leone Branch hopes this Conference will achieve.

Firstly to effect a Union between the four colonies. Secondly to stimulate public interest in matters affecting public welfare. Thirdly to give greater weight to West African Opinion. In coming before you the main idea is this; that we believe we have passed the days of childhood which have been associated for years past with the black man. In other words we believe the days have passed when it was commonly supposed that the African is like a child and must be forced against his will. The time has passed when the African peoples should be coerced against their will to do things that are not in accordance with their best interests or for their benefit. I thoroughly appreciate the fact that there is no other Government in existence to equal the British Government, and I should say that in coming to attend this meeting in order that we may formulate any grievances that we may have and to place them before the British Government, we are not actuated by any rebellious spirit or by a spirit of Bolshevism or Sienn Feinism. But we desire that in a way, the official magnates should be forced to understand and grasp the fact that we feel aggrieved and we wish to represent these grievances in the right way before them and before their and our King. I do not wish to waste much of your time this evening because my friend the Honourable Casely Hayford has dealt exhaustively with the matter, but I feel that it should be pointed out to this meeting that there are lots of grievances to be redressed. For instance, in these very hard times, we hear of war bonuses being granted to European Officials and of extra allowances being given to them in respect of extra work said to have devolved upon them, but when it comes to the Native Clerk, what sort of bonus is allowed to him, even though food and other necessaries of life are now very hard? So when Europeans hear of Africans trying to meet and discuss matters, they should understand that we are all actuated by the purest of motives and not by any rebellious propensities.

Time and again have we had Ordinances and other measures forced down our throat, which are opposed to the best interests and advancement of the Negro Race and I think the Government under which the Africans live must be willing to listen to representations made to it and try to remedy them as much as it could. That is the reason for this Conference and we believe that if we represent our complaints loyally they would be heard. We are therefore strongly convinced that we should ask all our people to unite together and work for the good of West Africa and they should unitedly make representations of their grievances if at first they are not heard, they should persist until they are heard. (Cheers).

BRITISH WEST AFRICAN CONFERENCE.

Supporting Speeches by the Very Reverend Patriarch Campbell and Mr. Essien E. Offiong, Nigerian Delegates.

The Very Revd. Patriarch J. G. Campbell (Nigeria),

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Coming after such able speakers as our Honourable Vice-President, Lawyer Hayford and Mr. Dove, I feel that they have traversed the grounds on which I intended to support the Inaugural Address of our worthy President, but all the same I have something left which I think you would hear patiently. The question I propose to ask is what is the object of this Conference according to our opinion in Nigeria and what are our intentions? We do not meet in this Conference as an Anti-Government movement as you have just heard from Mr. Dove. We know and feel, as educated Africans, that our privilege to-day to sit in such a Conference is through the influence of the British Government. I must confess that in my own position as Patriarch, I have had the privilege of travelling in several places and I know how in the Cameroons a black missionary suffered when he tried to found a Church there; I know also how the Rev. Joshua Debundu, the leader was oppressed by the Germans. In Nigeria we have Churches under Native ministers, and also trained Native Lawyers, Doctors, &c., but I have never met a German trained African native as a lawyer or doctor who could even sit in a Conference and ask for the Franchise. [Laughter and cheers.]

It is an open secret that the King of one of the districts of Cameroons, rather than assist the Germans to fight the English preferred to be hanged May God bless Great Britain! But the

question then is, what has brought this Conference about asking for our rights? It is the unfortunate circumstances that have brought German Colonisation methods into West Africa. If you look properly at things in Sierra Leone, you will find that the British Government, in laying the foundations of Government there, intended that the native should be placed in positions of trust. We know of Surgeon-Major Davies, Dr. Horton and others. During the life-time of Queen Victoria Bishop Crowther, the first black Bishop, was taken to England and trained. But I must confess that the good foundation which was laid by the old British Government is not being followed by the present day Britishers. They are not following the footsteps of their predecessors and so we have come here to-day not to oppose the British Government, but to ask them to come back to the good foundations that have been laid down. And Sirs, (turning to the Europeans,) you have heard of the Programme that has been drawn up. We ask you to forgive us whatever mistakes we may make in the representations that we are about to make and we can assure you that our intentions are pure, loyal, noble and constitutional, and we pray Almighty God that Britain should never have occasion to complain that any educated native has abused the trust reposed in him.

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Now will you the young generation remain indifferent to the scheme, or will you give us your support loyally and in the truest spirit? We are not fighting for you alone, but for your children and the children of future generations, and we sincerely trust that that spirit of loyalty and constitutional methods and patriotism that has enabled us to assemble here together should have the same effect upon you, and that you will endeavour to help us, not by destructive criticism but by helping us to carry out the objects we have in view. (Then turning to the Honourable Casely Hayford) I am delegated by Nigeria to thank you for the noble work you have done in your being able after five years of strenuous endeavour to bring together here to-day delegates from Gambia, Sierra Leone and Nigeria. I am righteously jealous of you, Sir, and also of you people of Accra that the first British West African Conference has taken place at Accra and I ask you, Sirs, (turning to the Europeans present,) as our more enlightened brothers in civilization and as your predecessors have done in laying good foundations of government for us, that you also may keep to those foundations and help us by your advice and sympathy to make this Conference a success and I pray you young men also to give us your help and sympathy to make this meeting a success. [Loud cheers.]

Mr. Essien E. Offiong (Nigeria):—Mr. Chairman, Paramount Chief, Ladies and Gentlemen,

We must be whole-heartedly thankful to God Almighty for the aims we have set before us and the privilege to assemble here. I think if my memory serves me rightly this would be the first Conference of Africans in the history of West Africa. Thank God that we are beginning to wake up to the sense of our own interests. Now

then, are we down hearted? (audience, No!) Are our intentions and aspirations loyal and good? (Yes,) So glad am I, that we have amongst us men of probity and the ability to steer this great Congress of West Africans started in the year 1920, though not regretting the gloomy past but looking forward to the future.

We educated Africans should appreciate the truth. We should learn to be sociable by consulting the feelings of our less favoured brethren, by which means only the much lacked "unity" amongst us could be profitably promoted. The most important landmark of every true citizen should be loyalty. To make use of Dr. Akiwandi Savage's own words who has been the chief promoter in Nigeria by giving publicity to the founding of this Conference. He said in the course of his appeal at a meeting held at Lagos that "this Conference is not founded as anti-government movement, but for the purpose of helping the Government in the work of civilization that they are doing in our midst; sometimes they may make mistakes but this must be pointed out in a loyal and constitutional manner, knowing that after all we are human beings and that the Government is working for our good and we must do all we can to help them and let them know our minds and that our intentions and that our aspirations are loyal and good."

About the middle of July last, Patriarch Campbell whom we are fortunate to have amongst us, distributed through Prince Duke Ephraim my Brother delegate at Calabar, copies of proceedings of meetings of the West African Conference held at Lagos, inviting our co-operation.

The Calabar community took up the matter very warmly and raised funds to establish a branch at once.

It would be our bounden duty, dear Mr. Chairman, on our return to report the energetic manner the proceedings of the inauguration of the first Conference has been conducted, and we can assure you, Sir, as their representatives that their warmest support of this great movement would always be at hand.

We congratulate the Committee of the Gold Coast Branch of this Conference through whose energy in the interests of West Africans at large this Conference has been effected.

May God prolong their years and ours to see at least the first fruits of our feeble efforts.

With these few remarks, dear Mr. Chairman, Paramount Chief of Accra, Gold Coast Colony, Ladies and Gentlemen, I beg to resume my seat. (Loud cheers.)

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EXHIBIT "F".

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,

FREETOWN,

July 30, 1920.

After their experience of nearly a Century and a half, the native subjects of Great Britain in her West African Colonies have learnt to appreciate the inestimable blessings it has been their privilege to enjoy under the benign influence of British Rule. They fully realize that their destiny is bound up in the fortunes of the Great Empire to which they are proud to belong, and for which their sentiments of gratitude and loyalty are unbounded.

2. They nevertheless feel that the scope for further progress is to a great extent circumscribed by the denial to them of opportunities for the expression of their racial individuality through the excessive tutelage which characterizes the present system of the administration of the affairs of their country; they desire to participate more largely in its government and in the management of matters which affect their welfare, and they firmly believe that a larger faith in them and a widening of their sphere of responsibility would not fail to foster their growth and enhance their capacity for contributing more effectively to the progress of the Empire as well as to the development of their manhood.

3. With a view to attaining this objective, a Union has been formed amongst them of which the bearers of this certificate are some of their chosen representatives: these men have the confidence of their compatriots, and for them the generous support and counsel, assistance and guidance, of every true lover of humanity and justice is hereby most fervently bespoken.

SAML. BARLATT,

Mayor of Freetown.

SEAL

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EXHIBIT "G."

To The Right Honourable

Viscount MILNER, G.C.B., G.C.M.G.,

etc. etc. etc.

His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Colonies,

Downing Street, London, S.W.

The humble Memorial of the undersigned Citizens of Freetown in the Colony of Sierra Leone, West Coast of Africa, sheweth as follows:—

(1.) ON the night of Friday the 18th July, 1919, the eve of the day fixed for the Peace Celebrations, there was an attack on the shops and houses occupied by Syrian Traders and Merchants in the City of Freetown, commenced simultaneously in the Eastern, Central, and Western Wards, resulting in considerable damage to the buildings concerned and extensive looting of the Merchandise and other property of the occupants.

(2.) The disturbances both as regards violence and obstinacy are perhaps the most serious that have ever occurred amongst the civil population of the Colony of Sierra Leone, excepting that there was no indication of a desire to inflict personal injuries.

(3.) The bulk of the population of the better classes were chiefly concerned in the preparation for the coming festivities which were being heralded by a torch-light procession engineered by a band of young men, mostly mercantile clerks, who had formed themselves into a Society called "The Native Commercial Employees' League," and had made expensive preparations for an elaborate celebration of the Peace that had just been concluded in Europe between the Allies and the Germans.

(4.) During the few weeks preceding the outbreak there was considerable indignation in some parts of the City at the report of the racial disturbances in Liverpool, Cardiff, and a few other places in England and Wales which gave rise to considerable apprehension that the "Sea-boys" repatriated from those places with a deep sense of injury would instigate reprisals in Sierra Leone against the *white* residents, and the greatest efforts were put forth by the leading native members of the community to avert disorder. To that end, a circular letter was caused to be read in all the Churches, (copy attached marked A). Further, a Public Service held at the Cathedral under the auspices of the City Council in memory of the "Sea-boys" and others who had fallen during the war in the service of the Empire, at which an admirable sermon was preached by the Rev. H. A.

Lewis, M.A., the Bishop's Chaplain, in the absence of the Bishop himself, also helped considerably to replace the feelings of resentment by higher and more temperate views of the situation.

(5.) Apart from the above, the bulk of your Memorialists had not the slightest cause for apprehension that there was any trouble impending, and such rumours as reached a few of them were of so vague a nature that they completely failed to attract serious attention.

(6.) The outbreak on the night of the 18th July, already referred to, had reached its zenith before the Military, summoned by His Excellency, the Acting Governor to assist the Police, who had to march all the way from Wilberforce Barracks, several miles away, arrived on the scene. They had nothing more formidable to encounter than the Burglars, who were making away with such remnants of the loot as were lying about, and the torch-light procession returning from an excursion round the town which quickly dispersed on the advice of the Commissioner of Police.

(7.) On Saturday morning the 19th instant, the disturbances were renewed with redoubled violence and several buildings that had escaped injury overnight were now attacked in broad daylight. One Syrian was shot dead by one of his compatriots, presumably by accident; the Military had to be recalled; the Proclamation in the Riot Act was read; and the City put under Military control.

(8.) Next morning the condition of the City remained unsettled; but in the afternoon of that day, (Sunday the 20th), the Mayor took advantage of the quieting effects of the Memorial Service as already described to hold a Mass Meeting in the Victoria Park, the result of which was an offer to His Excellency by the Citizens to form themselves into bands who would patrol the City all night for the purpose of preserving good order.

(9.) His Excellency accepted the offer after taking due precautions to prevent accident by conflict with the Military. In a few hours over 1000 men of all classes and nationalities were enrolled, and these men have been very assiduous in performing their duties up to the date of writing.

To ensure their safety, the Government collected the Syrians in the Wilberforce Memorial Hall and two other buildings, and arranged for military guards—a precaution still found necessary.

(10.) In order to learn the cause of the outbreak an extraordinary meeting of the City Council was held on Tuesday, the 22nd July, to which about 60 of the leading members of the community were invited—it being thought that the conditions were too exciting for a Mass Meeting. The attendance was large, far in excess of the number invited, and an earnest invitation was given to all who were in a position to give information of their own knowledge, apart from rumour or conjecture, of the cause of the commotion, to do so.

(11.) A good many people spoke and the consensus of opinion was that beyond doubt the outbreak was due to the inordinate hoarding of rice—the principal foodstuff of the community—by the Syrian Merchants and traders for profiteering purposes. Evidence was

given to show the methods resorted to in cornering the rice, and of the insolent and overbearing attitude with which appeals of those who begged for rice to be sold to them were met by some of the Syrian traders. One man said he was told by a Syrian "We will make you Creoles eat grass:" another said he was told "You will buy rice at 1/- a cup yet." In normal circumstances rice was sold at 1d. a cup; it had risen to 5d. a cup, and the ordinary quantity consumed by one labourer per day was three cups, whilst his average earnings are 1/- a day. A copy of notes on the subject of the cornering of rice carefully obtained for His Excellency the Acting Governor from authentic sources is attached hereto (marked B) for your Lordship's information.

(12.) The proceedings of the meeting reveal also that there had been smouldering in the community a strong feeling of antipathy against the Syrian residents in the Colony and Protectorate, the causes of which, from statements made at the meeting and elsewhere, may be summarised briefly as follows:—

(*a*) The throttling of the Native Trader by his Syrian rival,

(*b*) The arrogant demeanour of Syrians generally towards Sierra Leoneans.

(*c*) Improper sexual relationships.

As regards *trade rivalry*--the Mayor pointed out at the meeting that the fact that the Syrians have outrivalled Sierra Leone Traders in their commercial enterprises was no legitimate ground for grievance or complaint; but the people urged that the methods often resorted to were unfair, and instanced, in addition to the gambling in foodstuff already referred to, the formation of rings and combines by which prices of produce and merchandise were being artificially forced up. One system calls for a detailed report:—The avenues for female employment in the Colony are practically limited to petty trading. Women of the poorer classes, unmarried females, old ones who have lost their male supporters and others, earn a precarious livelihood by hawking about the streets foo-foo (a staple foodstuff), as well as parched ground-nuts, rice—ground and sweetened—called "Kanyah," etc., which are bought by school children and others. The takings are small, but not too small for the Syrians who competed with and ousted these petty traders through the agency of their native "wives," women from the hinterland whose services they obtained by marrying them according to native custom, that is, by paying a sum of money to their parents for them and employing them, 2, 3, or more at a time, as unpaid domestic servants. These native women whose keep costs very little, monopolised trade in these commodities by means of the facility which the capital of their Syrian "husbands" afforded them of buying up all the raw materials available, and ousting the Sierra Leone women.

Mention was also made of an assumption by the Syrians that they enjoy a higher place in the regard of the Government than the Sierra Leoneans, and of their open contempt for them, and that the use of taunting epithets such as "nigger," and "slaves" had sometimes led to breaches of the peace.

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Serious allegations were made about the relationships between Syrian shop-keepers and young girls attending the higher seminaries, especially day pupils, whom they were said to have pestered with their attentions as they passed to and from school, and when they went to their shops to buy fineries, etc. Evidence was given with nauseating details that in an appreciable number of cases they have succeeded in compassing the ruin of very young girls of better-class native families, by taking advantage of their inexperience and decoying them with gifts of fineries or larger sums of money than judicious parents however wealthy would dream of giving their daughters for pocket money. A Syrian was mentioned by name who kept a record of the names of girls whom he had ruined, and who boasted of it. Another was said to have taken a young Sierra Leonean who was sceptical about their alleged "successes" and was stated to have triumphantly pointed out two young girls of respectability who he said had gone there to keep an immoral appointment. Other details were given which cannot be recorded herein.

(13.) Two days after the meeting above mentioned, the Mayor convened a Mass Meeting at the Victoria Park at which several of your Memorialists earnestly pointed out to the crowd in answer to their threats of further violence unless the Syrians were made to leave the country, that it is essential that they should preserve the reputation of Sierra Leone as a loyal and law-abiding community and that every confidence should be reposed in the Government and the Authorities in England to take such steps as would ensure a speedy restoration of permanent peace and good order in the Colony and Protectorate. And a resolution was passed eventually to the effect that a Memorial signed by a limited number of representative citizenes should be sent to your Lordship setting forth the present conditions in the Colony and Protectorate, and that the meeting deprecating the late disorder, pledged itself to do its best to prevent a recurrence thereof whilst the matter was receiving the consideration of the proper authorities.

(14.) Your Memorialists would respectfully submit that the opinion expressed by some officials that the disturbances have been engineered in the interests of some Sierra Leone traders can only spring from an imperfect comprehension of the situation.

(*a*) The class of people who would have engineered the disturbances if that view were correct, viz.: the Sierra Leone Merchants and shop keepers, were as much taken aback at the riots as any one else. Not a single one of the hundred and fifty or so prisoners who were arrested and tried in connection with the rioting belongs to this class. Moreover, Sierra Leone Merchants of high standing who were believed to have been profiteering in rice were the objects of attacks as violent and as persistent as that against any of the Syrians.

(*b*) Trade ascendency has been attained by Syrians for several years and yet no attempt to molest them has ever been made or heard of before now.

(*c*) It would have been impossible for any appreciable number of this class to have planned these riots without some hints of their designs reaching the ears of the large number of people who had rented their houses and shops to the Syrians and whose interests in their property alone would have induced them to give sufficient warning to enable the Government to adopt precautionary measures.

(15.) Your Memorialists are convinced that the disturbances were due wholly and solely to the excessively high prices demanded for food, which goaded the classes most severely affected past endurance; and that the plot was sedulously concealed because those who conceived it felt that it would not obtain general approbation.

(16.) Up to the present, which is over a month since the disturbances commenced, there are abundant grounds for the gravest apprehensions. Owners of houses which were tenanted by Syrians have received anonymous threats which it would be fool-hardy to ignore that on a renewal of the tenancies their houses would be set on fire; in such an event a general conflagration would be well-nigh inevitable. Consequently house owners have notified their former Syrian tenants of their unwillingness to allow them to return to their houses, and there are rumours that the Wilberforce Memorial Hall, which was placed at the disposal of the Government for use as a temporary haven for the Syrians, should be released for its normal use by the Public who have had to forego many public functions for want of accommodation that this building afforded.

(17.) Your Memorialists fully recognise that it is their duty as well as in their interests to do all in their power to repress and stamp out the spirit of disorder. They are not concerned here in recording their personal opinions or sentiments with regard to the habits and practices of the Syrians. They have tried to record faithfully what they have collectively and individually discovered to be the causes of the present troubles, after as careful and dispassionate enquiries as they have been able to make. They are unanimously of opinion that a return of the Syrians to their quondam habitations and occupations in the Colony and Protectorate would be attended by widespread disaster. They do not feel sure that the loyalty of some of the armed forces at the disposal of the Government can be completely relied on; and even assuming their unswerving loyalty such forces as are available are inadequate to cope with a general uprising. Your Memorialists have been exerting themselves to the uttermost in the interests of good order and they feel it their duty to acquaint your Lordship of their firm conviction that the continuance of the Syrians in the Colony and Protectorate can only be maintained by the most stringent coercive measures and by the recourse to a strict military control of the civil population which would have to be permanent and unrelaxing.

(18.) Your Memorialists anxiously await your Lordship's decision and earnestly trust that it will lead to the complete restoration of peace and tranquility in the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone.

And your Memorialists will ever remain in deepest loyalty:—

Signatories.

32-40-24

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX "A"

TOWN CLERK'S OFFICE,

FREETOWN,

12TH JULY 1919.

DEAR FRIENDS,

I have noted with much concern the strong feelings at present prevailing in the Community over the hostile attitude towards Negroes in some parts of England at present which is causing serious disturbances in those places. If the common report is correct that the repugnancy to white males of sexual associations between black men and white women is the cause of those disturbances, then reprisals in Sierra Leone as suggested in many quarters here would be extremely ill-advised as it would be a step not likely to serve any useful purpose and at the same time betray us to the resources of barbarism.

It would be no excuse that we have for a long time deplored the existence of sexual associations between the races here analogous to those complained of in England, with the parties reversed, but lacking in our case those redeeming features of consideration and care for the comfort and dignity of the women concerned which the black men in England admittedly evinced, toward the white women with whom they associate, or that the victims of the sex instincts of the Europeans amongst us are in most cases young and inexperienced maidens who are induced to barter honour and virtue for temporary pecuniary doles long before they are old enough to appreciate the immensity of the sacrifices and that afterwards they are wantonly abandoned to a life of shame; an exchange of the methods of persuasion, advice, social boy-cotting and other moral forces by which we have hitherto striven to stem the current of evil in our own young womanhood for those of violence and rapine would only impair our claim to recognition as a civilised community.

It is greatly to be regretted that a request preferred by our universally respected countryman, the Hon. A. J. Shorunkeh-Sawyerr in 1914, supported by the other native members of the Legislative Council, that facilities might be afforded to the educated native citizens of Sierra Leone to serve as soldiers in the Great War was not entertained; if it had been, there would have been other types of Sierra Leoneans in England to-day besides members of a class whose educational and other advantages make it unfair to regard them as solely typical of the manhood of Sierra Leone. Nevertheless we are proud of the spirit of adventure and self-sacrifices which

inspired those men to undertake the arduous though inconspicuous services they rendered during the war.

In the gloom of the stoke-holes of Submarine-hunted ships they stuck to their posts and made the escape of many a vessel possible: as humble labourers behind the lines, as hefty workmen in the munition factories, nay, as brave soldiers in the ranks of battle they did their bit to ensure victory to the armies of their King. A list of the names of such of them as have perished is being collated and steps will be taken to give them a lasting memorial. Meanwhile a service in their memory has been arranged for to take place at 3 p.m., on Sunday the 20th instant, during the Peace Celebrations at St. George's Cathedral, by the kind permission of His Lordship the Bishop.

Your hearty participation in this ceremony would be a solemn and dignified expression of the sentiments we feel and standpoint we take in this present race question, beyond which no further expression is necessary, as I earnestly trust and believe that the present agitation in England will prove to be only a passing episode in the history of the relation of the races to one another within the British Empire, whilst we calmly await the verdict of those whose mental and moral equipment entitles them to speak for the English nation.

Yours sincerely,

(Sgd.)—SAML. BARLATT, Mayor.

APPENDIX "B."

Notes respecting illegal practices by Dealers in Rice.

SAMA PRACTICE:

This practice, which has always prevailed largely amongst natives in the Protectorate and is discountenanced by the "Sama Ordinance" of 1918, consists in a person taking advantage of the hunger season to extort a promise of an unconscionably large payment in produce when the future harvest is reaped, for a present advance of money, meat or any other valuable for which there happens to be a pressing immediate need.

This practice is rendered possible by the improvident habits of the average native, who devours or sells all his produce in harvest time even to "seed rice" which he has to buy again at exorbitant prices when the next sowing season comes.

The exploiters are generally the more intelligent natives who had saved money, or produced bullocks or other foodstuffs which they dole out to their needy brethren on the terms already described. Although the Ordinance referred to forbids the enforcement of Sama Contracts by the native and other courts in the Protectorate the average native would nevertheless pay to the full extent through ignorance of the relief afforded him by law, or out of a long-ingrained regard for the validity of such contracts, or from the general sentiment which disapproves of a breach of them or for fear of a boycott in a future transaction. The native courts whose judges belong to the class which generally benefits by the custom are not over prone to granting the relief the Ordinance provides.

There is definite evidence that this custom is being practiced by other persons besides natives, with a result that, given enough capital the price of rice can be kept abnormally high in spite of a plentiful harvest.

The following evidence is submitted in support of the statement:

(*a*) At a meeting held in the Treasury Rooms of the Municipal Council on the 29th July, 1919, Mr. W. E. Lemon, Mr. Thomas King, Mr. E. Roach, and others from the Scarcies, Samuland, etc., said that they were present this year when Madam Sassin, a very wealthy Syrian dealer, paid large sums of money in advance for the crops of rice to be reaped next harvest.

(*b*) On Saturday the 1st instant, I met a Mohammedan youth at King Tom whom I know to be a confidential clerk of Madam Sassin's; we entered into conversation about the recent disturbances and he told me he had been away to the Timini Country with his employer collecting their "rice debt." He

admitted that these debts represent the returns for credits made last year. I asked him whether it was true they have already bought the crop for the next harvest as it stands—he smiled and said "But that is business, Sir." He further informed me that Madam Sassin recently sent to Freetown a large consignment of rice she had collected, but went herself to Conakry when she heard of the raid—instructing him to come and study the situation in Freetown and communicate it to her and then return to conduct her business in Timini land during her absence.

I gathered that her rice is stored for her by Bai Sherbro at Mambolo with whom she is reported to be on the most friendly terms, that she was responsible for the greater part of the expenses incurred in entertaining this Chief during his last visit to Freetown and stayed in the same house with him at Little East Street.

(*c*) The brother of Bai Sama—Chief of Locco Massama—informed me that this lady was giving loans at 4/- a bushel against the next season's rice crop at Mambolo; his own Chief would not permit her to operate in his own country because of a deal in kernels in which he thinks she had bested him to the tune of £40; he had to pay her this sum for some shalots she had given him to exchange for kernels which he said he found to be rotten —she compelled him to pay her by threats of arrest.

(*d*) The recently crowned Arlikali of Port Locco told me Madam Sassin and other Syrians were advancing as low as 3/- a bushel for the next rice crop.

This evidence seems to me to be very strong in support of the statement that the practice of gambling in such an essential food stuff as rice is prevalent in the Protectorate; and yet the information would not be ordinarily accessible to a District Commissioner—as he would depend on a Chief, an Interpreter, or perhaps a Court Messenger for information and these may, from motives of interest or fear, readily mislead him.

The idea commonly held in the community that there was plenty of native rice available in Freetown during the recent extreme scarcity but held up by Syrians and other traders for profiteering ends, receives an appreciable amount of support from the fact that on Saturday the 19th July, the day after the raid, native rice was sold in the markets as low as 2d. a cup, the price hitherto being 5d. This, no doubt, is due to rice having been obtained from the raided Syrian stores.

The fact that a comparatively small proportion of the loot recovered by the Police consisted of native rice, need not be regarded as proving the contrary in view of the quantity available in the markets next day as already mentioned. There is little doubt that many Policemen were in sympathy with the raiders so far as the pillage of rice is concerned and were not over-zealous in making arrests where the booty consisted of that commodity only. In any case, Mrs. Brown, whose house in Little East Street was tenanted by a Syrian and suffered considerable damage during the raid, has

informed me that weeks after the raid as many as 300 bags of native rice belonging to her tenant were found in one of the stores on her premises.

It should be noted that a bushel of native rice at harvest time costs normally from 10/- to 15/-; native rice was being sold as high as £3 a bushel in the Protectorate during the late scarcity. The profiteers are said to refuse at times to sell in Freetown under any condition, for fear of the restrictions in prices imposed by law—sending the rice up country instead, and then not for sale but for exchange into Palm Kernels at a still more enhanced profit as kernels just then were very much in demand for exportation.

(Sgd.) SAML BARLATT.

Freetown,
Sierra Leone,
13th August, 1919.

P.S.—Since writing the above I have been informed:—

(*a*) That the day after the raid on the Syrians, a large quantity of native rice, several hundreds of bushels, was found by the Military in a house at Rawdon Street, occupied by a Syrian.

(*b*) That up to as late as the afternoon of the day of the raid, several earnest requests made by individuals to a Mr. Chabli, a wealthy Syrian trader, for sale of even one bushel of native rice for urgent personal needs were rejected because he said he had none in store and yet hundreds of bushels were rescued in his store after the raid.

(*c*) That the rice said hereinbefore to have been found in Mrs. Brown's store was 300 *double* bags which is equal to 600 bushels.

(Intd.) S. B.

16/8/19.

TELEPHONE: PRESTON 4663

DE HAVEN HINKSON, M. D.
329 NORTH FORTIETH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

OFFICE HOURS:
8 TO 10 A. M.
1 TO 3 P. M.
6 TO 8 P. M.

February 21, 1920.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Doctor:

Iam sending two letters and one clipping for your use if they are of interest. The letter from the Governor of Kentucky is in response to one sent by me as Vice Commander of Post No. 292, American Legion, Philadelphia commending him upon his action in upholding the majesty of the law in the recent disturbance in that Commonwealth. Should you deem it of interest to the readers of the Crisis I will ask that the heading be as I have substituted in red ink.

The clipping bears upon the same incident and is from the Philadelphia Public Ledger. But it appears that all of the journals of the city were published editorials commendatory to the Governor of Kentucky, placing him in a class with the Mayor of Omaha.

3/27/9

The personal letter in French is from a middle aged school teacher living in the department of Haute Saone where a part of the Ninety-second Division was billeted in the training area. As with many more of the natives she could not console herself to the fact that black and white Americans wore the same uniform and served the same flag but expressed such a dislike for each other. She was so surprised that she scarcely fails to make some sort of comment upon it in each of her letters. In the enclosed I have underlined certain lines in which she does not fail to say which set of men impressed her more favorably. Her comment upon the action of this country and the Treaty and League would tend to suggest that the French are beginning to doubt the sincerity of this country.

Yours truly,

D. Haven Hinkson

Vendredi 6 Février 20

3/27/8

Mon cher De Haven,

Votre lettre datée du 21 janvier m'est arrivée hier je n'étais pas là pour la recevoir, j'étais partie le mercredi soir à Jussey, une amie était venue me chercher. Je suis si seule, que je saisis toutes les occasions qui m'offrent un peu de bien-être !

Puisque vous tenez à ce que je reste votre amie, je ne serez donc plus fâchée

pas assez souvent. Je n'ai rien reçu de vous à Noël. Je me croyais tout à fait oubliée.

Vous savez que les Américains n'aiment plus la France, ils cherchent même à nous faire du mal; ce n'est guère bien, convenez-en. N'est-ce pas nous qui avons le plus souffert de l'invasion allemande? Et n'est-ce pas pour sauver le monde entier que nos soldats sont tombés par milliers? Quelle ingratitude de la part de l'Amérique!

Mme Viney va mieux et moi aussi, j'ai eu un accès d'asthme qui m'a fort inquiétée. Que pourrais-je faire pour combattre cette maladie qui s'accentuera avec l'âge? Si j'étais auprès de vous, vous me guéririez, n'est-ce pas, mon petit ami?

ROYALTY STATEMENT

FROM JANUARY 1, 19 20 TO JUNE 30, 19 20 1920

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 26, 19 20

W.E.B. Du Bois, Esq.,

C/o "The Crisis" 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

IN ACCOUNT WITH

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

TITLE OF BOOK	COPIES SOLD	PER COPY	TOTAL AMOUNT
The Negro	156	.075	11 70

3/25/24

ENCLOSED STATEMENT OF CHARGES

ENCLOSED CHECK FOR 11 70

According to agreement the balance $.....due on royalty account will be remitted in sixty days.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Pan African Congress

1920

September 24, 1920.

3/22/12

Mr. John Hope,
Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Sir:

A meeting of the American committee of the Pan African Congress is hereby called in Washington, D. C., October 5, 1920. The hour and place can be ascertained by telephoning the Reverend W. H. Jernigan, 903 Third Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1920

October 26, 1920.

Mr. John Hope,
Morehouse College,
Atlanta, Georgia.

3/30/59

My dear Hope:

I cannot tell you how much I appreciate your kind letter. It is worth a great deal to me. Thank you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

BANKING FOR SERVICE

THE NEED OF BANKS FOR WORKERS AND FARMERS AND THE SERVICE THEY CAN RENDER

32-7-38

By

FREDERIC C. HOWE

Executive Secretary of the Committee on Banking and Credit of the All American Farmer-Labor Co-operative Commission

Published by

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers

Cleveland, Ohio

THE BROTHERHOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS CO-OPERATIVE NATIONAL BANK OF CLEVELAND

THE G. I. D. in convention assembled during the meeting held in 1915, by resolution, authorized the organization of a bank and instructed the Advisory Board of Grand Officers to take the necessary action when, in their judgment, it was the opportune time.

During the unsettled conditions of the war and since its close, no action was taken, although the idea was never lost sight of, and during all this time your Grand Officers have been giving it careful thought and study.

Every phase of banking has been gone over carefully and at the meeting of the Advisory Board held in October, 1919, Brothers Prenter and Stone were appointed a Committee to secure all the needed information necessary to organize a bank, and report back to the Advisory Board their findings.

We secured the best legal and banking talent available—men who have an international reputation as authority on the questions involved—and, with their help, a report was prepared and presented to the Advisory Board at their meeting held June 13th to 16th, inclusive, 1920, and these legal and banking men were brought before the Board to answer the many questions they desired to ask.

The result of their conferences was the decision to organize a National Bank. Property has been secured opposite the present B. of L. E. Building, where the "BROTHER-

HOOD OF LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS CO-OPERATIVE NATIONAL BANK OF CLEVELAND" will be located.

Every business undertaking of the Brotherhood has been an unqualified success.

In addition to the property now owned by the Organization and the funds in the hands of the Grand Officers, there are 887 local divisions, each of which has sums of money which are usually deposited or invested through some local banks in their community.

The funds of the Brotherhood and the local divisions are of themselves sufficient to justify the organization of a bank of our own. Through it we can invest our own funds and secure larger returns than is provided by other banks.

The Brotherhood has over eighty thousand members. They too are dependent on other banks. They are providing for their families and they desire to make investments. In case of death, widows and children are often the prey of unscrupulous persons. They know not where to turn for advice or guidance. Their insurance should be properly protected or invested for them. They should have disinterested advice. The bank will be at the service of all of its members and of their several activities as well.

The Grand Officers of the Brotherhood had no desire to organize a bank merely to make as much money as possible. They were a unit in desiring a BANK FOR SERVICE.

The Capital of the Bank has been made $1,000,000 with $100,000 additional paid in as a Surplus. Provision has been made to limit the dividends paid to the Stockholders the earnings in excess of the dividend paid to Stockholders will be, by action of the Board of Directors, distributed along co-operative lines. Our Depositors and Borrowers will be treated as participants in the enterprise.

The bank will maintain a commercial department, a savings department, and a trust

or fiduciary department. It will have full banking powers. It will invite the fullest scrutiny by examiners of the United States Treasury Department.

A new property, directly opposite the present office building of the Brotherhood, has been secured and will be the future home of the bank.

The stock of the bank is to be confined to members of the Brotherhood. It will be their bank in every sense of the word. It will, however, be a public bank, ready to serve the public as honestly and as scrupulously as it does its members.

Advisory Board of Grand Officers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers:

W. S. Stone, G. C. E.
M. W. Cadle, A. G. C. E.
H. E. Wills, A. G. C. E.
F. A. Burgess, A. G. C. E.
Ash Kennedy, A. G. C. E.
E. Corrigan, A. G. C. E.
L. G. Griffing, A. G. C. E.
M. E. Montgomery, A. G. C. E.
H. P. Daugherty, A. G. C. E.
A. Johnston, A. G. C. E.
Wm. B. Prenter, F. G. E.
C. H. Salmons, S. G. E.
W. E. Futch, Pres. L. E. M. L. & A. I. A.
C. E. Richards, Sec.-Treas. L. E. M. L. & A. I. A.

BANKING FOR SERVICE

THE NEED OF BANKS FOR WORKERS AND FARMERS AND THE SERVICE THEY CAN RENDER

BANKING A PUBLIC SERVICE.

A bank can be the greatest agency of service in the world. Mr. J. P. Morgan once said before a committee of the United States Senate: "Give me control of the finances of a country and I care not who or what party makes the laws."

A bank can do even more for the worker and the farmer, than it does for the financier. For they need banking service most. They are the producers. They keep the world going.

What do men most want in the world?

Men want first of all to find expression in their own way. They want to use their powers. That is nature's law.

Men want to work for themselves and keep what they produce. They want to be their own masters. That too is nature's law. It is the finest tradition of America.

Men want a home of their own. They want a farm, something they can pass on to their children.

Men want to provide for those they hold dear. They want education for their children. They want to provide for old age and sickness. Men want to be free from fear. They want to enjoy the inspiration of hope.

Credit makes these things possible. The bank controls credit. That is why banking and credit are so important. That is why they should be for service. That is why people should have banks of their own. That is why labor should own its banks and mobilize its economic power as does organized capital.

CREDIT CONTROLS EVERYTHING ELSE.

The man without capital or credit is helpless. Without tools he can hardly keep himself alive. MEN GROW RICH NOT BY LABOR, BUT BY CREDIT OR CAPITAL WHICH THEY COMMAND.

Credit controls life. It controls the smallest shopkeeper, the poorest farmer, the most powerful railway system and the greatest empire. The man who can secure credit can buy tools, machines. He can employ other labor.

Credit should be obtainable by any man of character and ability. A new society would be created if the colossal credit resources of America, almost as great as all of Europe, were dedicated as they should be dedicated, to assist men and to develop the resources of the country. Were credit dedicated to service it would start men in business, assist them in time of need or distress, it would build homes, aid the farmer to harvest and market his crops. It would develop talent and open up our resources as well.

WHAT BANKING HAS BECOME.

Banking did these things for 150 years in America. Unfortunately the control of credit has passed into the hands of men interested primarily in high finance, in speculation, in the creation of monopolies, in the control of the industrial life of the people and in financing foreign countries rather than our own. The money of the people is used against the people. The worker and the farmer cannot get credit. They may not borrow their own money or use it for their own needs. They often pay usurious interest. The man most in need of credit, the worker and the tenant farmer have to go to the loan shark. They pay twenty, fifty, sometimes a hundred per cent interest. In the larger cities commercial banks do not accept the deposits of the workers. They often charge them for keeping their money in the banks.

Credit should be dedicated to the production of wealth not the exploitation of the people. That is the primary purpose of banking and credit. Were banking controlled by the producers rather than the exploiters, were credit dedicated exclusively to the production of wealth there is no telling how much wealth

would be produced. Certainly it would be increased by billions. It would also be far more fairly distributed.

We need new kinds of banks. We need more banks. In Europe the workers and the farmers have banks of their own. They are service banks in every sense. They are often aided by the state.

THE PEOPLE HAVE THE RESOURCES AND THE INTELLIGENCE.

There is no reason why we should not have banks organized for service. For 150 years the common people operated banks in this country. They do so today in the smaller towns. The marvelous growth of the co-operative movement is proof that the farmers and workers can do almost anything they set their hand to. They can if they will mobilize their financial resources for their own use. There are nearly 4000 co-operative stores in the United States. The farmers of Wisconsin own and operate 2000 co-operative producers societies. They own 718 cheese factories, 380 creameries, 437 telephone companies, 214 insurance societies, 150 live stock shipping, 4 packing plants, 2 laundries and 7 fruit exchanges.

The farmers of Minnesota own and operate 2950 co-operative societies, including 643 creameries, 360 elevators, 400 live stock shipping, 52 cheese factories, 102 stores, 950 telephone companies, 159 fire insurance and 290 other societies. They did a business in 1917 of $118,710,000.

The farmers of North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, California, Washington and other states have organized thousands of other co-operative societies and do a business running into the hundreds of millions annually.

There are 19,000,000 depositors in the National Banks alone or one depositor for every family. They are mostly workers and farmers. The wages of labor amount to $25,000,000,000 a year. The value of farm produce is over $20,000,000,000 a year. If the workers and farmers used their economic power co-operatively, they could own banks all over the country. AND LEGITIMATE BANKING IS SAFER, MORE EASILY MANAGED THAN A CO-OPERATIVE STORE OR FACTORY.

HOW BANKS CAN BE ORGANIZED.

Unfortunately there are no co-operative banking laws in this country. Banks with a service motive can, however, be organized under existing laws. They can be given a co-operative quality by regulations or by-laws that provide for the following:

One. A limitation on dividends on the invested capital. Any surplus should be distributed back to borrowers, depositors and educational work after provision is made for a banking surplus.

Two. Stock should be sold to as many people as possible. The bank will then approximate the Rochdale principle of one man one vote. It will have a broad basis of popular support.

Three. The motto of the bank should be SERVICE. Loans should be in small sums, to many people and to those who now have limited banking facilities. *Loans should be confined to productive purposes,* to aiding men in need, to the building of homes, to the promotion of the co-operative movement.

In addition groups of workers, farmers and neighborhoods should organize credit unions, or peoples banks which should be affiliated with the parent bank.

By these devices we can have co-operative banks even under existing laws. They can be organized under either state or national laws.

THE SIMPLICITY OF BANKING

We are made to believe that banking is a mysterious business that cannot be understood by ordinary people. It can only be carried on by men familiar with Wall street operations and intricate financial transactions. This is not true! Banking is easily understood. It can be carried on at very little risk and by persons familiar with ordinary business transactions.

For 150 years the people of America ran their own banks. They ran them successfully. Early banks were run by men with no banking experience. This was true up to the Civil War.

There are 31,000 banks in the country today operated mostly by business men and farmers. But one National Bank failed in the 22 months prior to October 31, 1919, and but 45 state and private banks failed in the year 1919, or two banks out of every 1000.

All over Europe the peasants and workers manage their own banks. There are 65,000 peoples banks or credit unions in Europe, operated by men who have had no training in banking. They run these banks so successfully that there are no losses. They carry on a business running into billions of dollars each year. These banks are called Credit Unions. They have been in existence for 70 years.

WHAT IS BANKING?

True banking carried on as a service for the benefit of the people, consists of three things:

(a) Bookkeeping, in which the accounts of customers are kept as in any other business.

(b) Passing on the honesty and ability of a borrower to pay back a loan.

(c) Making investments of the banks resources. That is almost all there is to banking. Thousands of bank clerks all over the country perform these functions every day. They are largely bookkeeping entries.

WHAT THE BANKER DOES.

First—The bank receives money from depositors. The bank gives the depositor a receipt in his pass book. The teller enters the deposit to the credit of the depositor in a ledger and in another column charges the bank with the amount of the deposit. That is all there is to the deposit transaction.

Second—The bank has to invest the money deposited with it to make a profit for the stockholders and to pay interest on savings deposits. When a loan is made the bookkeeper reverses the process described in the deposit transaction and credits the bank with the amount of the loan, and debits the borrower with the same sum. This too is a simple process. It is performed every day by thousands of clerks all over the country. The bank takes from 6 to 8 per cent and often much more as interest on the transaction.

MAKING LOANS.

But, it surely requires experienced and highly intelligent persons to make loans. Let us analyze what takes place when a loan is made.

Hundreds of thousands of retail and wholesale merchants make loans to their cus-

tomers every day. They give them credit for merchandise. It may be a dollar's worth of groceries, it may be a suit of clothes, it may be a piano or an automobile. Millions of transactions of this kind are performed every day, and the losses are very small. The world would not go on without credit.

Only a small fraction of people fail to pay their debts. Fewer fail to pay bank loans.

The banker does what the merchant does. He extends credit. His credit differs from that of the merchant in that the merchant gives merchandise, while the banker gives money with which to buy merchandise. Every merchant is able to know whether the buyer will probably pay his debt or not. The banker has far better means of information.

In fact, the banker has a much easier task. He can always play safe. First, the banker fixes his own terms. He makes the borrower feel he is extending him a favor. In reality he is not. He is merely doing business as any other merchant. As a matter of fact, the banker is lending a man back his own money and the money of his neighbors.

SECURITY.

Second, the banker takes security, and very good security too. He may demand an endorser to the note. He may ask for collateral or take a mortgage. The merchant does not. If the money is loaned on mortgage, it is on 50 to 60 per cent of the value of the property. If it is loaned on securities their value is usually well known. They are quoted on the stock exchange. If money is loaned on an acceptance, bill of lading or warehouse receipt, these transactions cover goods and merchandise which cover the loan. In addition, the banker demands a statement of a man's business. He knows the community. He often calls on credit agencies for information.

The banker makes loans on his own terms. He almost always has property back of the loan. And as the directors of a bank know the business of their town, and the reputation of every business man, they can make loans with assurance of being able to collect them.

Banking losses would be negligible if bankers did a strictly banking business. Bank losses are usually due to speculation, to embezzlements, more frequently to favored loans to insiders.

PROFITS OF BANKING.

That banking is highly profitable is indicated by the fact that the national banks earned net $240,366,000 in 1919, or about 22 per cent on their capital. Individual banks earned 40 to 100 per cent, while the banks of the Federal Reserve System for the country as a whole earned 75 per cent on their capital. It is not uncommon for banks in the western States to earn from 50 to 100 per cent each year out of loans to farmers.

OTHER PEOPLES' MONEY.

These are the essentials of banking. It consists in receiving other peoples' money and in lending it out again often to the same people who deposit it. That is how banking differs from other business. The banker borrows the depositors' money usually for nothing, and then lends the same money back again at from six to ten per cent interest.

Bankers use other peoples' capital. This is the reason why banking is so profitable. They supply a portion of the capital themselves in the paid in capital stock of the bank, but almost all the money they control is the money of other people, placed in their hands for safekeeping.

In 1919, according to the Report of the United States Comptroller of the Currency, the capital stock of the national banks of the United States amounted to $1,137,000,000. This is the money the bankers put into the business. The same year the national banks had money of other people in the form of deposits amounting to $13,809,000,000.

In other words, for every dollar of their own money, the bankers had over twelve dollars of other peoples' money. They loan the peoples' money as well as their own, and collect interest upon it.

WHY LOANS ARE POSSIBLE.

Loans are possible because there are many more depositors than there are borrowers. The deposits are individually small, but they create a large fund in the aggregate which can be loaned out to individuals. Moreover, depositors make deposits every day. The borrowers make loans at different times in the year. Thus, we have a large fund made up of small deposits that can be loaned out in substantial sums according to the needs of business.

There are over 19,000,000 depositors in the national banks alone or one depositor for ever family of five in the country.

BANKING, A PUBLIC TRUST.

The banker is engaged in a public business. The money deposited with him is a trust fund. A bank should be a public institution in every sense of the word. This public obligation has been lost sight of however. In the first annual report of the Federal Reserve Board, there is the following statement: "It should never be lost to sight that the reserve banks are invested with much of the quality of the public trust. They were created because of the existence of certain common needs and necessities, and they should be administered for the common welfare—for the good of all."

If the banks of the country were really operated for the good of the country, if they were trust agencies as they should be, the money of each locality would be used as far as possible in that locality. It would be loaned to the people of the community instead of being used as it often is for speculation. It would be used to produce wealth and employ labor. It would be used to aid the farmer, the merchant, the worker. It would build homes, it would go out to the man of no capital, if he could furnish good security. THIS IS WHAT BANKING ORIGINALLY WAS. THIS IS WHAT IT MUST BE AGAIN IF BANKING IS TO SERVE THE PUBLIC AND BUILD UP THE PRODUCTIVE POWERS OF THE COUNTRY. BANKING MUST BE TREATED AS A PUBLIC BUSINESS.

We will never have a proper banking system until the control of credit is invested with a public trust and is so controlled that it will be used to aid people rather than exploit them. For credit is the life of society. Our enconomic life is dependent on it. That is why banking must be under some kind of public control.

SAFE BANKING.

Banks are perfectly safe if their investments are safe. Banking can be absolutely safe if the capital and deposits are invested in Liberty Bonds which now yield nearly six per cent interest, in short term Treasury notes, in first mortgages on improved real estate, in municipal and county bonds, in

what are known as bank acceptances and in commercial paper such as promissory notes or bills of exchange with collateral, with bills of lading or warehouse receipts attached. Personal loans are nearly as safe when one or more endorsers are secured, when a man's character is good and the PURPOSE FOR WHICH THE LOAN IS TO BE USED IS KNOWN AND OVERSEEN. The credit unions of Europe, Canada, New York and Massachusetts operated by artisans and peasants make loans on personal security running into the billions of dollars and they have very few losses.

FRATERNAL SERVICES.

A service bank can do for the worker and the farmer what the ordinary bank does for the business man. It can do much more.

First, it will aid him with loans for proper and especially for productive purposes.

Second, it will have an investment department to which any one can freely go. It will provide special funds in which savings are pooled for old age, for the education of children, to aid men to acquire homes, to secure as high a rate of return on savings as possible and make them available when most needed.

Third, there will be a trust department which will draw wills and trust deeds at no cost or a small cost; it will serve as trustee, executor or administrator so that a man may leave his property or insurance in the control of the bank free from fear of loss or dissipation by lawyers or get rich quick promoters. The bank will be the disinterested advisor of the widow and the orphan. It will give information and assistance to those most in need of it. A service bank whose dividends are limited can afford to do these things. A bank owned by a railway brotherhood can care for its members. It can invest insurance funds and increase the power of the brotherhood and its divisions in countless ways.

Fourth. The co-operative movement in other countries found it necessary to have banks. The co-operative movement in America needs banking aid. There is no reason why co-operative groups should not first mobilize their money and credit resources and buy food, clothes, fuel, building materials, etc., and do many other things in common. A service bank can aid in bringing these things about. It should be the right arm of the co-operative movement.

Fifth, most important of all a service bank will organize little credit agencies in connection with unions, lodges, and neighborhood groups that will receive and loan money in small amounts to members. It will promote credit unions, building and loan societies and co-operative stores that will educate the members in business methods, in the use of their own money and in the building up of the labor movement. It will use part of its earnings for educational work. All over Europe the labor movement, the development of agriculture and the co-operative movement are closely identified with peoples banks.

Banking and credit will do for labor and the farmer what it does for the big business man and the financier. And the workers and the farmers have resources in the form of wages and wealth equal to one half of the total banking resources of the country.

CREDIT UNIONS OR PEOPLES BANKS

Reference has been made to the 65,000 little banks or credit unions that are to be found all over Europe and in Asia as well. They did a business in 1918 of $7,000,000,000. They have very few losses. They are owned and managed by workers and farmers. They own big central banks in the larger cities. They often receive loans from the state to aid them in developing the country.

Nine American states, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Texas, Wisconsin, Utah and Oregon have laws permitting the organization of such banks. Similar laws should be secured in the other 39 states.

These little banks perform a great service. They receive deposits. They make loans to members. Thy charge a low rate of interest. Loans are made exclusively for productive purposes, to aid men in need or to help small business men. They are like building and loan associations in this country.

Credit unions are usually organized by trades unions, by groups of farmers and by people living in the same locality. There should be thousands of such banks in this country. They should be affiliated with larger parent banks. They should be training schools.

There is no reason why every division, every lodge, every local of an international union should not be in effect a credit union

using its own money and the money of its members for the benefit of its members.

▼ ▼

THE ALL AMERICAN FARMER-LABOR CO-OPERATIVE COMMISSION—THE COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CREDIT.

American Labor and the American Farmer are organizing for co-operative action. The All American Farmer-Labor Congress that met in Chicago in February last, declared that banking and credit were the greatest need of the co-operative movement and of labor and the farmer generally. It created a committee on Banking and Credit with Warren S. Stone, as its Chairman. Its purpose is to aid in the organization of peoples banks and in the mobilizing of the economic power of the workers and the farmers. It is prepared to give information and assistance. It will promote legislation for co-operative banks and credit unions. Information, literature and model laws on banks for workers and farmers will be furnished to those requesting it.

The executive Secretary of the Committee is Frederic C. Howe, address Machinists Building, Washington, D. C.

799 Miss. Ave.,
Memphis, Tenn.,
Sept. 21 — 1920.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Do you contemplate writing a book on the World War?

I was Chaplain - 1st Lt. Across Eight months in France. Have some clippings of great value also photo made in the Mid-Atlantic. If you care to use any of these in book or Crisis it will be a great pleasure to forward them to you, to be returned to me after having been used.

Yours truly

B. T. Hunt

Asst. Prin Kortright High School

3/25/37

1920

Hist Colab.

October 1, 1920.

3/25/36

Mr. B. T. Hunt,
799 Mississippi Ave.,
Memphis, Tenn.

My dear Sir:

I am now engaged in writing my history of the World War and I should be very glad to have any clippings or photographs that you have in your possession. I should be glad to return them when I have finished.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Pan African Cong. 1920

September 24, 1920.

Mrs. Addie W. Hunton,
372 Grand Avenue,
Brooklyn, New York.

3|2|16

My dear Mrs. Hunton:

A meeting of the American committee of the Pan African Congress is hereby called in Washington, D. C., October 5, 1920. The hour and place can be ascertained by telephoning the Reverend W. H. Jernigan, 903 Third Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[International Bureau → Native Races]

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL POUR LA DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES

PRÉSIDENT: RENÉ CLAPARÈDE
TRÉSORIER HON.: PROF. ED. NAVILLE
SECRÉT. GÉN.: EUG. MERCIER-GLARDON

Ligues Nationales:

ANTI-SLAVERY ET ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY
LONDRES (FONDÉE EN 1837)
ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIVE RACES
SYDNEY N. S. W.
LIGUE FRANÇAISE POUR LA DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES
PARIS (FONDÉE EN 1908)
LIGUE SUISSE POUR LA DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES
GENÈVE (FONDÉE EN 1908)
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR EINGEBORNENSCHUTZ
BERLIN (FONDÉE EN 1910)
SOCIETA ANTISCHIAVISTA D'ITALIA
ROME
ASOCIACION "PRO INDIGENA"
LIMA (PÉROU)

20 bis, Miremont, Champel
GENÈVE, the 29th November 1920.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Editor of " The Crisis "

National Association for the
Advancement of Coloured People

70 Fifth Ave. N.-Y. C.

3/12/27

Dear Sir,

The President of the"Bureau International", Mr.René Claparède, had the honour of making your acquintance in Paris, last year, and we are more than satisfied with the relations which have been thus established between the Movement which you are supporting in America on behalf of the Negroes and the world-wide work which we are directing from this centre. We desire that our relations should become more and more friendly and effective for the good of those whom we are seeking to protect.

This is the reason why we are now asking you to be good enough to assist our International Committee at the present time with your moral support and eventually in any manner possible. We hope that you will kindly consider carefully the enclosed Appeal which we are now distributing throughout the world. As you will see, it is on behalf of Native Races. There is no doubt that you will approve of it, and doubtless also you would like to extend a knowledge of it to the numerous readers of your publications, in particular to the readers of "The Crisis". In this way you will be gaining for us new friends.

Further we shall be very gratefull to you if you will regularly send us documentary information on the subject of the work of Protection of

Negroes in America. We should be happy to receive year by year your " Negro Year Book " which we should find a most valuable mine of information, and we should particularly like to have the statistics of lynching in U.S.A., if you are able to give it to us.

Our International Committee has been working throughout the war under great difficulties and has unfortunately incurred some financial obligations; if you could help us in getting rid of this burden, we should be more than grateful for your generosity.

With kindest regards of our President, Mr. René Claparède,

we remain, dear Sir,

yours faithfully

Eug. Mercier-Glardon

General Secretary of the
International Bureau
for Protection of Native Races.

3/22/38

[Internat.'l Bureau for the Defense of the Native Races]

STATUTS

DU

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL

POUR LA

DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES

(Fondé à Genève en 1913 et réorganisé en 1920)

Adoptés en Séances du Comité des 27 Mars et 24 Avril 1920

32-20-1

ARTICLE PREMIER

Le Bureau International (B. I.) est composé d'un Comité Exécutif (C. E.) et d'une Conférence des Délégués (C. D.).

ART. 2

BUT

Le B. I. a pour but:

a) la défense des indigènes sans distinction d'habitat ni de race;

b) la coordination des efforts des Ligues de défense des Indigènes et l'établissement de liens permanents entre elles;

c) la création de Ligues nouvelles.

ART. 3

SIÈGE

Le siège du B. I. est à Genève.

ART. 4

COMITÉ EXÉCUTIF

Les membres du C. E. doivent résider à Genève.

Ce Comité est composé des signataires des présents Statuts; il se recrutera par cooptation.

Il répartit lui-même les charges entre ses membres.

Pour engager la responsabilité du C. E. vis-à-vis des tiers, il faut la signature de deux de ses membres.

ART. 5

CONFÉRENCE DES DÉLÉGUÉS

L'autorité suprême du B. I. est la C. D. nommés par les Ligues.

La Conférence se réunit périodiquement. Le C. E. peut la convoquer à l'extraordinaire. Il doit le faire si la moitié des Ligues le demandent.

Le C. E. siège dans la Conférence avec le droit de vote, et le Règlement des délibérations de la Conférence déterminera le nombre de voix qui lui appartient.

ART. 6

FINANCES

Les ressources du C. E. proviennent:

a) des cotisations des Ligues, calculées au prorata du nombre de leurs membres et fixées par la Conférence dans chacune de ses réunions périodiques;

b) des cotisations volontaires de personnes faisant partie ou non d'une des Ligues;

c) de dons et de legs.

ART. 7

REVISION DES STATUTS

Les présents Statuts seront soumis à revision si les $^2/_3$ des Ligues ou des membres du C. E. le demandent.

DISPOSITIONS TRANSITOIRES

La première réunion de la C. D. sera convoquée par les soins du C. E. aussitôt que possible.

Elle aura lieu à Genève.

Jusqu'à ce que la Conférence ait élaboré un Règlement de ses délibérations, les Ligues délégueront à la Conférence le nombre de membres qu'il leur plaira, et chacune des Ligues représentées, ainsi que le C. E. n'aura droit qu'à *une* voix.

Genève, 24 avril 1920.

JUSTICE FOR THE NATIVES

MANY Leagues and Committees exist in different parts of the world with the object of protecting, in the name of civilisation, the rights of millions of Natives, who, in spite of civilisation, have been persistently deprived of their lands, ancestral rights and also their freedom.

It is an unfortunate circumstance that until now there has been no uniformity of action between the various Leagues and Committees formed to work in the Native's interest. Therefore it was deemed necessary to find a medium which would centralise the combined activities of these various Leagues throughout the world.

Accordingly, an "INTERNATIONAL BUREAU FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIVE RACES" was founded in Geneva in 1913. Unfortunately, with the outbreak of the world war of 1914, the functions of this Bureau were put out of order and, during the entire crisis, were reduced to almost nothing.

Now, however, the moment has come to renew this work with increased vigour, and we think, that the choice of Geneva, as the seat of the League of Nations, will afford specially favourable conditions to the International Bureau, allowing, as it would, of its entering into a close contact with those organs of the League of Nations entrusted with the carrying out of the Colonial Mandates and the betterment of Native conditions. (Art. 22 and 23 of the Covenant.)

Some millions of Natives, representing perhaps one half of the world population, would thus find themselves placed under the protection of these official bodies whose duty it should be to safeguard the interests of the Native and suppress the abuses of all kinds practised on him, which all former international agreements have failed to do. Now, experience has taught us that "official" Organisations are generally inadequate without the effective complement of "unofficial" Institutions that serve as a guide and stimulus. In consequence of this, the International Bureau will be called on more than ever to give the necessary information to all those persons or societies that are interested in these questions, and by so doing will become a connecting link between them and the League of Nations.

The correspondence between the latter and the International Bureau would be more or less regular whilst all the Societies organised in Europe, America and Australia as well as a goodly number of persons in those countries, would have ample opportunity of keeping in touch with the Bureau.

With the new circumstances engendered by the return of peace, the work of the Bureau will be doubled and even quadrupled through the extra stress of work put upon it. It would be no exaggeration to say that several persons will be required to cope with the heavy correspondence — until now conducted by a single man —; to translate and publish in different languages the host of documents which the I. B. will have gathered and which will be destined to all those Societies and persons interested; to supervise and disseminate the propaganda necessary to the increase in the number of Leagues for the Protection of Native Races in all countries; to publish a quarterly organ; etc.

The Geneva Committee which is now taking in hand the reorganisation of the I. B., and which is so anxious to see the Bureau fulfilling its role, thinks, after a serious examination of the question, that it will need a sum of at least £ 400 for the present year and an equal amount for the ensuing years, in order to make an energetic yet modest start.

This is a very low figure when considering the enormous amount of work to be carried out by the International Bureau, and it will partly be provided for through contributions coming from the Leagues and Committees which must benefit by the work of the Bureau. This was done during the war by the English and Swiss Leagues, which alone enabled the Bureau to keep going until the end of the crisis. Now, as the resources are entirely insufficient, the Committee hopes to count on help from other people who are convinced of the good of the cause.

The ANTI-SLAVERY AND ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY of Great-Britain, which is acquainted with the work accomplished by the International Bureau, and which desires to see this work continue, has passed a resolution in its favour, whilst promising a sum of £ 10 to help cover the deficit caused during the war, also promising an annual grant of £ 10 during a period of three years.

The SWISS LEAGUE FOR THE DEFENCE OF NATIVE RACES has also promised a donation of 250 Frs. as well as an annual subscription of 250 Frs.

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The Committee of the International Bureau now appeals to such societies as the Anthropological, Ethnological, Geographical, and International Law, as well as to Churches and Missionary Societies and to all persons interested in this cause, to help and speedily collect the sum necessary to the development of the work of the International Bureau.

Subscriptions and donations, however small, may be forwarded to the Hon. Treasurer, Prof. Ed. NAVILLE, Malagny, Versoix, Geneva.

René CLAPARÈDE, President, Champel, Geneva.
Prof. Ed. NAVILLE, Hon. Treasurer.
Rev. Eug. MERCIER-GLARDON, Gen. Secretary (Miremont, Champel, Geneva).

TO THE

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL

POUR LA DÉFENSE
DES INDIGÈNES

29bis, MIREMONT – GENEVA

....., the ..... 192....

3/22/40

I shall have much pleasure in contributing to the funds of the **Bureau International pour la Défense des Indigènes,** *in Geneva, the sum of* .....

Name .....

(legibly written, please.)

Address .....

Please apply for this amount
in . . . . . of each year.

Chèques and P. O. payable to the Hon. Treasurer, **Prof. H. Ed. NAVILLE,** Malagny, Geneva.

[International Bureau for Protection of....]

JUSTICE FOR THE NATIVES

32-20-2

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René CLAPARÈDE, President, Champel, Geneva.
Prof. Ed. NAVILLE, Hon. Treasurer.
~~Rev. Eug. MERCIER-GLARDON, Gen.~~ Secretary (Miremont,
Ed. Jeanod Champel, Geneva).

AD. SOLDINI IMPR., GENÈVE.

JUSTICE POUR LES INDIGÈNES!

Il existe, dans le monde, des Ligues et des Comités qui ont assumé la tâche de défendre, au nom de la civilisation, les droits de millions d'indigènes qui, au mépris de cette civilisation, sont dépouillés de leurs territoires, de leurs biens patrimoniaux et de leur liberté. Mais ces Ligues étaient jusqu'ici sans lien entre elles, au grand détriment de leur action; aussi a-t-il été jugé utile de créer un organe destiné à centraliser et coordonner leur activité dans le monde entier.

C'est ainsi que fut fondé à Genève, en 1913, un **BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DES LIGUES DE DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES**. Mais dès 1914 son activité fut paralysée par la guerre mondiale et, durant toute la crise, réduite à peu de chose. Maintenant l'heure est venue de reprendre le travail avec vigueur, et le choix de Genève comme siège de la Société des Nations va offrir au B. I. des conditions très favorables pour exercer son activité, car il sera mis en contact direct avec les organes de la S. D. N. chargés de s'occuper des mandats coloniaux et de la protection des indigènes (art. 22 et 23 du Pacte).

De nombreuses peuplades, représentant peut-être la moitié de la population du globe, vont donc se trouver, du fait de cette situation nouvelle, placées sous les soins de corps officiels qui devront veiller à prévenir ou à supprimer les abus de toute sorte que les Conventions internationales antérieures n'ont pas réussi à empêcher. Or l'expérience nous a appris que les organisations « officielles » sont insuffisantes sans le complément très efficace d'institutions « inofficielles » qui leur servent de contrôle et de stimulant. Le B. I. va se trouver ainsi appelé de plus en plus à donner les informations nécessaires à toutes les sociétés ou personnalités qui s'intéressent à ces questions, et à leur servir d'« organe de liaison » avec les organismes de la S. D. N.

Si l'on songe que, dès son début, le B. I. a été mis en relation, par une correspondance plus ou moins régulière, avec 11 sociétés organisées, en Europe, en Amérique, en Australie, et avec bon nombre de personnalités de marque dans ces mêmes contrées, et que cette activité va se trouver promptement doublée, puis décuplée, dans les circonstances nouvelles créées par le retour de la paix, il n'est pas exagéré de dire qu'il faudra, pour suffire à la tâche, non plus un seul homme, mais plusieurs personnes qui auront le soin de correspondre d'une façon régulière et suivie avec tant de comités; de traduire et de publier en diverses langues une foule de documents que le B. I. aura recueillis et qu'il aura pour mission de faire connaître à

tous les intéressés; de veiller à entretenir la propagande nécessaire pour accroître sans cesse, en tous pays, le nombre des Ligues de Défense des Indigènes; de faire paraître un organe trimestriel, etc.

Le Comité de Genève qui vient de prendre en mains la réorganisation du B. I. et qui désire le mettre le plus tôt possible en mesure de répondre à son but, estime, après un sérieux examen de la question, qu'il lui faut, pour débuter avec énergie — bien que modestement — une somme de 10.000 frs. au minimum pour commencer, et un revenu de même importance assuré pour les années suivantes. Cette somme est bien modeste en regard du travail qui attend le B. I. Elle lui sera fournie, mais en partie seulement, par les allocations que lui consentiront, sans nul doute, les Ligues et les comités qui bénéficieront de son travail, ainsi que l'ont fait, pendant toute la durée de la guerre, les Ligues anglaise et suisse qui ont, seules, permis au B. I. de subsister en attendant la fin de la crise; mais ces ressources ne seront pas suffisantes, et le Comité espère pouvoir compter sur la collaboration de nombreuses personnes convaincues de la bonté de notre cause.

L'Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society de Grande-Bretagne, qui connaît le travail accompli par le B. I. et désire sa continuation, a voté une résolution en sa faveur, promettant de lui verser un don de 10 L. st. pour aider à couvrir le déficit des années de guerre, et de lui allouer pendant trois ans une subvention de 10 L. st.

La *Ligue suisse pour la défense des indigènes* a promis, de son côté, de verser au B. I. un don de 250 frs. et une cotisation annuelle de 250 frs.

La *Deutsche Gesellschaft für Eingeborenenschutz* s'est aussi engagée à recommencer, dès que possible, le versement de sa cotisation annuelle.

Le Comité du B. I. fait maintenant appel aux sociétés (d'anthropologie, d'ethnologie, de droit international, de géographie, de missions, etc.) aussi bien qu'aux Eglises et aux personnes que cette cause intéresse, et les prie de l'aider à réunir promptement la somme nécessaire au développement de l'œuvre du B. I.

Les souscriptions et les dons de toute valeur peuvent être envoyés au trésorier, M. le prof. Ed. Naville. (Malagny, Genève). Les donateurs suisses peuvent aussi verser directement au compte de chèques postaux n° I. 2221. (Bureau International).

René CLAPARÈDE, Ch. de Tournes, Champel, président
Louis FERRIÈRE, 8, rue Toepffer, vice-président
Paul MORIAUD, prof., 7, Place Claparède, id.
Eug. PITTARD, prof., 36, Ch. des Cottages, id.
Edouard NAVILLE, prof., Malagny, Versoix, trésorier hon.
Eug. MERCIER-GLARDON, past., Miremont, Champel, ~~secrétaire gén.~~
Edouard JUNOD, prof., 29 *bis*, Miremont, secrétaire-caissier
Edmond PRIVAT, prof., 2, Ch. de Roches, délégué à la presse

Mlle Balavoine. — Miss Balch. — Cap. Alf. Bertrand. — Aug. Brindeau, past. — J. Breitenstein, prof. — Th. Burnier, anc. miss. — Ch.-W. Chatelain, anc. miss. — Al. François, prof. — Ernest Guy. — G.-D. Herron, prof. — Dr Ed. Montet, prof. — Mme Privat. — L. Rolli, past. — Mme Rolli, anc. miss. — Mlle Rusiecka. — Dr A. Velleman, prof.

St. Thomas, V. I.
May 20th 1920

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
New York City.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

Thus tardily I hasten to add my sincere congratulations to the national greetings you and yours have received. When you consider our handicaps out here you will overlook any seeming carelessness.

I enclose a poem which I trust you'll be able to use in the "Crisis".

Your new book hasn't reached me yet, but many opinions of it have and I look forward to next week when it should come.

Sincerely
Antonio Jarvis

St Thomas, V. I.

3/23/24

1920 History

March 18, 1920.

Dr. C. S. Jennifer,
172 Parker Street,
Newark, N. J.

My dear Sir:

I understand that you can give information concerning Colonel Tupes of the 372 Infantry.

I should be very glad indeed to see any documents on this and any data or information that you could give me.

I trust I amy hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/25/46

Hist Colab.

1920

July 24, 1920.

Mr. James W. Johnson,
101 W. 140th Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

3/x"/38

Last April you sent me a publication "Modern Artillerymen". You said then that you had in your possession "certain maps, orders, and data which will prove how shamefully some of the white artillery officers executed their duties while serving at the front with our division".

May I ask if you have every sent me these data? I have a great deal of material but if you have not sent this may I ask to see it at your earliest convenience? If you have already sent it I shall doubtless run across it as I go through my material.

Very sincerely yours.

WEBD/PF

101 West 140th St.
New York City
August 4, 1920

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois;
70 ~~Fifth~~ Ave.
New York city
My dear Sir;

You will receive under separate cover the maps, orders, and data which I mentioned to you some time ago.

I shall be pleased to furnish you any information which I am able concerning the above or the manner in which the white officers executed their duties while

11/23

serving at the front
with our division.

Very sincerely yours,
James A. Johnson.

THE ROLE OF AFRICA IN THE COMING YEARS.

By SIR HARRY JOHNSTON, G.C.M.G., K.C.B.

Special to "The African World Annual."

Our hearts are not so blithe at the time I am writing—November, 1919—as they were a year ago when the Armistice had been signed, and Peace seemed only a question of a few weeks—Peace all round, in Europe, Asia, and Africa; in America; in the industrial world; even in the home political world. I am not even sure as I pen these lines that Peace has been officially proclaimed. It has almost seemed to the much-tried mind of the ordinary tax-paying person, not a Government official, as if the authorities in Britain, in the United States, in France, Italy, Germany, and Rumania, were trying to delay the conclusion of a world-peace in order to sustain in power a minister or a party, a policy or a partition. A cloud overhangs the horizon, not only in Britain and Ireland, in the United States, in Mexico, in the Argentine; but in France, Italy, the Near East, in Persia, and in India, in Arabia, the Far East; more than anywhere else, in Africa.

Perhaps this article should have been headed "The rôle that Africa *might* play in the coming years." It should deal with the potentialities of Africa, and next with the threatened obstacles that may partly or wholly baulk those potentialities. Africa, as I am never tired of writing and saying, might, if properly dealt with, pay back to the British Empire, to France, to Portugal, and even later on to Italy—a large proportion of the war debts under which those nations stagger. I should, if I were a universal dictator, saddle each of the geographical and national divisions of Africa with a proportion of the war debt of the powers above-mentioned: the proportion to be adjusted according to the approximately estimated natural wealth of such regions. Thus, five million pounds of the French war debt should be placed on Morocco, ten millions on Algeria, one million on Tunis; two millions of the Italian debt on Tripoli, one million on Eretrea and one million on Italian Somaliland. Twenty millions (all my calculations are in sterling) of our British war debt should be allotted to Egypt, ten millions to the Sudan, twenty millions to Nigeria, North and South, and five millions to the rest of British West Africa. Twenty millions of the Belgian debt should be ascribed to the Belgian Congo; thirty millions of the French war debt to French West Africa; twenty millions of the British National Debt to Uganda-British-East-Africa, and Zangia (formerly known as G.E.A.), five millions likewise to Nyasaland and Northern Rhodesia; and fifty millions to the Union of South Africa and the rest of the territories (including Bothaland) under the British flag south of the Zambesi. Portugal should allocate ten millions of her debt to Angola, and the Equatorial Islands and Portuguese Guinea; and ten millions to Moçambique. France should expect Madagascar to take on herself fifteen millions of the French National Debt. This would mean that a total of £235,000,000 out of the war debt that has fallen on the weary shoulders of these British, Belgian, French, Italian, and Portuguese tax-payers would be taken up by the continent of Africa, besides other contributions from the parts of Asia rescued similarly from German domination.

"Why? Is not that very unjust?-" you may ask. Not so, theoretically. These European Powers went to war, or accepted war with Germany, as an alternative to handing over to German rule the greater part of Africa, and much of Western Asia. Germany has been—theoretically— defeated, but in reality has shown herself so strong in defeat that the supposedly victorious powers are afraid to compel her—as they don't want to go to war again—to pay the great war indemnities they have enforced on her by the Treaties of Versailles. The only hold they have over Germany is that they have taken over her African and Asiatic possessions or spheres of influence. But this feature was managed most clumsily, and in some ways unfairly, by those who drafted the Peace Treaty. Instead of frankly saying, "These territories were German assets. We will take them over as an instalment of the German war debt," they proceeded to treat them in a fantastical manner as in some way "international" entities. Yet the nations of the world in general—I mean the neutrals in the Great war—had not offered in any way to shoulder the war burden.

Of course, there came in the question of the real natives of Germany's African possessions. If their countries were detached from German control, ought not native rights to be revived? Should not these lands of East and West and Central Africa be granted independence? Even if they had been, I maintain, as the price of independence they should have borne some proportion of the war debt, as the cost of setting them free. But, as a matter of fact, it was virtually impossible to constitute them in the present age as independent nationalities. They lacked sufficient national coherence, population, or racial homogeneity. They were—to avoid chaos, rapine, and a falling back into savagery or depopulation—of necessity to continue under some form of European control.

It seems to me, therefore, as though, to begin with, Africa must bear some share of the great War Debt. Allotted in the proportions I have delineated, it ought not to be difficult to bear on the budget of each national or geographical division the four or five per cent. interest on this War Loan, and the accumulation of a sinking fund to efface gradually, out of local wealth, this National Debt. The necessary money for interest and sinking fund must be raised (a) by export duties on local produce, (b) by import duties on goods coming from abroad, (c) or by direct taxation of natives and resident foreigners; or by a combination of all three methods. The local administration would know best how to adjust this burden.

But, of course, a corollary to this measure for making Africa bear her due proportion of the war burdens would be "No taxation without representation." In order to bring Arab, Berber, Hamite, Negroid, Negro Africa into line with the White Man's policy, these semi-white or these lightly or deeply coloured races must be persuaded that in their present stage of development it is for their good, for their profit and comfort, that the European should govern or direct them. I am convinced myself that Britain, the Union of South Africa (one of the greatest of African Powers), France, Belgium, Italy, and Portugal must extend more and more—more here than there, in accordance with local civilisation—the principle of native representation in the Government. Here a native kingdom—where there is little or no European settlement—may be revived and strengthened; here a native confederacy of chiefs or petty states should be formed; there, Negroes or Negroids should be allotted a proportion of seats—appointed or elective—on Government Councils. In another part the "native" might by an educational test be admitted to the suffrage on the same terms as the man or woman of European race.

Education, indeed, throughout should be the main test of political responsibility.

Unless the White Man in Africa is able to conform to this policy of gradually and prudently admitting all native, indigenous races to a share, an increasing share, in the government of their own lands, European domination in Africa is doomed. In very few parts of Africa are the Negroes, Negroids, Hamites or Semites fitted as yet for independence of European control or direction; but with the exception of some tracts of barbarism there is no part of Africa where the indigenes are *quite* unfitted to be heard on the council of government or to take some share in local administration, to bear some degree of responsibility for the conduct of their State. More and more must we work for a partnership in these matters. Climatic conditions, susceptibility to disease, economic factors, are incessantly at work limiting the extent to which the White Man can colonise Africa; or having colonised it, remain as proportionately efficient in contrast with the races of coloured skin as he is to-day.

I doubt not—or very little—that in the future as in the past the struggle for dominance will result in a compromise. Studying the unwritten history of Africa—the history that is recorded by skeletal remains, by skulls, by implements, drawings, buildings, terraces, dams, by domestic animals and cultivated plants, and by the word-roots in languages, we realise that the European or White Man has meddled with Africa for many thousands of years. Now the wave has receded, now it has surged ahead. Slowly "white" blood has infiltrated nearly all the races of Africa, save perhaps the Congo pygmies or some tribes of Forest Negroes. Even with the Eushmen there seem to be two persistent types: that which is prognathous and entirely differentiated from the higher human types, and that which for many thousand years was influenced in race and in the simple arts of life by the mysterious Strandlooper people of Southernmost Africa. And these Strandloopers seem, with some probability of the guess being true, to have emerged from the Cro-Magnon race of the Mediterranean Basin which first evolved the graphic arts of design and sculpture.

Editor.
The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Fort Deposit Ala.
May 30. 1920.

JUN 8 1920
DU BOIS

Dear Sir,-

Today I joined the N.A.A.C.P. I have heard of it for some time, and wanted to help in its noble work.

I wonder, after all; if you who live in the more favorable sections of our Country can realize just how we are treated.

Some years ago, I was a boy of about 12., My Father sent me to Fort Deposit to carry some corn to mill & do a little shopping. When these things happened before my eyes.

3124/2

An old man of my people walked into Norwood & Hattimer Store and addressing Mr. Tom Norris, Who was clerking there, Said, "Mr. Norris, I dun left the wood at yo house and I wish you would pay me for it now!" Charlie Norris Norris a young nephew (probably 20) broke right in & said "Uncle that nigger hasn't left any wood at your house I have just left there". Uncle Matt Barganier addressing the nephew said, "I aint a "sputen you word Sir but dare my wagon before the store & (turning to the uncle) you can measure de wood when you go home." Charlie Norris had his revolver out by time his last words ended, and saying "You dispute

my words" he emptied it into the [3]
old, hard working man.
I watched them take the old
man probably 200 ft. to Dr. Weaver's
shop, Oh. yes. Dr. Weaver. Well
we remember that strange man.
And yet with his apparent oddities,
contradictory duplicity he was
typical of a large numbe
of Southern whites. In the homes
to care for the sick even the humblest
Negro he was kindly, Co[redacted]tious
and sympathetic at times very much
so. Then he would at other times
Make us feel that he was one
of the chief leaders of lynchers
even for trival offences or no
offence at all.
Dr. Weaver received the Negro
men carrying the wounded man
through the back door. I had
put down my sack of corn and
was determined to see it through
I did not go in but took stood

[4]
beside an open window but a few feet from where they placed him. Dr. Weaver packed some cotton around the wounded man's mouth & nose & saturated it with some drugs. Then he began to talk to the other men about being careful how they talked to white men, & how they ought to run when a white man showed anger. He did not know that one of the men to whom he spoke was the leader of the Sandy Ridge men who opposed white men bent on an errand of murder. My father told me how this man had said to his men, "Don't a man run & when one of them shoot you shoot also." In that case the whites ran. That Sandy Ridge affair was only another case of white cruelty of which more later.

But back to my subject --
In a few minutes old man
Barganier was not, and they
took the body away.
I was about to leave when some
one said that Charlie Norris
was to be arrested. I immediately
I looked up his where abouts to
see just what went on -
He was approached and requested
to go to the row of Stores accross
the rail road and after a few
words he said he would, I
heard no more until a few
minutes later when Charlie
Norris was seated ~~in one~~
on some sacks of grain or
feed Stuff in a store which
was noticiably freed of Colored
people. I edged right in
to where they were planning
for the "trial".

3/24/17

~~And this is what it was~~, [6]
I am sorry I did not know more
of the people then, but I am
have an impression that the
man who "tried" the case is here
now.
This is what the trial was -
Charlie Norris sat on the rocks
digging into one of them with
a large knife.
One man conducted the
trial.
"Mr. Norris" he said,
addressing Mr. Tom Norris,
"did you say that you saw
the nigger had a scale
weight in his hand".
"No sir, I could not say that."
"Oh, well, Mr. Norris, that is
perfectly all right, You

don't have to. But you could say that he might have had one," Hesitatelingly Mr. Morris said, "Well I could say that."

"That is all right Mr Morris." Then turning to Charlie Morris he said "Charlie you can come down here tomorrow can't you," "No, I don't know whether I can or not."

"Oh, well, that is all right Charlie, that is all right, but you could say that you might come down here tomorrow couldn't you."

"Well, I don't know whether I could, —— I guess I could."

"Gentle men the trial is over". The injustice of

it all was burnt into me
then as it has been many a
time since and I feel that many
of the ~~white southern~~ papers

Abe Jones.

[Kahn] C920]

Ed

REPUBLICANISM and PROGRESS

A letter to
Senator Medill McCormick

By
OTTO H. KAHN

October 26, 1920

32-20-17

A Letter to Senator Medill McCormick

Dear Senator McCormick:

In compliance with your suggestion, I am sending you in the following lines a summary of what I said when I had the pleasure of seeing you the other day:

At this writing, there seems to be no doubt of Senator Harding's election to the Presidency by a very large majority. The people appear determined to administer a crushing rebuke to an administration and a Party which, having come into power by a fluke in 1912 and by a deceitful election cry in 1916, have established an unparalleled record for inefficiency, wastefulness and general misgovernment at home and for mischievous meddling and flagrant bungling abroad.

32-20-18

I welcome with grateful relief the approaching transfer of the executive functions of the Government into the hands of that calm, right-thinking, sincere and high-minded man, Warren Harding, supported by and acting with a Party which stands committed to advance along the paths of the orderly processes of American Government. I am looking forward to the advent of a national leadership free from intolerant and dictatorial self-righteousness and from the morbid obsession to impose visionary benefactions upon the world at the expense of the sovereignty and "self-determination" of America.

But, there are certain sobering reflections which enter into the cheerful contemplation of the prospect before us:

To many of us it would seem that the approaching triumph of the Republican Party may signify on the part of a portion of those supporting

it by their votes not so much an unqualified endorsement of that Party as an utter condemnation of the record of the Democratic Party and a vote of lack of confidence in it. In more than a conventional sense, the Republican Party will be on trial. In fact, our whole system of two-party government is on trial.

32-20-19

Social and economic problems of immediate urgency are before us. They cannot be solved with the comfortable formulae of old-fashioned conservatism, however well intentioned. They call for wisdom, sympathy, vision, courage and progress.

There is restlessness and discontent in the land. The people's minds are aroused, searching and testing. A great stirring and ferment is going on. The people "want to be shown." They will not simply take our word for it that, because a thing is so and has always been so, therefore it is rightly ordained and should remain

so. They do not mean to stand still. They want progress. To the extent that social institutions, however deep and ancient their roots, may be found to stand in the way of the highest attainable level of social justice and the widest achievable extension of opportunity, welfare and contentment, they will have to submit to change.

To give a concrete instance of my meaning: The farmers, especially in the North Western States, are discontented and under a sense of grievance with the existing order of things. Theirs is a toilsome and none too well requited calling at best, involving inevitable hardships and deprivations. The vital necessity of the farming industry needs no emphasizing. The immense social value to the State of the farming class is beyond argument. If there is one calling which has a higher claim than another upon the helpful consideration of the State among those which make up the sum

total of the nation's activities, it is that of the farmer. The just grievances of the farmer call for immediate, intelligent consideration and for effective redress. If that redress can only be made effective by methods which are new and somewhat unpalatable to the established ways of business, then the less important will have to yield to the more important, i. e., business convenience and customs to the true welfare of the farming industry.

32-20-20

The Democratic Party in an eight years' term of power has failed the farmer. The Republican Party will now have its opportunity. And the farmer will not wait another eight years. If the Republican Party, too, fails him, he will turn in self-protection to other and new political instrumentalities, and then the grave evil of parties or factions constituted on class lines will menace the Republic.

Or, as to labor: It is quite true,

fortunately, that there has been a great improvement in the conditions of labor generally. It is also true that there have been by the side of desirable and praiseworthy things, some serious abuses of Labor Union power, some unjustifiable strikes and, too often in recent years, deliberate slacking on the job. But it is likewise true that conditions have been shown of late to exist as to certain phases of employment in the steel industry, which have shocked the public conscience. It is true, to mention another instance, that the soft coal mining industry presents crudities of system which result in serious national waste and in great irregularity and other undesirable features of employment, and which are a reflection on the sense of social duty or on the organizing capacity of business.

And finally, in the midst of an era of great prosperity, there are the very

real grievances of professional men and women and those living on fixed salaries.

All these and many other matters challenge the capacity of the Republican Party when it is called to power. They are problems which, unless they are solved or at least greatly mitigated, are liable to lead to a widespread feeling that it is useless to look for relief and redress to the long-established agencies, and that some radically novel or allegedly novel methods and instrumentalities may offer a means for the better attainment of the greatest good for the greatest number. I say "allegedly novel," because most of the cure-alls for the ills of humanity, fondly and often honestly believed by their present-day discoverers to be new and unfailing remedies, are hoary with age, as a matter of fact, having been tried at one time or another on this old globe of ours, in one of its parts

or another,—tried and found wanting and discarded after sad disillusionment.

Indeed, nothing in history is more pathetic than the long record of the instances when one or the other of the peoples of the world rejoicingly followed a new lead which it was promised and believed would bring it to freedom and plenty and happiness, and then suddenly found itself, instead, on the old and all too well-trodden lane which goes through suffering and turmoil to collapse and reaction.

The true road to welfare and progress is the middle road of steady evolution. It follows the sign posts erected by the accumulated wisdom of many centuries of human effort. It swerves neither to the right into the stagnant morass of shortsighted, selfish standpattism nor to the left toward the pitfalls of unbridled, aberrant radicalism. It does not lead to

the millennium. No human road leads there. But it does lead onward and upward. It does lead to the realization of ideals which those of little faith or narrow vision believe and pronounce unattainable.

To summarize the moral of this all too long letter:

1. If the Republican Party is to have the people's confidence, indeed, if our system of Two-Party government is to survive the strain present and to come, Party leadership must be sanely and prudently but unmistakably progressive. It must not seek to bring back "the good old days." Good or otherwise, they are gone irretrievably. Its face must be set toward the light. It must have the courage to maintain steadfastly, against the assaults of the demagogue and the impetuous world-improver, the tried and true fundamentals of our social and governmental

system, and to resist plausible fallacies. It must equally have the courage to correct or discard those things which have ceased to conform to the spirit of the day and to matured and enlightened public opinion.

2. If the people's confidence in, and respect for, our principles and methods of government are not to suffer grave impairment, the Republican Party must seek to bring about a far higher standard of administrative efficiency than has prevailed these eight years past. There has been shocking laxness, to put it mildly, in the exercise of the appointing power. There has been unblushing dealing out of offices, even some of the most responsible, as purely personal rewards or from sheer partisan considerations. Fitness and due qualification have played little part. And the Senate has done hardly anything to assert its power of rejecting unfit appointments.

In consequence, the administration of Government has fallen into disrepute among the people. Its incapacity has become a byword. Its derelictions are glaring. Yet administration is well nigh the most important function of government. It is one of the common faults of democracy, and particularly of ours, to over-estimate the virtues and effects of legislation and greatly to under-estimate those of administration. Efficiency and economy in the administration of the affairs of government are of considerably more direct effect upon the well-being of the people, and touch the individual a good deal more in his daily life, than the great majority of legislative enactments.

3. If business is to be accorded that measure of influence in the common councils to which it is justly entitled, business men must not fail—as they have too often failed in the past—to recognize in time the need

and to heed the call for changes from methods and conceptions which have become unsuitable to the time and out of keeping with rationally progressive development. True, it is but in the nature of things that business men, responsible as they are, not only for their own affairs, but often, in a direct or indirect sense, trustees for the affairs of others, should lean toward that which has withstood the acid test of experience and should be somewhat diffident toward experiment and novel theory. But due observance of legitimate conservatism is far from being identical with, or justifying a tendency toward unyielding Bourbonism. Indeed, it is not only the duty of business men as good citizens, but it is distinctly in the interest of business as such, to give timely and sympathetic aid in a constructive way toward realizing reforms when justly and wisely called for.

The way to preserve the vigor, vitality and prosperity of an old established business, is to infuse new blood from time to time and to be hospitable to new ideas. The same holds true of the established order of things in the State. True conservatism consists not in barring liberal tendencies and novel conceptions; on the contrary, it seeks to make a helpmate of progress.

Believe me,

Very faithfully yours,

OTTO H. KAHN.

Hon. Medill McCormick,
Chicago, Ill.

October 26, 1920.

[KELLAN]

344 Concord Ave.,
Cambridge, Mass.
Sept. 14, 1920.

My dear Friend:

I hardly expected that you would be in a frame of mind to examine fairly that "awful piece of literature," but I would advise you to tuck it away somewhere, for it will not be long before you will be curious enough to look into it. I am sending you what may not appear so "awful" to you, a symposium on America's Lost Liberties, published in The Golden Age, since you are a zealous advocate of free speech, free press &c.

I want to solicit your interest, too, in a matter which I have set before Miss Livingston, at the suggestion of Mr. Moorfield Storey. I sent her some data quite a little while ago, and sincerely hope that her

3/24/9

prolonged silence since she acknowledged it, means a favorable investigation of the case. I will not give all the details of the case, as I hope my great interest in the matter may lead you to make inquiry about the same, and if possible use your good offices toward a favorable outcome.

3/24/11

It is the case of a young man, named Matthew Carlisle who is incarcerated for life in Atlanta prison. One of the eight Bible Students who were there for eight months on account of the publication of the religious literature which I sent you, in its original form, as the Finished Mystery, came in direct contact with this young man and heard his story, and has since stated to us from the platform that young Carlisle, "being a colored man

and in the south", he was sentenced for life for a deed which had mitigating circumstances. I will barely state to you that he killed a white officer who had shot him in the heel, on account of which he suffers to this day, for either failing to perform an order or misunderstanding an order, as I understand the matter. He was in a camp in the south. Perhaps Miss Arrington can by this time give you full particulars. She wrote me that unless it could be shown that the imprisonment was due to prejudice, it would not be a matter for investigation by the Society. It seems to me that a life sentence under the circumstances must have been given with prejudice as a basis.

3/24/11

I have been corresponding with

this poor fellow for some time, since he was brought to our attention as having become one of the Bible class which was formed in the prison. I have had the privilege of helping him in his study.

3/24/12

Now, forgive me for taking so much of your time, and for old friendship's sake, will you spare a few moments to look into the matter for my sake as well as for Mr. Carlisle's. I will deem it a very great favor.

I hope you and yours are well and happy, and that you will let me hear from you soon.

Yours very sincerely,

Mollie

1920

October 1, 1920.

Mrs. Mollie Keelan,
344 Concord Ave.,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Mollie:

I have heard of the case of which you write but there is absolutely nothing to be done for Carlisle under the present administration. Probably under the next administration we could get him pardoned. I should be very glad to help in that.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

52 Lutman Avenue,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
April 21, 1920.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

1920

Dear Sir:

Yours of the twentieth (20th) received concerning the discrimination at the Girls' High School, Brooklyn.

3/29/19

We will not take one step backward. Anything that I can do to assist you in this matter, kindly notify me at once.

Very sincerely yours,
August Kelso.

Atchison, Kansas, Aug. 15, 1920.

The following prices will be in effect from this date. F. O. B. Quarry, Atchison.

	Per ton.
No. 1 Crushed Rock 2" to 2½".....	$2.10
No. 2 " " 1½" to 2"	2.10
No. 3 " " ¼" to 1½".....	2.10
Rip-Rap Rock	1.80
Rock Screenings.....	.50

3/24

10c per ton discount if paid in ten days from date of shipment.

Thanking you very much for past favors and hoping to receive your future orders, we remain,

Very truly yours,

GEO. W. KERFORD QUARRY CO.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

le 28.5.1920

Dear Sir,

Excuse me for writing to you in a hurry, whilst I am waiting in an administration.

I went to the Louvre who will send you a picture of St Georges; don't trouble about the expense; I am very pleased to offer it to you.

I am afraid you will think the picture too big; it is the only one the Louvre has for sale. If it does not ~~for~~ suit you, you better explain to me exactly for what purpose you need it; then I might look after it again with better success.

There exist pictures with out the horse, without the dragon

— Not at the Louvre —

At the Louvre will send you the picture, if you have not received it a few days after receiving this letter, please let me know.

Remember me to Mrs and Miss DuBois and believe me

Yours very sincerely

Dora Adams Lévy

[Mar 1920]

Dear Sir, I am not forgetting your "Chevalier de St. Georges," but did not yet find the picture. I have been told I might look for it at the Beaux Arts, ate.

MADAME PAUL CALMANN-LEVY

3/25/43

the Louvre, and intend
going there on Thursday
next. I will let you
know sooner than at once the
result. Meanwhile receive
my very best remembrances
Yours sincerely D.L.L

• Expédié par

United States

M

Demt à

Rue

• L'inscription du nom et de l'adresse du destinataire est facultative.

RÉPUBLIQUE FR

CARTE PO

Ce côté est exclusivement r

Mrs. W. E. B. Du Bois

The Crisis

70 Fifth Avenue

New-York

le 2. Juin 1920

Dear Sir

I'm sorry to have made such a stupid error. I am inquiring at the Conservatoire de Musique if they can tell me where to find the picture of your Chevalier — please keep mine if you can make any use of it. Yours very sincerely

S. Pakenham Ley

1920
0

June 21, 1920.

Madam Paul Calman Levy,
Rue Pierre Charron,
Paris, France.

3/x-1/61

My dear Madam Levy:

I have received the picture ofSSt. Georges and I shall be very glad to keep it if you will let me. Don't give yourself too great trouble in trying to find a picture of the Chevalier. If you do find it I shall, of course, be very glad to have it.

I trust this will find you in good health and spirits.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

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Telephones BRYANT 1997, 10471

25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK

1920

March 4, 1920.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

3125/1

Dear Sir:-

The specimen of urine examined February 7, 1920, was of high specific gravity but was otherwise normal.

We report the high specific gravity because of the fact that it is sometimes due to insufficient intake of water between meals, and sometimes to too much protein food (meat, fish, fowl, eggs). The normal specific gravity is 1.011 to 1.029.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene L. Fisk M. D.

Medical Director.

WP

TM

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, Inc.

25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

LABORATORY OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Dr......

Date March 4, 1920. *Patient's Name* Mr. W. E. S. DuBois *No.*.....

ANALYSIS OF URINE

Volume [24 hours]	
Appearance	Turbid
Color	Amber
Reaction	Acid
Specific Gravity	1.030(high)
Albumin	None
Sugar	"
Acetone	
Diacetic Acid	
Indican	"
Bile Pigments	
Blood Pigments	

3/25/2

MICROSCOPICAL EXAMINATION

Centrifugalized Specimen

Casts	None
Cylindroids	
Mucus	"
Amorphous	Numerous urates
Crystals	Few uric acid
Pus	None
Red Blood Cells	"
Bacteria	"
Epithelia	Occasional cells

REMARKS

TM

Form U-15

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, Inc.

OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS

HON. WILLIAM H. TAFT *Chairman Board of Directors*

MAJ.-GEN. W. C. GORGAS, U.S.A. *Consultant on Sanitation*
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See Reverse Side for Hygiene Reference Board of One Hundred Leaders in Science and Public Health Work

Telephones BRYANT 1997, 10471

25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK

May 6, 1920

Mr. W. E. S. DuBois,
70-5th Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

A year has passed since you joined the Institute and it is again time for you to call at our Head Office for a thorough re-examination and checking up.

We have arranged a new re-examination service which I am sure will appeal to you. This service costs $10.00 a year and is only provided for members taking their re-examinations at the Head Office in New York.

I am attaching a memorandum from our Medical Director describing this service in detail. Briefly the routine of the service is as follows:

1. You will receive the Institute's standard physical re-examination of the whole body. This examination will take about one hour. Comparative personal history and medical examination forms are used in this service.

2. The examining physician will make a detailed report to you at the time of your examination, explaining his findings directly to you and giving you appropriate instructions and guidance covering your needs.

3. Cases showing any serious impairments or which, in the opinion of the examining physician, need a special review, will be referred for further study to our reviewing staff and a special letter of counsel later sent to the member.

4. This service includes a mid-year check-up of the urine and an additional review of the entire case if any variations appear in the urinalysis. The usual health literature of the Institute is sent to members taking this service.

If you wish to talk over your last survey by the Institute, or any details of the new service, you can do so by telephoning to our Registration Department and an appointment will be arranged for you.

In any event, send in the enclosed membership card and let us help you to grow old gracefully and attractively with good health and an easy mind - or better still - to help you ever to keep young, full of that personal magnetism and physical attractiveness the secret of which is good health.

"The winds and waves," said Gibbon, "are always on the side of the ablest navigators." The same need for experienced, skillful and watchful guidance exists with reference to your physical life and good fortune will, in the vast majority of the cases, always be on the side of those who consider such precautions worth while.

3/25/19

Yours very truly,

J. D. Buchan

Secretary.

1920

May 8, 1920.

Life Extension Institute, Inc.,
25 West 45 Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

3125/7

I have your circular letter of May 1. My name is W.E.B. DuBois and not W.E.B. DuBois. I did not join the Life Extension Institute last year, but have been a member for several years.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, Inc.

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Telephones BRYANT 1997, 10471

25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK

May 24, 1920

Mr. W. E. S. DuBois,
70-5th Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I am again calling your attention to the new service which we have arranged for your benefit and protection. This service costs $10. a year and is only provided for renewal members taking their re-examinations at the head office of the Institute.

This is the same type of service which we have been providing for the executives and more important employees of many large business institutions throughout the United States and Canada. It has given such satisfaction in these different organizations that we decided to offer the same type of service to our individual subscribers.

One new feature of this service is that the examining physician will make the report to you at the time of your examination, explaining his findings directly to you and giving you at the time appropriate instructions and guidance covering your needs. You will find this service described in detail on the back of the enclosed membership blank.

We hope that you will visit the Institute for your re-examination at the earliest possible moment and that you will not minimize the important bearing that this annual inspection is going to have upon your future life.

Yours very truly,

J. D. Lennehan
Secretary.

3/23/46

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, INC.

Certificate of Membership

This certifies that Mr. W. E. B. DuBois.

has subscribed to the Institute's STANDARD HEALTH SERVICE

for one year from June 22, 1920.

Secretary

25 WEST 45TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY

[SEE REVERSE SIDE]

3/23/47

1920

WE are in receipt of your kind favor subscribing to our HEALTH SERVICE for one year, for which we desire to express our deep appreciation. We shall use every effort to make this service of great interest and benefit to you.

The necessary blanks will be mailed to you by our Medical Department, and convenient arrangements will be made for your physical examination.

We hope you will feel free at all times to communicate or consult with us concerning any matters covered by our service, as it is our desire to aid our members in every possible way in order to help them obtain the most positive results.

Yours very truly,

J. D. Mecham

Secretary

F 1920

September 10, 1920.

Life Extension Institute. ✓
25 West 45 Street,
New York City.

3|25|6

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly tell me why it is that I have not received an appointment for examination this year?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

F 1920

Life Extension

October 2, 1920.

Personal

Dr. Eugene L. Fisk,
Medical Director,
25 West 45th St.,
New York City.

Sir:

I am having such a curious experiance with the Life Extension Institute that I am writing to you personally. I have been a member of the institute since May 22, 1917 paying ten dollars and Fifteen dollars a year. Last year I received a notice dated May 6 saying that "a year has passed since you joined the institute" and that they had arranged a reexamination service. I replied May 8 with the enclosed letter (a). To this I received no answer. On May 24 I received another circular letter saying "I am again calling your attention to the new service" etc. I had paid Fifteen dollars the year before, but I sent Ten dollars. Since this I have received a cirtificate of membership on June 22 and blanks etc. to fill in and a promise that a physical examination would be arranged. Since this I have had no word of any

sort. On September 10 I wrote the enclosed letter (b). No answer has been vouchsafed to this.

I write to ask if this method of doing business is that which you propose to follow hereafter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc. 2

3/35/5

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, Inc.

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ARTHUR W. EATON *President Eaton, Crane & Pike Co.*
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CHARLES H. TENNEY *President C. H. Tenney Company*

See Reverse Side for Hygiene Reference Board of One Hundred Leaders in Science and Public Health Work

Telephones BRYANT 1997, 10471

25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK

1020

October 4, 1920.

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

Your letter of October 2nd addressed to Dr. E.L. Fisk has been referred to my office. I regret that there should have been any failure on our part to arrange for your examination in accordance with your wishes.

3/25/3

Several months ago we arranged a new service costing $10. a year in which service a member would receive at the time of his examination a detailed report from the physician covering his findings and his recommendations. We felt that renewal members might prefer to receive their report at the time of their physical examination rather than to wait for the long detailed report following the study of the case by our Reviewing Staff.

This was the $10. Service which was offered to you at the time of your subscription. Under this service it was necessary for members to make two appointments at the Head Office - a preliminary visit covering the filing of the personal history statement and the taking of laboratory tests and a second visit for the regular physical examination.

We found that the necessity of two visits caused much confusion and consequently we discontinued the $10. Service transferring all persons who subscribed to that service to the regular Renewal Service described on the back of the enclosed membership blank. We did not ask these members to pay any additional membership fee.

I have requested our registrar, Mr. Charles Crane, to telephone to you and to arrange an appointment for your examination. I find that an appointment was arranged for you for 2:00 o'clock on September 16th, but due to illness and absence at one particular desk of the Institute a proper notice of this appointment was not sent to you. I am sure that Mr. Crane will be able to arrange a convenient appointment and I hope that you will find this year's service entirely satisfactory in every way.

Yours very truly,

J. D. Lennehan

Secretary.

JDL/G

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, Inc.

25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET

NEW YORK CITY

LABORATORY OF CLINICAL PATHOLOGY

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

December 16, 1920.

3/28/10

ANALYSIS OF URINE

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

SPECIFIC GRAVITY	1.028
TRANSPARENCY	clear
COLOR	amber
ODOR	
REACTION	acid
SEDIMENT	

CHEMICAL REACTIONS

ALBUMIN	slight trace
SUGAR	none
Acetone	
Diacetic Acid	
INDICAN	none
BILE	

MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION
(*Centrifugalized Specimen*)

CASTS	none
Hyaline	
Granular	
Epithelial	
Others	
EPITHELIAL CELLS	few
LEUCOCYTES	very numerous
ERYTHROCYTES	
CRYSTALS	none
AMORPHOUS	very numerous urates
Mucus	few threads
Bacteria	numerous
Yeast	numerous cells

REMARKS

The specimen of urine examined Nov 23, 1920 contained a slight trace of albumin but was otherwise normal.

This is a common finding and calls for no special attention.

Form U-16 R. M.

[PARTIALLY INDISTINCT]

1920

November 6, 1920.

Lloyds Register,
17 Battery Place,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

3/28/26

I would like to find out the follow-
int facts concerning three vessels, some or
all of which are of British registry:

Dr. W. E. Burkhard
Shadyside
Antonio Macco

1. When built
2. Present owners
3. Other person who have owned any of these vessels since January 1, 1919.
4. Movements of each of these vessels since January 1, 1919.

Can you undertake to secure this information or any part of it for me? I should be glad to pay any cost.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Maine News 16 Beaver St
attention of Mr Foles

Lloyds Register
17 Battery Place

Gentlemen

I would like to find out the following facts concerning three vessels, some or all of which are of British registry

Yarmouth
Shadyside
Antonio Macco.

3/42/52

1. When built
2. Present owners
3. Other persons who have owned ~~them~~ any of these vessels since Jan 1, 1919

4. Movements of each of these vessels since Jan 1 1919.

Can you undertake to secure this information for me. I should be glad to pay any cost.

3/42/53

148 Avenue de Wagram,
Paris, France
July 1, 1920.

My dear Miss Fauset,

I am sending you herewith the picture of the President of the Egyptian delegation with the envelope to serve as voucher if necessary. If the picture can be of any service to you you may credit me with the enormous sum of three dollars, which will cover my expenses. If the picture is of no value I'll simply charge it up to profit and

01/22/20

loss. In the former case, the money may be used for the "crisis" that you will send me or towards the advertising if I make use of it.

M. Harlingue has assured me that he will continue to search for the entire delegation altho he hardly believes that it is obtainable.

I have been busy making translations for M. Béton, and for a M. Penzo, a Haitien. I am to meet le commandant Mortenol chez M. Béton this afternoon.

M. Diagne received me Monday morning at the Commissariat des Troupes Noires. He has no no "inside dope" on the Egyptian situation. The American problem interests him a great deal more. Like everyone else he regrets the lack of unity among us. We need des intellectuels comme M. DuB., mais aussi des voyous comme M. R.C.S. He did not go to Verdun as stated in the newspapers, because he was detained at Marseilles to straighten out a slight outbreak of disaffection in a Senegalese batallion leaving for the East. The trouble arose out of the fact that another Senegalese batallion was returning from

the East to finish its service in Senegal. The incident was without importance. He holds himself at my entire disposal to do whatever may be asked of him.

I sent him a letter of congratulation yesterday for his speech at the Chamber, concerning which I am sending you a few clippings.

I may be obliged to go to Cauterets or Mont-dore for my throat. Nothing serious, but I had better see to it at once.

Please let me know as soon as possible when you expect to reach here next year.

Most sincerely yours,

Rayford Logan

Suffrage

[LOWE?]

1920

207 East Lenoir St.
Lexington, N. Car.
July 21st '20.

Dear Sir:

Enclose please find a clipping from the "News and Observer" published in Raleigh. It's a true confession of the South.

Very respectfully,

James Lowe

P.S. Please take up the matter with your manager Mr. Dill concerning an order of book I ordered from the Crisis one month ago. It's thought that they are lost.

I shall be greatfully pleased if you will try and adjust the account.

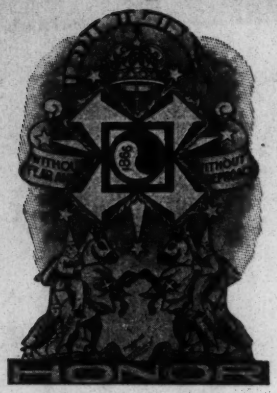
Yours

3/23/43

Back to Dr. DuBois

"THE MOST SUBLIME LINEAGE IN ALL HISTORY"

COMMEMORATING AND PERPETUATING AS ITS DEED THE MOST DAUNTLESS ORGANIZATION KNOWN TO MAN."



LONG DISTANCE
PHONE IVY 5941

Imperial Palace

Invisible Empire

Knights of the Ku Klux Klan

INCORPORATED
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

1920

DEPARTMENT OF PROPAGATION
OFFICE OF
IMPERIAL KLEAGLE
P. O. BOX 1204

Aug. 23, 1920.

Hon. E. C. Mickey,
Charleston, S. C.
113 Calhoun St.

3/28/57

Dear Sir:-

As a leading citizen of your community, and having confidence in your patriotism, I take the liberty of bringing to your attention a matter which cannot fail to appeal to every real American.

The story of the Ku Klux Klan, of the reconstruction days, and its valliant services in behalf of white supremacy, insures it a place in the heart of every true American, thereby adding to the glory which clusters around the names of Gen. Nathan Bedford Forrest, its Grand Wizard, and Gen. Jno. B. Gordon, who was at the head of the work in Georgia.

A branch of the reorganized Klan of to-day, which has been broadened into a standard fraternal order, thereby enlarging the scope of its work, yet retaining all of the protective features of the old Klan, should be in every community of the Nation.

Its need to-day, when the fourteen million people of the colored race of America are organizing, and when the Anarchist and Bolshevik forces are encroaching daily upon the basic principles of Americanism, cannot fail to be apparent to the thinking man.

If you are interested in this matter I would be glad to hear from you at once.

Yours very truly,

CWL/k

Edward Young Clarke

IN THE NAME OF OUR FATHERS—FOR OUR COUNTRY, OUR HOMES AND EACH OTHER

1920

January 7, 1920.

Sergeant Gilbert H. Moody,
326 West 52 Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I have been trying through several sources to get facts about the 369th Infantry, but have collected less about that regiment than any other regiment.

If you can help me out I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/25/46

[N.A.A.C.P. — Spingarn Medal]

January 23, 1920. 1920

Memo to Committee on Spingarn Medal:

The following persons ought to be considered by the Committee for work in general and especially during the year 1919.

Mrs. Helen Curtis, a Y. M. C. A. worker whom more than any one else, kept the colored workers from being sent home from Europe in disgrace on account of racial prejudice. Through her energy the facts were investigated, the workers were sent back to their positions, and made a remarkable record.

Nathaniel Dett, a musician and head of the Music Department at Hampton Institute. Mr. Dett's compositions in the past, and especially his last work "The Chariot Jubilee" have received unusual notice and are of high merit.

Clarence White, a violinist of Boston, Mass., has been doing good work in composition, one of his pieces being on the program of Fritz Kreisler.

Dr. Louis T. Wright, a physician who made a remarkable record in France and was last year appointed on the staff of the Harlem Hospital, the first appointment of the sort on record in a New York hospital.

Miss Eva Bowles, head of the colored work of the International Y. W. C. A., did a splendid war work in establishing hostess houses and recreation centers throughout the country.

Dr. George Haines, special assistant to the Secretary of War, did excellent work in improving the economic status of the Negro during the war and bring together white employer, white employee and Negro employee.

WEBD/PF

47-1-35

STOREY THORNDIKE PALMER & DODGE

MOORFIELD STOREY
JOHN L. THORNDIKE
BRADLEY W. PALMER
ROBERT G. DODGE
HENRY WARE
REGINALD H. JOHNSON
RICHARD C. STOREY
J. LOTHROP MOTLEY
HAROLD S. DAVIS
FRANCIS V. BARSTOW
RAYMOND S. WILKINS
HAWLEY K. RISING

CABLE ADDRESS "STOREYDIKE BOSTON"

735 EXCHANGE BUILDING

BOSTON 5th February 1920

FEB 7 1920

1920

John R. Shillady Esq.

70 Fifth Avenue

New York City.

Dear Mr. Shillady:

I return the memorandum which I think you sent me in connection with the statement made in the December Crisis about the activities of the Omaha Bee.

This statement, as well as the article which appeared in the Crisis, are very libellous, using the wording in its legal sense, and it states things which have happened over a considerable period in the past. In the nature of things it will be almost impossible to prove the truth of the statements, and while I do not doubt that they are entirely true, I can see that we might be exposed to very serious consequences if Mr. Rosewater were to pursue the matter.

I have not heard anything from him since his first letter, but I shall say nothing more to him unless I hear from him again, but I think it would be well for us to have it understood that our publications do not make statements of a defamatory nature unless we can prove them. The risk is too great.

Yours truly,

M. Storey

Enclosure

[n.a.a.c.p.]

1920

February 18, 1920.

Colonel E. M. House,
Austin, Texas.

Sir:

As one of the world's foremost liberals, and perhaps the leading citizen of Texas today, we feel that we have a right to appeal for your advice and assistance in a difficult case.

Enclosed you will find an account of the experience which our Secretary, Mr. John R. Shillady, had in Austin, Texas. As Mr. Shillady's mission was public, peaceful and undertaken with every desire to co-operate with the people of Texas, white and black, we feel that we cannot let this matter drop. To do so would be tacitly to acknowledge that an organization like ours, which has among its officers and members some of the most distinguished Americans of all races, is a dangerous and seditious organization. We have, therefore, made repeated efforts to secure in Texas, the services of a lawyer of standing and the backing of distinguished citizens in order that this outrageous case of assault might be publicly tried before the courts. Up to this time we have been unable to accomplish anything.

Our President, Mr. Moorfield Storey, has spoken personally to former Attorney General Thomas W. Gregory and Judge R. L. Batts of Austin, who also were asked for suggestions of lawyers' names. ~~Both of them declined.~~ Neither could help us.

Mr. Saner, of Dallas, Texas, recommended to Mr. Storey, Judge Thomas H. Franklin of San Antonio.

Mr. Storey's efforts to secure Judge Franklin having failed, our Committee, consisting of ~~Major J. E.~~ Mr. B. Spingarn and Miss M. W. Ovington, called upon Martin W. Littleton who recommended Colonel W. L. Crawford of Dallas. Colonel Crawford subsequently

declined.

We venture, therefore, Colonel House, to appeal to you and to ask if you will not advise us what we can do and what persons in Texas, lawyers and other citizens, will help us to secure justice.

We trust that we may hear from you at your earliest convenience. We beg to remain, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

Committee of the Board of
Directors of the N. A. A. C. P.

3/25/13

[fragment, Col. E.M. House]
31-13-187
[1920]

lawyer of standing and the backing of distinguished citizens in order that this outrageous case of assault might be publicly tried before the courts. Up to this time we have been unable to accomplish anything. We have written, at the suggestion of our President, Moorfield Storey, and after consultation with Martin W. Littleton, to the following persons:

but have received no answer.

We venture, therefore, Colonel House, to appeal to you and to ask if you will not advise us what we can do and what persons in Texas, lawyers and other citizens, will help us to secure justice.

I trust I may hear from you at your earliest convenience, I am, Sir

Very respectfully yours,

WEBD/FF

STOREY THORNDIKE PALMER & DODGE

MOORFIELD STOREY
JOHN L. THORNDIKE
BRADLEY W. PALMER
ROBERT S. DODGE
HENRY WARE
REGINALD H. JOHNSON
RICHARD C. STOREY
J. LOTHROP MOTLEY
HAROLD S. DAVIS
FRANCIS V. BARSTOW
RAYMOND S. WILKINS
HAWLEY K. RISING

CABLE ADDRESS "STOREYDIKE BOSTON"

735 EXCHANGE BUILDING

BOSTON 28th July 1920

Dr. W. B. DuBois

70 Fifth Avenue

New York City

Dear Mr. DuBois:

3/23/21

Apparently the copy of General Carter's letter was not enclosed in mine to you and I herewith enclose it.

Yours truly

M. Storey

1920

MB-322.097

July 20, 1920.

Mr. Moorfield Storey,
735 Exchange Building,
Boston, Massachusetts.

Dear Sir:

The Secretary of War has referred to this Bureau for response your letter of the 8th instant, in which you request information in regard to the organization of pioneer regiments of Infantry. In answer to your first question as to whether there have ever been in the military service of the United States organizations known as pioneer regiments, you are advised in the affirmative, organizations of this nature having been formed during the progress of "The World War," both from colored and white troops.

It is impossible to state at this time how many pioneer Infantry units will be created as the Army is now in process of reorganization. It is soon proposed to assign one such regiment to each Army Corps and as it is probable that nine corps will be organized and but four colored pioneer Infantry regiments are provided for, the remainder (five) would be composed of white troops.

The pioneer troops are organized, trained and equipped the same as Infantry, and may be assigned to duty with any branch of the service, including the Engineers, the same as any other Infantry troops. They are not, however, a part of nor do they include units such as Engineers and Air Service. The duties of the Pioneer Infantry will require that they be used either on the front line of battle or in the line of communication. They are under the command of the Corps Commanders in actual service and are used wherever he directs.

Yours very truly,

J. McI. Carter,
Brigadier General, U. S. Army,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

3123/20

D.B. Crisis ... 1920

FLASH "White People of Austin Redeem the City"

National Negro Press Service. Released for Immediate Publication.

Austin,Texas.July 29th,1920.

Red-Blooded White Men of Travis County Texas: Repudiate the actions of the Cowardly County Judge David R.Pickles, and Constable Charles H.Hamby, who brutally Assaulted Secretary John R.Shillady, of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Judge Pickle,who had by his unwarranted assault on Secretary Shillady, had become the Hero of the Red-neck Lawless element,sought Re-election as an endorsement of his action in beating a helpless stranger but he went down to an inglorious defeat, he was beaten by a man that wasnt even a Lawyer but stood for Law and Order, Constable Hamby, sought promotion for the part he played in not only beating Mr.Shillady, but lead Mr.Shillady,to a waiting train and bid him to beat it and dont even stop in Texas. for this gallant deed he sought the Sheriffs office, but like the dishonored County Judge, he met even a worst defeat, thus Law and Order has triumphed,the Decent White people of the Capitol City have redeemed the name of the Capitol City of the Great Lone Star State.

3/24/4

The last act of that disgraceful Drama was played when the Chief of Police Jake D.Platt, who stood by and watched those Red neck Bullies Mob an innocent stranger,was suspended from office some weeks ago, thus this Trio of minions of the law who so disregarded their oath of office have been shorn of their official authority, The mills of God Grind slowly but they do grind exceedingly fine.

file

MEMORANDUM TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD AND THE COMMITTEE ON SECRETARY.

I regret that notice of the meeting did not come to me in time for me to make arrangements to be present.

I feel that the following principles ought to be laid down: That the new secretary should be a colored man; that there should be a redistribution of the duties and responsibilities of the secretaries.

The first principle, I think, is advisable because we cannot expect to hire another white man of the calibre of Mr. Shillady and we cannot afford to fall below that standard. We have simply got to realise the fact that no young, ambitious white man with ability can find a career in this work.

The second principle, I think, is advisable because it would be unfortunate to appoint a young and practically inexperienced man over Mr. Johnson. On the other hand, it would be equally unfortunate to take Mr. Johnson away from his present work.

These difficulties could be gotten rid of by the following redistribution of duties: A secretary who should be chief of the field and office force but who should spend at least half his time in the field. This would bring the chief executive in direct personal contact with our branches, a thing which they wish and need; a corresponding secretary who should be head of the office force and carry on the work which Mr. Shillady so well organized; our other officers would then be two field secretaries, designating Mr. White and Mr. Picken's positions by these names.

June 28, 1920.

44-7-2

Memorandum from WWD to WEB DB Date Oct 3 1940

SUBJECT: Pan African Congress —

I think this statement excellent. I would not, however, take a controversial tone regarding the timing already past by the Census Bureau. An explanation that this cannot be done again is sufficient.

ACTION TAKEN.

COMPLETED (DATE)

[N.a.a.c.P.]

NATIONAL OFFICERS

PRESIDENT
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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE CHELSEA 9386

EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

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J. E. SPINGARN, TREASURER
DR. W. E. B. DU BOIS, DIRECTOR
OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
WILLIAM PICKENS,
ASSOCIATE FIELD SECRETARY

1000

October 25, 1920

Pan Af. Con

MEMORANDUM TO DR. DU BOIS:

I have appointed you as Chairman of the Pan African Congress Committee, the other members being Mr. Charles Edward Russell and Dr. Hutchens C. Bishop.

M. W. Ovington

Chairman.

3/22/18

R

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Chairman, Mary White Ovington, New York

Atlanta	Harry H. Pace
Baltimore	Bishop John Hurst
Boston	Joseph Prince Loud
	Moorfield Storey
	Butler R. Wilson
Buffalo	Mary B. Talbert
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Cleveland	Harry E. Davis
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	Dr. V. Morton Jones
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Washington	Prof. George William Cook
	Archibald H. Grimké
	Charles Edward Russell
	Neval H. Thomas
Wilberforce	Col. Charles Young

[N.A.A.C.P.]

Oct. 26, 1920

COPY

Financial Statement of Dr. DuBois' trip to France

Nov. 30, 1918 -	Advance for expenses	$1500.00
	Trip to Washington for passport	24.58
Feb. 1, 1919 -	Advance for expenses	500.00
		$2024.58
	Deficit part	186 00

Contributions -

The Crisis	$750.00	
Feb. 1919 - miscellaneous	285.00	
Mar. 1919 - "	170.29	
		1205.29
Net amount paid by the N.A.A.C.P.		819.29
		186
		1005.29

40 8A 4

(1920)

MEMORANDUM TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS FROM THE
DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

TWO TASKS

Two years ago the Board entrusted me with two tasks outside my regular duties.

1. The History of the Negro troops in the war.

2. The Pan African Congress.

HISTORY OF NEGRO TROOPS

The collection of material for the history of the troops covered a trip to France and nearly two years of work. I started this work with the understanding that it was to be financed by the general fund of the N.A.A.C.P. After I had gone to France the Board decided that The CRISIS fund should bear half the expense. [I regarded this as unfair. The CRISIS fund is a trust fund for publishing The CRISIS and not for other purposes. However as I was 4000 miles away and busy I could not protest.]

44-7-23

41-7-44

When I returned the Board did not see its way clear to finance the preparation of the history and thus again I was compelled either to give up the work or collect outside funds or use The CRISIS funds.

I could not honorably do the first, I had no time for the second and I therefore added to the regular CRISIS expenditures extra amounts for clerical hire, the assistance of an expert bibliographer during two summers and funds for an extensive correspondence and some books. The total contribution of The CRISIS to the Pan-African Congress and the History may be estimated pretty accurately at $1900. The N.A.A.C.P. has contributed from its general fund $1005.29 and in addition $455.29 has

been specially contributed through the N.A.A.C.P.

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

The Pan African Congress was organized and a first session held in Paris in 1919. The second Congress was planned for the fall of 1921.

The question now is how far the Board wishes to go in promoting the second Congress, and I am bringing the matter to your attention now so as to avoid all misunderstanding. The CRISIS could not afford the help it gave last year; but my hand was to the plow and I could not turn back without dishonor to the N.A.A.C.P. and myself. As a result the still increasing costs of publication has compelled The CRISIS to curtail and it is utterly impossible for it to contribute a cent to the second Pan-African Congress.

On the other hand the need of the Congress is evident.

The time is propitious. The Negroes of the world are aroused and thinking and acting as never before! No local Negro problem like ours or that of Haiti or that of South Africa or Liberia can be solved without reference to the larger and overshadowing problem of Africa.

A second Pan-African Congress could undoubtedly hold the attention of the world and should result in a self sustaining organization with a permanent secretariat.

COST OF SECOND CONGRESS

But it is impossible to accomplish this without considerable preliminary work and this will cost money for travel, living expense, clerical aid, postage and printing. Each constituent body taking part in the congress would pay the travel and living expense of its delegates, but the N.A.A.C.P. is peculiarly situated in that I am secretary of the Congress. I estimate that it would cost me as Secretary between

$1000 and $2000 to organize and attend that Congress. This expense I cannot assume personally nor could I undertake to collect it while doing the work of initiating the Congress in addition to my own regular work.

Theoretically this expense should be borne by the Congress itself. But the Congress has as yet no permanent constituency and the collection of any moneys before it assembles would be impracticable. Possibly afterward it might be possible to secure repayment of some of the preliminary expense, but this is always difficult in such cases. Future burdens are cheerfully assumed but not past expenses.

I therefore lay the situation frankly before the Board. If the Board wishes to drop the matter I shall be compelled to resign as Secretary of the Congress, unless, of course, some other agency steps in to help.

If the Board wishes to promote the Second Congress it must be prepared to appropriate between April 1 and August 15 sums aggregating not less than $1000 and not more than $2000. Speaking as a member of the Board I am free to say that I can conceive no expenditure of funds more appropriate or needed than this; at the same time I know how hard it is to raise money for our work and how varied the demands on us are.

W. E. B. Du Bois

27 Oct, 1920

[NAACP]

November 4, 1920.

40.7I-2

Dear

I am about to present the enclosed memorandum to the Board. As you may not attend the next meeting, I am mailing a copy to you. Will you kindly write me your comment?

Sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

Pan-African Congress

1920

H. H. Pace

Bishop John Hurst

Moorfield Storey

Mr. Mary B. Talbert

Jane Addams

Charles E. Bentley

Harry Davis

E. B. Ceruti

R. R. Church

George W. Crawford

John Haynes Holmes

Dr. V. Morton Jones

Paul Kennedy

John E. Milholland

J. E. Spingarn

A. B. Spingarn

J. M. Barber

G. R. Waller

George W. Cook

40-7I-1

[N.a.a.c.p]

BISHOP JOHN HURST
1808 McCULLOH STREET
BALTIMORE, MD.

Baltimore, November 4, 1920.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

No preventing Providence, I shall be at the Board Meeting Monday.

I have read the matter sent me with much interest.

Sincerely yours,

John Hurst

3/22/23

[N.A.A.C.P.] 1920

Memorandum from J.W.J. to W.E.B.DuB Date Nov 4

SUBJECT:

I think that the 2nd Pan African Conference should be held by all means. I feel that it should be made possible for you to retain the Secretaryship and attend. I consider the estimated expense moderate. The appropriation of this amount by the NAACP is, of course, in the hands of the Board. At the present moment the NAACP is in the same condition as the Crisis with regards to available funds. It is to be hoped, though, that April will see different conditions

ACTION TAKEN

3/22/24

COMPLETED (DATE)

Buffalo N.Y. Nov. 4 - 1920 - [N.a.a.C.P.]

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
No. 70 - 5th Avenue -
New York City -

Race Congress

3/28/65

Dear Dr. Du Bois:-

Fearing that I may not be able to be present on Monday at the regular meeting of the Ex. Board and regretting my inability to be present, I am sending on to you this note, any part of which you may use in my absence -

Having just returned from Europe and while there meeting a number of people who were still talking about the race Congress which you held in Paris, so successfully last year, makes me feel that for us to permit you at this crucial time to "fall out" on account of lack of funds, would be a very grave mistake and cause, to us an irreparable loss - In London, Paris, Antwerp - I met men from India, Africa, and other places who were more than anxious about the next Conference - Surely we ought to "Carry on" the work so nobly begun. To pull out now, would be similar to a child pulling up the seed of a plant that had been nourished and was growing simply because he could not understand how it was to grow I am in favor of the board financing the expense of Secretary of this ~~Board~~ Congress and as a member will do my share by lecture, towards helping to secure part of the funds - Sincerely yours. Mary B. Talbert

[N.A.A.C.P.]

S. PHILIP'S PARISH HOUSE
215 WEST ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK CITY

RECTOR'S OFFICE

November 4, 1920

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

NAACP-

3/12/92

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Referring to your note of November 3, I am hoping to be able to attend the meeting of the Board on November 8 and will come in at three thirty to meet with you and Mr. Russell.

Sincerely yours,

Hutchens C. Bishop

[N.A.A.C.P.]

HARRY H. PACE
President
CHAS. E. HANDY
Vice-President
W. C. HANDY
Sec'y-Treas.

Pace & Handy Music Co.

Incorporated

Pace & Handy Bldg. 232 West 46th Street

TELEPHONE BRYANT 256

European Representatives:
FRANCIS, DAY & HUNTER
London, England
Australian Representatives:
J. ALBERT & SONS
Sydney, Australia

New York, N. Y.

November 5, 1920.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have received and read your memorandum regarding the History of Negro Troops in war and the Pan-African Congress. I agree with you very fully that the subject of Africa is too big and important to be ignored in any sort of way. It is only through the great solution of that problem that we will get any sort of solution of our own local color problem. I think the N. A. A. C. P. ought to undertake to finance both propositions, although I realize fully that it is necessarily a big undertaking to do it particularly at this time. Still if we realize a moral obligation to do so we will find a way to get the results.

Very truly yours,

Harry H. Pace

HHP)MEW.

3/22/20

[n.a.a.c.p.]

STOREY THORNDIKE PALMER & DODGE

MOORFIELD STOREY
JOHN L. THORNDIKE
BRADLEY W. PALMER
ROBERT G. DODGE
HENRY WARE
REGINALD H. JOHNSON
RICHARD C. STOREY
J. LOTHROP MOTLEY
HAROLD S. DAVIS
FRANCIS V. BARSTOW
RAYMOND S. WILKINS
HAWLEY K. RISING

CABLE ADDRESS "STOREYDIKE BOSTON"

735 EXCHANGE BUILDING

BOSTON 5th November 1920

W. E. B. DuBois Esq.

70 Fifth Avenue

New York City.

NAACP

Dear Mr. DuBois:

I have yours of the 4th. Both the objects that you have in mind seem to me worthy, and I should be glad to have the Association contribute to both if it were possible, but so far as the history is concerned I think we can wait until our resources are greater.

I am disturbed about the financial situation of the Association, and the comparatively slight financial support that we get from all the people who are interested in our cause. Until our returns are greater I think we should be very careful how we increase our expenses. We must either leave out some things that we are now doing, or somebody must raise more money.

Yours truly,

M Storey

3/25/85

[n.a.a.c.p.]

U

Howard University

Washington, D. C.

SCHOOL OF COMMERCE AND FINANCE
GEORGE WM. COOK, A. M., LL. M.
Dean

J. STANLEY DURKEE, A. M., Ph. D
President
EMMETT J. SCOTT, A. M., LL. B.
Secretary-Treasurer

November 6, 1920

X

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70--5th Avenue,
New York.

My dear Dr. DuBois:--

Your letter asking me to decide as to how I would vote upon certain questions were I at the meeting Monday, lies before me.

The subject about which you write is of so great importance and so tremendous to one who will not be present at the discussion of the matter, that I hesitate to give any definite opinion as to how I would vote. On the face of the matter I would vote "yes", for I believe in the Pan African Congress and I believe in having a man like you write about the <u>where</u> and <u>how</u> connection with it. But I have heard very disquieting rumors in regard to our financial condition here of late and am urging a special drive here in Washington for the purpose of raising funds for the central office in New York. Under these conditions I cannot vote "yes" upon your proposition, and I will not vote "no", for I am too far from headquarters to know what I would do under a discussion of pros and cons. I trust that the Board may see its way clear to finance matters, but this is my prayer and not my voice.

3/22/21

Trusting that there may be some way out of the matter that will be satisfactory, I am,

Yours very truly,

Geo. W. Cook

[N.A.A.C.P.]

Harry E. Davis
ATTORNEY AT LAW
202-206 ENGINEERS BUILDING
CLEVELAND

BELL MAIN 220
CUY. CENTRAL 266

November 6th, 1920.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
#70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of the 4th, enclosing memorandum, which I assure you, I have read with keen interest and sympathy.

While I appreciate the fact that the N. A. C. P. is hard pressed for funds for a variety of worthy purposes, yet, at the same time, I do not see how we can honorably avoid the financing of the Congress of 1921. I have a distinct recollection that at the Atlanta Conference, you were awarded the Spingarn Medal because the Organization of the Pan-African Congress by you was considered the most notable achievement for the preceding year. We certainly cannot afford to lose the fruit of such an achievement because of the failure to supply funds to the extent which you indicated.

3/22/20

Furthermore, I am opposed to any other agency stepping in to help financially or to assume the task which we created. It seems to me that the credit for promoting this Congress cannot well be divided, and that in the very near future, we will be able to capitalize the sentiment which the Congress will create in a manner which will far outweigh the small expense necessary for its promotion.

You are at liberty to quote me as favoring the appropriation, indicated in your memorandum, by the National Association for the organization of the 1921 Congress.

With kind personal regards, I am

Very truly yours,

Harry E Davis

HED:HB.

[N.A.A.C.P.]

REV. G. R. WALLER, D. D., PASTOR
80 KING STREET

WILLIAM H. MARTIN, CLERK
475 MAIN STREET

Third Baptist Church

WEST WILLIAM STREET
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Nov. 6, 1920.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave. N.Y.

3/22/27

My dear Sir:

Noteing carefully the contents of your favor, would say, that, I think both the completion of the History and the permanent organization of The Pan-African Congress, are of paramount importance to our propaganda and ought to be completed. I also feel that the money can be raised should the Board so decide.

Very Cordially Yours,

Garnett R. Waller.

[N.A.A.C.P.]

CHARLES EDWARD RUSSELL
2011 I Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C.
November 7, 1920.

Dear Dr DuBois:

In reply to your letter of November 3, I expect to be at your office about 3:30 tomorrow afternoon to attend the meeting of the committee on the Pan African Congress

Yours very truly

Charles Edward Russell

3/22/28

[N.A.A.C.P.]

File Pan African

E. Burton Ceruti
Law
500-501-502 THORPE BLDG. COR. BDWY & FRANKLIN STS.
LOS ANGELES. CAL.
OFFICE PICO 3584 - PHONES - RES. SOUTH 2715

1920

Nov. 13, 1920.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Both of the propositions you have undertaken are very worthy, commendable and advisable but, "The History of the Negro Troops in the War" seems to be the work and the duty lying nearest at hand. The benefits to be derived therefrom are definite, certain and sure. Indeed, the public, of which I am a part, has been lead to expect and are now looking forward to its publication. We will all be dissappointed if it should fail.

3/23/20

The Pan African Congress is pregnant with possibilities, but permanent benefits to be derived therefrom are less definite and certain.

The Problem presented in your memorandum appears to be a financial one which the Board will know how to solve. If the Association is to publish the work, it will readily assume the necessary obligations. If all else should fail, I believe you can quickly and easily take a sufficient number of advance subscriptions to the work to meet necessary expense of preparation.

Summarizing my opinion, let me say that I believe both projects should be carried out. But if either must be abandoned, let it not be the History. Again, if the Crisis' funds are inadequate for the purpose, the Association should assume the responsibility upon such terms as would protect all parties.

Yours very sincerely,

E. Burton Ceruti

[N.A.A.C.P.]

540

256.020
519

MARY WHITE OVINGTON
70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

1920

Nov. 26

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I am returning the Pan African material.

I appreciate your reason for deciding that the Pan African expenses should be paid out of the general fund, fearing that to try to raise a separate fund would embarrass the drive. I am not sure, however, that that is so, and if the conference must be decided upon at once , that is, if you must go to work at once, we should not wait for the drive, which might prove a failure? Miss Addams might raise $500 in Chicago, and we might divide the amount in some such way. Will you let me have a budget of probable expenses, if possible keeping to the lower, $2000 basis? If any publicity work were needed we could consider sending Mr. Seligmann who would get for us what we did not have before, extensive publicity. You may remember Russell spoke of that as the one criticism of the conference.

Will you also let us know what the chances are for a permanent secretary, whether there is on your mind any likelihood of the conference establishing a permanent bureau such as they suggested for the League of Nations- a Bureau with a secretary of international reputation located at Paris would be something worth working for. I confess that if the Congress simply ends in talk with resolutions and the invitation to meet again in three years it does not appeal to my sense of efficiency. If, nowever, it developes into a permanent organization with permanent headquarters it may make the world take notice.

M.W.O.

3/22/36

Memorandum from W.F.W. to DuB. Date Dec. 20,1920.

SUBJECT:

The attached letter is self-explanatory.

3/30/40

1920

ACTION TAKEN

COMPLETED (DATE)

Mem. to Mr. Johnson

Here is something that need [illegible] me immediately

W.E.B.

Letter [illegible]

3/27/18

Rec'd W.T.W.

Take this up promptly - by telephone, perhaps - Fisk Univ. has always been [illegible] colored students. In fact one of the few schools [illegible] that colored students always felt quite of equal [illegible]

December 20, 1920.

Pratt Institute,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

I am writing you with reference to the case of Miss Catherine Young of 5 Race Street, Bloomfield, New Jersey, a young colored women who applied during the past summer for admission to the course in trade dressmaking at Pratt Institute.

I have before me a letter under date of July 26, 1920, signed by Miss Helen Hollister, as Acting Director of the School of Household Science and Arts in which is stated:

> "I am writing to inform you that it is necessary to place your application for entrance to the course in trade dressmaking on our waiting list. The number of colored students admitted to any course is limited, and there are no vacancies at present in trade dressmaking."

3/29/4

In view of the fact that Pratt Institute has borne so excellent a reputation in the past regarding equal treatment shown to all students regardless of color, it is indeed surprising to find that students are allowed to enter courses at Pratt Institute on a bases not of ability, but on color.

Before taking this matter up further, I am addressing this letter to you asking that the matter be investigated and that you be good enough to advise me regarding this case of discrimination which is in direct contravention of the Civil Rights Act of the State of New York. Action will be held in obeyance pending a reply from you.

Very truly yours,

Assistant Secretary.

WEW:LGP

File Atlanta. (NAACP) 1920

3

MEMO TO MISS OVINGTON AND MR. SHILLADY

34-4-275

In Re Atlanta Conference.

I have not offered any advice with regard to the coming conference at Atlanta because I was not a member of the committee and I was waiting for its report. However, I was asked to meet with the committee last night and in going over previous suggestions it seemed to me that there was a danger which I had anticipated before. Namely, that we might attempt to hold a conference in Atlanta and discuss the real grievances of the Negro incidentally instead of frankly and openly.

As you know, I urged a conference in Atlanta from the first because I believed then and still believe that the situation compelled us to go there. In the same way I am just as certain that having gone there we must discuss the main problems of the American Negro namely, Labor, Lynching, Jim Crow cars, Education and the Ballot, and that these subjects must appear openly on the printed program. If we attempt anything else we shall bring down upon the Association a storm of justified and unanswerable criticisms.

Finally, I should, personally, be placed in a most embarrassing position if I did no appear on the program at one of the main evening meetings. It would be quite impossible for me to explain either to my friends or my enemies, my absence from a program when I had been foremost in advocating Atlanta as a place of meeting.

I, therefore, suggest the following program, which is certainly that which I read before the committee last night.

Sunday afternoon a mass meeting to be addressed by the

governor and the mayor and Mr. Storey, the Reverend P. J. Bryant and some other local colored man.

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday morning sessions from nine until one o'clock should be given over to business and branches. The afternoon should be left for committee meetings, rest and recreation. There should be three mass meetings on the evenings of these days from eight until eleven o'clock. These should be given over to music and four or five set speeches of twenty minutes each. One speaker should always be a southern white man and one or two speakers whould be colored men and in addition to these two or three speakers, Miss Ovington and Mr. Johnson should speak on Monday night, Mr. Shillady and Mr. Pickens on Tuesday night, Mr. White and Mr. DuBois on Wednesday night. The subjects for these night meetings whould be: Monday, "Migration, Work and Wages", Tuesday, "Lynching and Jim Crow Cars", Wednesday, "Education and the Ballot".

34-4-276

WEBD/FF

[n.a.a.c.p.]

N.A.A.C.P. Income for 1920 . . . . . 47,211.53

Total contributions to the Anti-Lynching Fund 1916 to 1920 . . 30.232.69

Total Expenditures of the Anti-Lynching Fund " " " 29,676.59
Balance Dec. 31 , 1920 . . . . . 556.10

Members of the N.A.A.C.P. paying dues in 1920 33,100

3|21|3

Cooperation

[NAACP?] [1920?]

Memo to Mrs. Curtis concerning her proposed store:

(1) I suggest that the store be called the N.A.A.C.P. Cooperative Store # 1.

(2) That the plan of the store be based strictly upon the so-called Rochdale Cooperative plan. The Rochdale plan involves these principles:

32-9-4

(a) The promise of as large a number of persons as possible to buy certain commodities at the store.

(b) The selling of shares at a small price, say five dollars, to as many of these purchasers as care to buy them.

(c) The store is managed by the share holders, one vote to each share and no person can own more than one share.

(d) The goods are sold at current retail prices.

(e) The profits go either to the share holders according to the amount which they purchase or to some object which the share holders designate.

(3) I suggest that the store begin with some simple commodities like Haitian coffee, anti-lynching buttons and candy, that the pfofits at first go only to the N.A.A.C.P., that when the profits amount to a certain sum, say one hundred dollars a month, that they be divided equally between the N.A.A.C.P. and between a dividend which shall be paid back to the share holders in proportion to the amounts which they had purchased of the store during the year.

In this way the Negroes of New York may gradually enter the great cooperative movement which is the greatest modern movement throughout Europe for saving the money of the poor. At the same time by putting the benevolent purpose of helping the N.A.A.C.P. to the fore the move-

ment will not think of this as merely money making and especially they will not come to regard it as an investment. It is a matter of thrift and saving and help of great objects and not of increasing income.

WEBD/PF

32-9-5

[N.A.A.C.P.]

Chicago Branch N.A.A.C.P.
3201 S.Wabash Ave.
Nov. 15.1926.

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
Editor- The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Esteemed Sir;

I am writing to ask if your "Credo", the introduction to " Dark Water" can be secured in the form of a motto, as I desire to use it in the educational part of our Branch activities.

It is fitting that I inform you of my appointment as temporary Executive Secretary of the Chicago Branch of N.A.A.C.P., and I am attempting to do something fundamental ere the coming of the permanent Secretary. In the investigation of public schools, I am sure that the "Credo can be brought to the attention of our young students most effectively,also I shall use it for our Monthly meetings I am now planning. In my visits to the schools I hear always the "Allegiance to the Flag and Country" and it occurs to me that our children should love and revere that which comes so opportunely from "our kind", therefore I hope to have it repeated by our young people on the occasions of our school-group gatherings.

3/30/12

The "Credo"is to me, -a challenge to our Oppressors - a thrilling Message of Hope to Us- a safe sure leading to an "americanism"-yet to be- a Benediction,divinely prophetic, assuring and unfailing in its mission.

I dare not presume to express what "DarkWater has meant to me, I cannot find the words that I would speak, but I believe that in the last analysis, it is the triumphant Swan Song of a Great Seer.

Hoping that it may be possible to obtain the desired mottoes, I am,

Most Respectfully yours,

Olivia W Bush Banks

Tel. Douglas 4971

LECTURER SOCIAL WORKER WRITER

3/30/13

OLIVIA WARD BUSH-BANKS

Author of "DRIFTWOOD" (a collection of Prose and Poetry)
"The Trail of Montauk" (a Dramatic Sketch of Indian life)

Home address
Vincennes Apts. (303)
616 E. 26th St. Chicago, Ill

COMMENTS

I like your book, *Driftwood,* very much, especially the poem, " Drifting;" there is high spiritual tone about it which is bound to please. Voices pleases me much. Keep on in your literary work for the "here" and "now" and the later spheres to which you will go will take care of themselves. Your book should be an inspiration to the race.

Sincerely yours,

PAUL LAWRENCE DUNBAR.

I think your command of English Prose is remarkable, and the lines in *A Tribute to Paul Lawrence Dunbar* have much merit in them. You have been placed among your group of people for a definite purpose, which, I feel, could not be accomplished in any other way. Be assured that you have my best wishes for your success.

Sincerely yours,

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

It is a pleasure no less than a genuine acquisition, to have a copy of *Driftwood* by Mrs. Olivia Bush-Banks, in your aviary of colored songsters. Her verses have a genuine poetic ring, and are happily turned in thought and language. Her Prose pieces are instinct with imaginary as they are timely in subject and treatment. Mrs. Bush-Banks was born on Long Island, N. Y. of Indian and Negro parentage, and is the first person of part Indian origin we ever met who justified in the least, Jefferson's well-known claim for the Indians that they "astonish you with strokes of most sublime oratory such as prove their reason sound, their sentiment strong, their imagination glowing and elevated." Mrs. Banks' first book of "original Poems" can be found in the Harris Collection of American Authors at Brown University, Providence, R. I. Several of her poems have appeared in the Boston Transcript."

GEO. W. FORBES, A. M. E. Review,
Librarian of West End Branch of
Boston Public Library.

Mrs. Bush-Banks is possessed of a pleasing personality, a sympathetic nature, with a broad mind and high ideals. As a public speaker she is forceful and magnetic. She has unusually fine perception and power to carry out what she sees clearly should be done. She is well known among the prominent Social Workers of Boston, Mass. I know her to be an inspiration in any work looking toward Social Betterment.

MRS. VENILA S. COLSON,
Formerly Sec'y Household Research Dept.
Women's Educational and Industrial Union,
Boston, Mass.

Mrs. Olivia Bush-Banks is a most gifted, able woman. Her literary work and her Social Service work are both splendid. Whatever Mrs. Banks undertakes always seems

so very worth while.

HARIETTE TAYLOR TREADWELL, Principal,
Scanlon School, Chicago, Ill.

Mrs. Olivia Ward Bush-Banks has adjusted herself splendidly to the Social Service activities of this city, and receives the heartiest co-operation in all that she undertakes, both in Church and Social organizations, her literary ability is exceptionally fine. CHICAGO PLAINDEALER,
Chicago, Ill.

1920

November 23, 1920.

Miss Olivia W. Bush-Banks,
Chicago Branch N.A.A.C.P.,
3201 S. Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Illinois.

3/30/11

My dear Madam:

The Credo has been reprinted several times on card board but we have no copies left at present. I should be quite willing to have any one reprint it again so long as it was carefully and accurately done.

I thank you for your interest.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

(N.Y.C.)

Fulton

1920

April 20, 1920.

Mayor John Hylan,
City Hall,
New York.

Sir:

A committee of house holders and tax payers of the borough of Brooklyn wish very much to have a short interview with you on Thursday concerning some conditions in the Brooklyn Girl's High School in which they are personally interested.

Would you be able to grant us fifteen or twenty minutes of your time on Thursday, April 23? We would be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

For the Committee
George F. Wibecan
Owen N. Waller,
George Frazier Miller
D. Macon ebster
Roland B. Johnson
W.E.B. DuBois

3/214

[New York City, Supt. of Schools]

1920

MEMORANDUM TO THE SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS ON RECENT DECISIONS OF W. L. FELTER, PRINCIPAL OF THE GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL, BROOKLYN.

1. For many years a class function known as the Senior Promenade has been given by the Senior Class. It has been supported by class funds and a special assessment. All seniors have been invited.
2. This year funds were raised, to which members of the class contributed for the Promenade, April 23, at the Hotel Margaret.
3. There are six colored girls in this year's class. They are the daughters of householders, real estate owners and tax payers of the borough. They contributed to the class fund collected by the class committee whom Dr. Felter appointed and who asked this money for the Senior Promenade.

34-7-12

4. About two weeks ago a member of the class committee approached one of the colored girls and suggested that the colored seniors do not attend the Promenade. Most of the colored girls had for various reasons no intention of attending the Promenade but when ASKED OPENLY not to, they refused to promise and declared that they would attend.
5. Miss Junger, a teacher and Division Adviser, then undertook to influence the colored girls but they stood firm. She and the class committee asserted that the Hotel Margaret would not admit colored people. The girls showed her a copy of the Civil Rights Law and also ascertained from the Hotel that they would make no distinction.
6. The class committee still refused to deliver the invitations and said that Dr. Felter had directed them not to. The colored girls appealed to Dr. Felter. He put them off for a week and then declared that the Promenade was a private function with which he had not official connection.
7. A Citizens' Committee then took up the matter with the principal by correspondence and the secretary of the committee said among other things:

"I am sure, Dr. Felter, that you will believe me when I say that nothing would be more repugnant to me and my family thean forcing ourselves with private company where we were not wanted. But this is a very different case: A great principle is here involved and the rights of generations of school girls. If in a public school, a class committee can take class funds and pay for an entertainment and then arbitrarily exclude from that entertainment members of the class in good standing, what is it that they cannot do? Such action, it seems to me, lays the class committee liable to legal action.

"If, of course, this entertainment was not given by the class not in the name of the school and was paid for by private funds, no one would have the slightest right to protest."

34-7-13

8. Dr. Felter replied that the affair was not under his jurisdiction and in the face of that and over our protest he ordered the class to VOTE on the inclusion of the colored girls and reported a vote of 43 - 11 against the colored girls out of a class of 150 and with the colored girls disfranchised as voters.

9. We regard this as an outrageous infringement of our rights and an insult to our daughters. We appeal to you for action to prohibit the holding of this class exercize in the name of the Girls High School and under its supervision and with class funds unless all members of the class in good standing are invited.

(Signed) W. E. B. Du Bois
For the Committee:
George E. Wibecan
Owen M. Waller
George Frazier Miller
D. Macon Webster
Roland R. Johnson
W. E. B. Du Bois

[New York City, Supr. of Schools]

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JOHN L. TILDSLEY
JOHN H. WALSH

April 15, 1920.

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
2 West 13th Street,
New York City,

Dear Sir:-

In reply to your letter of April 12th, allow me to report that our department has laid down no general rules concerning entertainments given by high school classes. Such matters have been left to the discretion of the principal of the school. As a matter of general policy, I should say if a class gives an entertainment to be paid for in part out of class funds and in part by special assessments such a class should not be allowed to exclude from that entertainment any member of the class in good standing. This point has never come before us for a ruling before, consequently no policy has been established.

3/29/8

Yours truly,

John L. Tildsley

JOHN L. TILDSLEY
Associate Superintendent

MCH.MR

[New York Supr of Schools]

1920

Felter

April 28, 1920.

Dr. William L. Ettinger,
Superintendent of Schools,
Park Ave. & 59th Street,
New York City.

3/29/22

Dear Dr. Ettinger:

May I express to you my very deep satisfaction at the prompt and courageous manner in which you settled the question of the Senior Promenade in the Brooklyn Girl's High School?

You will be glad to learn that seven colored students, with escorts, attended the Promenade and that I have niether heard nor seen a word of complaint either as to their conduct nor their reception at the hands of their fellow white students.

The whole difficulty was, I am sure, due solely to Dr. Felter, and I understand that many times in the past

he has drawn the color line and no one has questioned his right.

Again thanking you, I beg to remain

Very respectfully yours,

WEBD/PF

3/29/23

Skelton

1920

April 28, 1920.

Mr. John L. Tildsley,
Park Ave. & 59th Street,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

May I thank you for the firm and impartial way in which you dealt with the situation in Brooklyn Girl's High School?

The colored girls attended the Promenade and I have heard no criticism of their conduct or their reception by their white classmates.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/29/24

HARWOOD PALMER, PRESIDENT. CLARENCE P. DAY, VICE PRES. ALEXANDER R. SMITH, EDITOR. GEORGE WEISS, ASSOCIATE EDITOR. ARNOLD H. ADDOMS, SECY. HAROLD J. HARDING, MANAGER. H. S. MALLALIEU, MANAGER. (LONDON, ENG.)

THE NEW YORK MARINE NEWS COMPANY, INC.

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LONDON OFFICE
10 ROOD LANE
FENCHURCH STREET

MAIN OFFICE
26 WATER STREET, NEW YORK

November 15, 1920

Env. addressed
Stamped
envelope
supp.

Mr. W. E. DuBois
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

3/28/30

Dear Sir:

In reply to your letter of November 6th, I am enclosing all the available information concerning the three ships you name.

Yours very truly,

THE NEW YORK MARINE NEWS COMPANY, Inc.,

Chas Files

CF/CJ
Enclosure - 1

May I thank you very much for the information in your letter of November 15? The "Shadyside" is a small boat used for excursions on the London river. Where should I look for its age etc. Thanks & appreciated

I do not think I need the enclosure

Thanked & enclosed

1920

January

November 18, 1920.

3/28/29

Mr. Charles Files,
New York Marine News Company, Inc.,
26 Water Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

May I thank you very much for the information in your letter of November 16. I do not wish to ask too much, but The "Shadyside" is a small boat used for excursions on the Hudson river. Where should I look for its age specifications and ownership?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[New York State, Customs...]

1920

Harvey

November 22, 1920.

3/28/37

Department of Commerce,
New York Custom House,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

I wish to get information concerning a boat called the "Shadyside". It has been used for excursions up the Hudson during the last season. I would like to know its present and former owners, when it was built, its dimensions, etc. Could you tell me where to apply for this information? If you could furnish it to me I should be glad to pay any cost.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Dimanche 25 juillet 1920.

Noel

3/23/32

Mon bon petit Ami,

Je viens d'avoir la visite de M. Broune qui est arrivé hier soir. Comme il est heureux de se retrouver en France ! Il dit que la vie pour lui n'était plus tenable en Amérique. Je lui ai demandé qu'il vous trace quelques mots pour bien vous faire voir qu'il est véritablement avec nous. (vous seriez dans le cas de me traiter de carottière)

Nous avons beaucoup parlé de vous et du temps où vous étiez ensemble à Passavant. Monsieur Broune dit que les blancs américains sont fâchés contre votre

Jeanne d'Arc, avec mes amis de Pussey. Ce voyage se fera en un jour. Comme le temps passe ! On va commencer les troisièmes vacances depuis que vous avez quitté Passavant. Si le temps s'écoule l'affection ne change pas. L'amitié que j'ai pour vous, loin de diminuer ne fait qu'augmenter avec les années. Souvent, mon esprit franchit l'Océan et va vous trouver dans votre demeure. Je crois qu'il n'en est pas de même de votre côté, puisque vous restez des mois sans donner de vos nouvelles.

Nous avons tous été saisis d'émotion en revoyant ce cher Mr Broune Mme Viney lui disait qu'il aurait dû apporter Mr Hinkson.

Parlez-moi de toute votre famille votre sœur, Mme Bouden a-t-elle des bébés ?

Je vous embrasse de tout cœur. Votre amie A. Noël

3/23/23

Pasquant - July - 23rd 1920

I am now at Pasquant having a fine visite. I am very happy to see my friends again. I love these people. they are the best in the world. I shall practice at Cean Caledonia with one

French dentist. Mlle-
Noel is looking fine
and as jolly as ever-
My friend Jean Musset
is just the same.
a constant friend, whom
I love very much. I hope that
some day you can return to France
& see me. Your friend

1920

November 6, 1920.

North American Shipping Corporation,
35 Bedford Row,
Halifax, N. S.

3/28/27

Gentlemen:

May I ask if you own or ever have owned a ship called the "Yarmouth"? If you did own it and do not now to whom have you transferred ownership?

I shall be obliged for any information.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

World Armament Shipping
Corporation
35 Bedford Row,
Halifax, N S

3/28/28

Gentlemen

May I ask if you
own or ever have owned
a ship called the "Yarmouth."
If You did own it and do
not now & whom have
you transferred ownership
I shall be obliged for
any information

The Northfield Schools
(INCORPORATED)

MOUNT HERMON SCHOOL
FOUNDED 1881

NORTHFIELD SEMINARY
FOUNDED 1879

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East Northfield, Massachusetts

November 22, 1920.

John Orth, Esq.,

Steinert Hall,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Orth:

I am in receipt of your reply to my appeal in behalf of Northfield. I do not quite understand what you would consider would be "our bit" as a protest against lynching. If there was anything that we could do that would be more effective towards this end than seeking to instil into our students principles of Christian integrity and justice we certainly would do it. With you I view with abhorrence and horror the lynchings in the South, and in the North too for that matter. I realize the very difficult and delicate situation in the South, and the resentment with which Southerners view any criticism from the North, and also realize the grave provocation which has started these lynchings. Some of the leading men that I have known in the South have expressed themselves with as much abhorrence themselves as anyone here in the North.

Yours sincerely,

W. R. Moody

#819 Ash St. (Ida Garvey

Macon Ga
Oct 19th 1920

Editor the Crisis
Sir. As I have as
much Faith in geting
good information
from the Crisis.
I am real anxious to
get your Views Concer-
ning N.A.A.C.P. Is it
all that the negro
Race claims it to
be? Hoping you'll
find it suitable to
grant my request.
I am yours respectfully
C. J. Chivers.
819 Ash St.
Macon Ga.

3/28/20

P.S. Sparks was murdered
last Sat Night the 16 inst
stamps en

Garvey

East Newmarket Md
Dec. 24 — 1920

3/28/3

Mr W. E. B. DuBois

Dear Sir Mr
Edward A. Alsop you
Wrote to at Groton-on
Hudson, died 3 years
ago, so, the letter Nas
sent down to me as I am
his Brother, The Only
Steam Boat, I know
that we Built or owned
was a 81 foot steam propellor
that we Built 7 seven years
ago, for Jarter at Shady
Side, Near annapolis Md
and a years ago, she was
owned by the Naval Acad
emy, at annapolis
I am sorry your letter was
mislaid, on

any information I can give you. Would be pleased to do so.

We never chartered any steamer to the Black Ball line or sold one to them

Yours

C. H. Osborn

1920?

Garvey

November 23, 1920.

Mr. Edward B. Osborn,
Croton-on-Huddon,
New York.

3/28/38

My dear Sir:

I am seeking information concerning the boat called the "Shadyside" which is used for excursions up the Hudson. I find it registered in your name. May I ask if you are the owner of it, did it ever belong to the Black Star Line, or did they lease it from you?

I would appreciate any information that you could give me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

UNION DES ASSOCIATIONS INTERNATIONALES

OFFICE CENTRAL
PALAIS MONDIAL
CINQUANTENAIRE
BRUXELLES

BUREAU EXÉCUTIF :
HENRI LA FONTAINE
PAUL OTLET
SECRÉTAIRES GÉNÉRAUX

Bruxelles, le 17 décembre 1920.

Cher Monsieur Dubois,

J'ai des nouvelles de vous par Madame Colman et je suis heureux de vous savoir en bonne santé.

Vous voulez faire un congrès en 1921. Laissez-moi vous recommander de l'organiser à Bruxelles. Vous trouverez une excellente place pour le faire dans nos installations du Palais Mondial où depuis septembre sont centralisés tous les organismes internationaux que j'ai fondés à Bruxelles avec nos amis. Nous aurons l'an prochain des nouvelles réunions importantes et une session de l'Université Internationale. Vous avez à proximité le grand Musée de Tervueren, le plus grand centre d'études africaines actuellement existant.-

Réfléchissez à cette suggestion et tenez-moi bien au courant de ce que vous voulez faire. Je m'intéresse beaucoup à votre cause vous le savez et il faudrait agir vis à vis de la Société des Nations pour voir créer par son inter-médiaire un nouveau régime dérivé du mandat. Je vous envoie

3/22/41

J. Lucas

(over)

Il vient de se tenir ici un important Congrès Colonial.
M. Vanda était là et a bien parlé.

une publication de nôtre centre International.

Agréez, je vous prie, Cher Monsieur Dubois, l'assurance de mes sentiments les meilleurs.

Paul Otlet.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY
ATLANTA, GA.

MAE OWINGS,
PEDAGOGY AND PSYCHOLOGY

EDWARD F. WARE,
PRESIDENT

Women's Dormitory, College of Puget Sd.
Tacoma, Wash., Sept., 26, 1920.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

1923

My Dear Dr. DuBois:

You will recall the conversation I had with you in Chicago regarding my thesis, and my expressed wish that, in order to make my study as reliable as possible, one examiner give the tests which I shall use as basic to my work. At that time you thought it would be possible to have the examiner I suggested to give them; that it could be easily done when he happens to be in certain cities. As to how best this can be done we can arrange later. At present, however, I can think of no better plan than to put into the hands of the examiner as soon as possible the tests which he is to give in certain selected schools, or schools to be chosen from cities in which the examiner expects to be sometime before March. When we know the cities in which he will probably be within this time, I shall write the principals or superintendents in the schools to be tested stating that at some time I should like to have an examiner whom I shall send to the school give certain tests for me. I shall also state that the examiner will write him several days in advance of the time at which he expects to examine the pupils by the use of standardized tests in certain subjects. The name of the examiner he will know when the examiner writes that he expects to be in city of the principal; it will not be necessary for me to give any name, leaving that to the examiner. When the tests are given, the papers may be mailed to me or submitted to an examining board whom we shall later decide upon.

3/27/19

I wish the examiner himself to give all tests in order that we may have conditions equal. Full directions for giving each test will accompany each test. The only thing necessary is for him to make himself familiar with these directions before he gives the test. Some tests will require three minutes, some longer. I shall be glad to meet the expenses of the examiner connected with this, including his time spent in giving the tests and mailing the results to me. May I know very soon if it will be possible for me to secure his assistance?

These tests will enable me to make a comparative study of

(a) general mental ability;

(b) the general knowledge of pupils in the subject tested;

(c) the speed and accuracy of performance of pupils; and

(d) the general quality of the pupils' work.

At another time I shall give you, in order that you may make any suggestions which may come to your mind, the outline which I expect to follow in treating my subject. My subject you will recall is to be A Comparative Study of C. and W. Pupils on the Basis of Standardized Tests.

The following tests will be given: Gray's Oral Reading Test, Burgess' Silent Reading Test, Smith's Silent Reading Paragraphs for High Schools, The Nassau County Supplement to the Hillegas Scale, Ayres' Handwriting Scale, the Buckingham Extension of Ayres' Spelling Scale, Starch's Test for Measuring Grammatical Knowledge, Trabu's Completion Test Language Scales, Sackett's History Test, Courtis' Std. Research Test, Series B, and Rugg's Algebra Test for Mathematics, and the Hahn-Lackey Test for Science. This sounds like an abundance of work, but each test is brief, with everything written out as to what the pupils are to do, and the time limit is set for each, requiring about three minutes.

I am wondering if you would be interested in having a brief account of my recent experiences which throw some light on how the poisonous venom has been injected even in this remote section of our country. Friday, September 17 there appeared among the headlines of the city's leading newspaper this statement: College Faculty Member to Talk of Negro Question. My picture was put in below with the announcement that I would speak on the Negro Question Sunday in the K. of P. Hall, and this announcement was so worded that any southerner would have thought that I intended to champion the attitude and policy of the southern whites in regard to Negroes. That may have accounted for what happened, for among the small group of white friends who came to the Hall on Sunday was a southern white woman. My only regret now is that I did not know she was there at the time, in order that I might have taken the time to say more than I did.

3/27/21

My message was based on two commandments: "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself" and the Golden Rule. To these I continually referred showing how we not only as individuals, but as states and nations had failed to live up to the Christian ideals we claimed to have before the world. I attempted to show that it is our refusal to make practical these two commandments that accounts in a large measure for the present injustices certain groups receive at the hands of others. I spoke of how, in acting upon them, I had come to have a better understanding of others, an understanding which had enabled me to see many injustices which otherwise I might not have recognized. All this was introductory to my message: Why I Am a Member of the N. A. A. C. P. I spoke as briefly as possible of the injustices of the south, scarcely telling any of the horrible things which daily occur. At the close there was a call for new members, at which time I was asked to make the appeal. I answered that in addition

to what I had already said I could only say that I could not understand how any man who had a sense of the brotherhood of man, who loved justice and right could fail to ally himself with this organization. I do not think there was a one excepting those who came from curiosity failed to join, for there were more than fifteen that day who united with the branch.

I went home with the branch president for dinner that evening. When I returned at eleven o'clock the editor of the morning paper called me to say that a southerm woman who heard me speak that afternoon had been to the office making violent objection to some things I had said, and she wished him to take the matter up with me, and publish the objections she had made. I told him I could easily understand the objections the average southern women would raise to my speech, and as far as I was concerned she was at liberty to say what she pleased; that I could trust the intellectually honest public to see the errors in her position. He then asked me if I said certain things, to which I answered Yes, and along with it and addition to it I said a number of things she did not take the trouble to take down for publication. I told him he might have the whole of my speech for publication if he desired, that only by so doing could full justice be done me. He evidently realized that nothing could be gained for my objectors, by putting my speech before the public, for nothing at all appeared the next morning. Before noon, however, I had a call from a member of the editorial staff of the evening paper, giving me the same information, and asking certain questions. I dealt with her in the same manner but with not the same success, for it was evident that my enemy had found a sympathetic ear in her. She had taught colored children, "darkies" she called them, and she had never found them worth anything". They were "miserably lazy and good for nothing and would never be in school were it not for a truant officer in behind them." I could

3/27/22

never hope to change her views for her mind had been made up before she came, but she left with the full understanding that I had nothing to retract.

My southern objector went further. She called up the American Le Legion, and the Woman's Club to which I had been invited to become a member, and told them that I was dangerous, that I was preaching a doctrine dangerous to this west coast (dangerous, because indirectly my message referred to the injustices being practiced toward Japanese; at least that interpretation had been put upon it) The American Legion then called the president of the college, informing him that they knew I was radical before I came here, that they had data to that effect. To this he answered: If you knew she were radical before she came you should have told me. The responsibility now rests with you. We like her. We do not consider her a bad addition to our faculty." To me he said: "If a southern whi white woman made the report, you could not have had a fair deal. You have nothing to fear. I should like to have you go before the Chamber of Commerce with your message".

3/27/43

I should not have said

Finally the Legion said "anything to arouse feeling just at this time with election near at hand;" that there was "no Negro question here;" that Negroes here had no complaints to make, and "the South's troubles should have been left there." But how cunningly the Devil works! He would keep people here unaware if possible of what is going on elsewhere while he poisons the hearts and minds of enough leaders of the public to perpetuate even in this remote section the evils of the South. "No problem here" - Recently a little colored child was denied burial in the cemetery which has hitherto been used for all. Discrimination is also found here in restaurants, hotels and theatres. It is evident that even here some people have been keeping themselves busy in his service.

In answer to the statement that I was a radical I said: If to be a believer in Jesus as the world's greatest teacher; if to make practical His teachings in my own life, obeying His two great commandments, Love thy neighbor as thyself, and the Golden Rule; if to believe the the Sermon on the Mount is the greatest platform for the social order of today; if to believe that there can be no satisfactory adjustment in social relationships until we do put into practice as states and nations the great principle of the brotherhood of man and the fatherhood of God; if to be a lover of all in our provincial and national life which conforms to that principle; if to be a loyal citizen of the U. S. with all that that term means in its truest and highest sense;if to despise no man and to wish for all men the blessings and privileges which I have been permitted to enjoy in a free republic; if to defend the constitution of the U. S. and to endeavor in no way to misconstrue or misinterpret it; if to champion the inalienable rights of American citizens - black, white, brown, red and yellow; if to champion the inalienable rights of all men; if to grant others the right of opinion and to refuse to dwarf my soul with prejudice and hate which make men shut out truth and enlightenment; if to ~~refuse~~ recognize to ~~see~~ the wrongs which thinking and enlightened men and women have pointed out to us; if any one or all of these things is to be radical - then without question I am radical. ~~If/should/this~~

3/27/24

Of course this, as well as other things I said,was not puhlished. I may not be given a chance to set forth my views before the Chamber of Commerce. Dr. Bundy was here the Wednesday following, and repeated practically word for word what I had said, having before him a representative from the Legion to take note of any atterances out of plaa His message was unanwerable; it must have made them feel cheap indeed; and common sense must have told them that the least they said after this was best, for we have heard nothing since.

The speech has by no means left me unrewarded. It has sealed for me the confidence and friendship of over two thousand Tacoma citizens, and so far I seem to have lost no esteem at the college. Judge Linck, probably the oldest and most esteemed judge in Tacoma spoke with much feeling after I finished, and introductory to what he said he made this state ment:"I wish to second every word this woman has said". Of one thing I am confident: I spoke the truth as many see it, but for one reason or another Hail to give expression to it. It may be that what little courage I have shown will give to others, more capable than I, more courage to speak their convictions.

That reminds me of an experience I had just before leaving Chicago A white man observed me talking to two colored men on a street car. He heard me say I was going to a meeting of colored students at the colored Y. M. C. A. When I transferred, he transferred. He took a seat just behind me on the next car, and introduced a conversation. At first I resented this familiarity, but then I decided not to, thinking I might as well study him as have him study me. In answer to his questions I told him that I was a teacher of twelve years experience; that some of that time I had taught in other countries, and some of that time in the South. When I said this he ~~asked~~ remarked: " Then you must know colored people; what state in the south have you been teaching in?" When I answered Ga., he said " Do you like Ga?" Are there not some pretty bad things that go on down there, and are there not lots of colored people down there?" I answered Yes, but it is not the colored people in Ga. that make Ga. bad. Then he said:" I agree with you. In my work here in Chicago I have been in constant contact with colored people for over twenty years, and they have been the best friends I ever had. In my opinion they are the best people in the world"

My Sept Crisis has not come. Wishing you a good year. Sincerely Mae Cummings.

31-7-25

HARRY H. PACE
President
CHAS. E. HANDY
Vice-President
W. C. HANDY
Sec'y-Treas.

Pace & Handy Music Co.

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Sydney, Australia

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TELEPHONE BRYANT 256

New York, N. Y. Dec. 27, 1920.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am very sorry I did not get chance to talk with you on Wednesday night last. I had planned to go into the matter of the Phonograph proposition and to tell you fully how I had gone. When I first stated the proposition to you I advised you that I had formed a corporation for the manufacture. This corporation I had formed with a view of handling the proposition myself, but I made the capital stock elastic enough so as to take others into it if the idea met very favorable consideration. I was very happy to know that after thinking about it you approved of the plan and thought it was feasible. I am going into it more deeply and the more I go the more I am convinced of the soundness of the idea.

3/21/13

I note your suggestion about the name "Black Swan" and it strikes me very favorably indeed. In the beginning of the proposition I debated very seriously whether I should use a fanciful name or whether I should capitalize my own name and use that. I realize that within the past few years my name had been used considerably in connection with business propositions and I leaned to that ~~effect~~ view and named the corporation "Pace Phonograph Corporation". All of this, of course, had been done before I talked with you on the subject. I do not think, however, that this will interfere with our using the "Black Swan" as a trade name and as a design and trade mark.

I like your suggestion of beginning in the February Crisis of a strong editorial on discrimination against colored voices and a subsequent article on "Black Swan" records in the March issue. I shall hope to have the first records ready for distribution around March 1st and this would fit in excellently with that plan.

I have written to Madame Florence Cole Talbert and I hope to see her and have a talk with her while she is in New York for the David-Martin concert of this week. Marion Anderson is also to be here at that time. If they can arrange I shall hope to make test records on Friday of this week from both of their voices. I have already had tests made by Ford Dabney's Orchestra and they are under contract to me for that purpose. I also have one or two other contracts of local folks who are getting in shape and whom I am trying out with a view of having them record as soon as we are ready to make the permanent masters.

Dr. W. E. B. D. #2.

I wanted to talk with you on the business side of the matter with reference to whether you would want to serve on the Board of Directors of the Corporation and have your name actively connected with it and with further reference to the amount of capital which you felt that you could put into the enterprise. I am going soutth next month as early as my wife's condition will permit and cnnclude arrangements which I have practically started for a good portion of the finance of the corporation. I am converting much of my holdings in the south into cash to put into this enterprise and I think I can interest a half dozen other men, who will be willing to put considerable sums into it.

I suggest that we have an early conference and go over the whole situation fully as I shall begin next week and give the proposition a good deal of my time.

Sincerely yours.

Harry Hpace

HHP)MEW.

3|21|14

2 Missed M v Macca

9 Lyttleton v [illegible]

16 Afgan v Bad man

23 [illegible] v [illegible]

30 Bat

[fragment; Du Bois, 1920?]

depeches a accepter cette invitation, croyant que nous serions bien accueillis en Belgique. Une session preliminaire se reunira a Londres et une session finale a Paris.

La declaration que ce Congres recoit les fonds de la Russie est absolument fausse, ca va sans dire. C'est la National Association for the Advancement of Colored People de New York qui assure ce Congres. Le comite d'administration de cette Association comprend des personnes parmi les citoyens blancs et noirs, les plus distingues des Etats-Unis. Ses buts sont legitimes et philanthropiques et elle a le droit d'attendre le cooperation de tous les justes a travers le monde.

48-II-3

Puis-je vous demander, Monsieur, que, pour faire justice a notre entreprise, vous retractiez formellement la declaration nuisible que vous avez fait publier?

Veuillez agreer Monsieur, nos expressions les plus distinguees.

Secretaire du Congres Pan-Africain

WEBD/FF

40-84-17

ESTIMATED BUDG. T

2nd Pan African Congress

	Minimum	Maximum	Probable Average
Passage to Paris and return	$500	$700	$600
Printing, (letter-heads, envelopes, circulars)	$250	$350	$300
Clerical help (4 months)	$200	$400	$300
Travel for promotion. Cities of United States. Cities of Europe	$200	$500	$200
Board and personal expense of Secretary 60 days	$600	$900	$600
	$17 50	$2700	$2000

The above seems to me to be maximum and minimum amounts; by decreasing certain items and increasing others I think a mean of $2000 could be reached. All expenses other than the above can probably be bourne by the Congress.

W.E.B. DuBois

Dec. 6, 1920.

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH, AVENUE NEW YORK

1920

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

April 16, 1920.

Mr. Paul Panda,
9 Rue St. Georges,
Bruxelles, Belgique.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for the various letters and the information which you have sent me and write to ask what are the latest developments with regard to the Congo.

Some of the news received here concerning business enterprises in the Congo have made me feel that the same old exploitation was being renewed.

I shall be glad to have any facts.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/PF

Le 4 Mai, 1920.

M. Paul Panda,
9 Rue St. Georges,
Bruxelles, Belgique.

Cher Monsieur:

Je vous remercie des lettres et des renseignement que vous m'avez envoyes, et J'ecris maintenant pour vous demander ce que sont les developpements recents concernant le Congo.

La nouvelle, recue ici, et qui regarde les affaires au Congo, m'a fait craindre que l'on ne renouvele le meme systeme ancien. Je serai tres content d'en recevoir les nouveaux renseignements.

Veuillez recevoir, Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus cordials.

3/12/8

Ville de Bruxelles

Copie Conforme pr. Mr. Dubois Professeur New. York

Bruxelles. le 28.9.20

Direction de l'Enseignement général.

Monsieur,

Nous avons l'honneur de vous faire savoir que le Collège a autorisé l'ouverture d'un cours élémentaire d'adultes, à l'école n° 10, rue de Koekelberg 22, à l'intention des Congolais séjournant à Bruxelles.

Le Cours s'ouvrira le 1er Octobre à 7 heures du soir.

Agréez, Monsieur, l'assurance de notre parfaite considération.

Par le Collège
Le Secrétaire
(s) M. V...

Le Collège
(s) Adolphe Max

Monsieur Paul Panda
Bruxelles

Echanges d'étudiants.

La Fondation Universitaire récemment créée par M. Herbert Hoover, a déjà accordé un grand nombre de prêts à des étudiants nécessiteux. D'autre part, elle a négocié l'avoir dans les universités américaines de 23 jeunes gens, qui viennent d'achever leurs études dans une des Universités du pays ou à l'Ecole des mines de Mons; parmi ceux-ci, il y a notamment, neuf docteurs en médecine, six ingénieurs et une doctoresse en sciences physiques et mathématiques. Nos universitaires se sont embarqués à Anvers le 1er septembre. Le « Finland » amènera en Belgique, le 9 de ce mois, 21 étudiants américains dont trois filles, qui viennent dans nos Universités, parfaire leurs études supérieures.

DOCUMENTATION DU MINISTERE DES COLONIES DE BELGIQUE

St Chamond trainés par mules.

VU POUR PUBLICATION

Bruxelles. 25-10-20

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai le plaisir de vous communiquer une copie d'une lettre relative à l'ouverture d'une Ecole pour nos compatriotes les Congolais; dans le courant de cet hiver nous aurons ainsi environ 3 classes pour l'enseignement élémentaire. Je suis très heureux de cet événement. Vous y verrez la narration du voyage du Ministère des Colonies au Congo, comme vous l'aurez constaté, une époque plus conforme aux principes des droits humains, s'ouvre pour les autochtones Congolais. Il faut espérer que ceux-ci comprendront et sauront apprécier les divers avantages qui leur seront accordés. Pour ma part,

SOCIETE DES INVALIDES BELGES

je m'y dévouerai corps et âme !!.....

Malheureusement, il ne faut compter principalement sur ceux de la Race et vous devez savoir que ceux du Congo ne connaissent pas suffisamment les richesses dont la Providence leur a fait don et elles sont nombreux ne peuvent en profiter pour leur compte.

C'est pourquoi, mon cher Monsieur Du Bois, je vous prie de penser un peu à nous, car la "Fondation Herbert Hoover" a fait beaucoup de bien aux Européens surtout ainsi les divers établissements d'enseignements ont eu des subsides: 40 à 5 millions par université belge 9 millions pour l'enseignement colonial supérieur, ---- mais il faudrait aussi qu'un subside soit mis directement à la disposition des noirs du Congo — Si, nous faisons des économies pour avoir un sou pour les noirs

Nos frères d'Amérique ne répondront-ils pas un jour à notre appel pr nous aider à celui.

Puis-je compter sur vous?

Voici un numéro de la Tribune Congolaise avec une de mes réponses!

Je vous prie, cher Monsieur, et vous prie de croire à l'expression de mes parfaite considération.

Dr Paul Panda

1 Rue St Georges

Bruxelles

Bruxelles. Ce 17 Novembre, 1920

Monsieur le Professeur W.E. Burghardt Du Bois
à New. York
U.S.A.

Cher Monsieur Du Bois,

3/22/31

J'aime à croire que ces quelques mots vous trouveront dans un état de santé parfait, il y a un bon moment que je n'ai plus reçu de nouvelles de vous.

La société fondée par les Congolais séjournant en Belgique "L'Union Congolaise" marche fort bien; pour le moment, tous les membres effectifs suivent des cours (degré primaire et élémentaire) - Nous sommes tous bien portants.

Je travaille pour avoir une école de perfectionnement ici et des écoles normales au Congo -

Dans le courant du mois prochain (Décembre 1920) nous aurons un Congrès National Colonial à Bruxelles, je dois y participer, puis je donc vous demander q.q renseignements au

sujet de l'enseignement donné aux compatriotes d'Amérique.
Je sais que vers 1890, il y avait environ 20.000 écoles primaires,
70 de degré secondaire et des universités. Et actuellement?
quelle est la population scolaire? Combien d'hommes de race noire
aux Amérique et quels sont les droits administratifs et
politiques qui leur sont accordés? ——

Ne voudrez-vous pas avoir la bonne obligeance de
m'indiquer un ouvrage décrivant fidèlement l'effort
accompli par notre race pour se relever. On dit que Monsieur
Booker Washington a fait ainsi que vous-même des ouvrages
admirables à ce sujet, mais c'est difficile de les trouver ici.

Mille mercis, Cher Monsieur DuBois et excusez-moi
de devoir vous importuner, peut-être, mais vous comprenez
parfaitement que tout cela est fait pour notre "Cause"

Je vous quitte donc, avec le ferme espoir de vous lire
sous peu et vous prie de croire à l'expression de tous
mes bons sentiments et à ma parfaite considération,

Fr. Paul Lauwers

Ingénieur

9 Rue Ste Georges

Bruxelles

Belgique

UNION CONGOLAISE

DÉVELOPPEMENT INTELLECTUEL DE LA RACE NEGRE CONGOLAISE

Je tiens à répondre à l'article " Panda exagère ! " paru dans le N° du 5.9.20 de " L'Avenir Colonial Belge " édité au Congo Belge.

Toutefois, faire une question de personnalité serait non seulement mal à propos, mais inutile quand il s'agit d'une question vitale comme le développement intellectuel d'une race ! Il est déconcertant de lire des assertions telles que : " Mais où je ne puis suivre PANDA, c'est dans sa haute conception des qualités et de la civilisation de ses frères Noirs ".

Des préjugés immuables, non fondés existent, effectivement, dans maints milieux belges, au sujet de l'intelligence des autochtones Congolais ! Le fait est grave pour la colonisation, car tout préjugé pris pour vérité est une source inépuisable d'erreurs, les intelligences si développées qu'elles soient quand un préjugé les domine sont fermées à toute nouvelle conception qu'elles qualifient d'utopie. Dans l'occurrence et pour le cas qui nous intéresse, c'est un crime envers l'humanité. Mais ce qui est pis, c'est l'intervention des défaitistes, frères de ceux qui, en août 1914, tuèrent le Microbe de l'ambition chez tant de jeunes et bonnes volontés et les engagèrent à ne pas suivre ceux qui furent et resteront quand même les champions du Droit et de la Liberté ! Evidemment, écrit Monsieur DELCOMMUNE (Avenir du Congo Belge menacé) en Afrique, pas plus qu'ailleurs du reste, tout le monde n'est ni intelligent, ni courageux, ni endurant, mais il est certain qu'à degré égal de civilisation, les autres races humaines actuellement plus civilisées, ne possédaient pas des qualités plus remarquables que celles de la race noire, celle-ci est perfectible comme celle-là, et, elle ne peut pas être considérée comme une race inférieure .....

Beaucoup, parmi les lecteurs des " Notions d'Archéologie préhistorique Belgo-Romaine et Franque " étude de Monsieur le Baron de Loë, dans le Touring Club de 1920, ne contrediront pas l'opinion de ce colonial qui reçut Stanley à Boma.

Le Général THYS et le Commandant LEMAIRE, ces colonisateurs de la 1ère heure, ont exprimé des avis identiques. Tout en tenant compte de l'ambiance qui, comme dans l'éducation d'un enfant, est un facteur favorable ou néfaste (tel a été le cas du Congo jusqu'ici !,,,.) et le fait que les Congolais sont des autochtones je crois faire oeuvre utile, en tous cas, pour mes compatriotes, en relevant ici quelques passages d'une étude sur la Jamaïque par Monsieur Th. de STREITBERG (Bulletin de la Sté Belge d'études coloniales - 7e octobre 1920 : " Contrairement à ce qui se passe aux Etats-Unis, où le noir et les mulâtres sont confondus dans le mépris de la population blanche, le préjugé de couleur n'existe pas à la Jamaïque.

On n'y observe point une hiérarchie sociale rigoureusement établie d'après la pureté du sang. Le noir et l'homme de couleur sont classés suivant leur degré d'éducation et de culture et la situation qu'ils occupent dans la société. On trouve un grand nombre de noirs et de gens de couleur qui se font valoir par leur intelligence, leur travail et les fonctions élevées qu'ils occupent dans le pays, comme il y a également des hommes de couleur sans instruction qui continuent à travailler parmi les noirs et à labourer les champs. Nous rencontrons les premiers dans tous les milieux de la société, dans les prétoires, où ils siègent comme juges et avocats, dans l'administration où ils sont parmi les fonctionnaires d'un grade supérieur, dans les églises dont ils sont pasteurs, dans le corps médical, dans le haut commerce, etc... L'influence des classes cultivées s'exerce sur les masses, sur la jeunesse des écoles que des maîtres expérimentés imprègnent des notions sérieuses des principes de la civilisation. Les conditions de vie, très lourdes autrefois, s'étant pour toujours améliorées, l'avenir du noir dépend pour beaucoup des concessions consenties par les blancs pour faciliter son développement intellectuel. Dans tous les pays de races mêlées, c'est là pierre d'achoppement de la civilisation ! (Et au Congo donc !) Ceux qui désespèrent de l'avenir de la race noire ne réfléchissent pas aux difficultés que présente son dével

3/12/22

1920 B

loppement ils lui demandent trop. Le progrès se mesure par la distance parcourue, par les résultats obtenus. Quand on songe que l'émancipation des noirs de la Jamaïque date à peine de trois générations, que les nègres ont été traités longtemps comme des bêtes de somme, menés au travail le fouet à la main, qu'ils ont été tenus pendant des années à l'écart de la civilisation, on ne s'étonne plus de ce que leur développement intellectuel ait suivi un marche fort lente, que les masses soient restées un peu enfantines. Une fois sa confiance captée, le noir vous suivra aveuglément, au point de pouvoir être exploité indéfiniment par les gens sans conscience.... (Et comment !).....

De nos observations recueillies au cours d'un grand nombre d'années passées aux Indes Occidentales, il résulte que si l'instruction du noir était mieux dirigée, son intelligence se développerait plus rapidement, son manque de comprehension étant, croyons-nous plus apparent que réel. Il y a certainement chez lui un fond de bon sens qui ne demande qu'à être cultivé par le moyen d'une éducation plus rationnelle, plus intensive !

Que peuvent un millier d'écoles pour une population de 850.000 habitants ? Presque rien ! Il faudrait créer des milliers d'écoles, des sommes considérables, et, déjà les budgets coloniaux locaux se bouclent avec peine. Nous touchons ici à la partie sensible de la plaie ! pas

Ce n'est plus à la Jamaïque que dans les possessions où domine l'élément noir que l'on peut espérer voir adopter un ensemble de mesures propres à favoriser le développement intellectuel de la race noire, du moment où entre en jeu une question d'argent susceptible d'entraîner le déséquilibre du budget. C'est là la cause réelle pour laquelle l'avancement de la race noire ne fera que peu de progrès, on recule devant la dépense.

(Ainsi que je l'ai exposé dans ma circulaire du 20 septembre sur les ressources nouvelles des budgets) l'Afrique Occidentale Française ne peut continuer à végéter comme elle fait et nous ne pouvons administrer avec la ladrerie qui a été jusqu'à se jour la caractéristique de notre administration. Il faut faire un effort, et, cet effort doit être considérable. A la base de cet effort, il y a l'amélioration quantitative et qualitative de la race. C'est l'homme qui est la principale richesse de ce pays (Gouverneur Général de l'A.O.F. 1917)

Il nous a été donné au cours de notre longue carrière coloniale, d'observer des centaines de jeunes noirs ayant obtenu grâce à leurs aptitudes et à leur travail, dans les grands lycées de Paris, de l'Angleterre et des Etats-Unis, leur diplôme de bachelier de médecin, de dentiste, de licencié en droit, d'ingénieur...etc....

Nous avons connu un jeune noir qui dans un concours de lauréats à la Sorbonne, a été proclamé lauréat des lauréats. Et ce ne sont pas là des exceptions. Le noir évolue toutefois chez lui sur un terrain trop étroit pour pouvoir faire valoir avec fruit les diplômes qu'il obtient. Nous conclurons en disant que le développement intellectuel de la race noire ne se fera que graduellement, pour atteindre un certain niveau ; celle-ci devra surtout compter sur ses propres forces, sur ses enfants qui ayant acquis des connaissances à l'étranger les mettront au service de l'avancement de leurs frères. Les progrès ne se feront sentir que fort lentement tant que l'instruction ne sera pas répandue d'une façon plus rationnelle et mise à la portée de tous ".....

Si de l'article signé : "A.B.C. de COQ " il faut conclure que la jeunesse Belge, à qui l'on enseigne à quoi sert le noir, ne peut aider ou est incapable d'accomplir le voeu humanitaire du Testament de S.M. Léopold II : j'ai entrepris, il y a plus de 30 ans l'oeuvre du Congo dans l'intérêt de la civilisation et pour le bien de la Belgique, c'est la réalisation de ce but que j'ai entendu assurer, en léguant en 1888, le Congo à mon pays " - le travail, et les résultats obtenus, par la volonté des noirs de la Jamaïque, est une consolation en ce qui concerne l'avenir intellectuel de leurs frères du Congo, mes compatriotes ! D'ailleurs, la

science etant écrite maintenant,elle est acquise à l'humanité,l'opposition qu'on lui fait ne peut l'arrêter !....Et nous gardons une confiance inébranlable comme celle du maréchal Foch à l'Yser: " Eh bien ! Monsieur,nos gosses....congolais(fils et frères des glorieux congolais de Tabora) le feront eux !,,.....

Paul PANDA

Diplômé de l'Ecole Coloniale Supérieure

de Nogent s/Marne France.

Cours pour Congolais en Belgique : Une vingtaine de congolais suivent les cours du soir,ils font des progrès.
A partir du ler janvier 1921,des cours à l'Ecole professionnelle seront donnés à nos frères pour apprendre soit le travail du fer ou du bois.

2.11.1920 (sé) D. MENDIAUX

Industriel à Marchienne-au-Pont.

3/22/34

++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

UNION CONGOLAISE

Soc. de Secours et de Développement Moral et Intellectuel de la Race Congolaise.

Fondée par les Noirs, 1919

Sous le Patronage du Ministère des Colonies et du Ministre

Vandervelde

Local: 82. Grand Sablon

B/V.

Bruxelles

Belgique

Not Colab 1920

March 2, 1920.

Major A. E. Patterson,
120 E. 31 Street,
Chicago, Ill.

3/25/42

My dear Major Patterson:

I am now arranging the large amount of material which I have collected and shall begin the actual writing of the history within a few days. I hope to have it finished not later than May and published in the summer or fall. I am going to publish a list of the persons who have helped in the compiling of material and shall head this list with your name. I think I have your photograph, if I have not I shall write you later.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[c. MARCH, 1920]

OFFICE PHONE

RESIDENCE PHONE KENWOOD 3028

ADAM E. PATTERSON
..LAWYER..
129 E. THIRTY-FIRST STREET
CHICAGO

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am writing to inquire about the progress being made in the compilation and publication of our history. I have received many inquiries about it myself but am in no position to give information.

It was my intention to ask you some time ago just how my name would be connected with the authorship of this work because it is generally understood that I am associated with you in this work and I should like to know how you had decided to indicate the fact in the publication.

I have heard various comments upon Scott's book but the great weight of public opinion seems to be that our book will far surpass any that are on the market. I do not recall whether I sent my photograph along with the others or not, if I did not let me know at once.

I am finally permanently located again and am doing well.

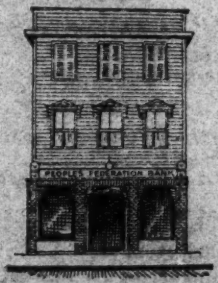
Very truly yours,

A E Patterson

New Year Greetings.

THE
Peoples Federation Bank

OF CHARLESTON, S. C.



In announcing that its Resources have passed the One Hundred and Fifty Six Thousand Dollar Mark, takes this opportunity of extending thanks to its more than Four Thousand Depositors and its many friends who have made this showing possible - - - - -

The Peoples Federation Bank

The Strongest Negro-Savings Bank in South Carolina

STATEMENT OF CONDITION AT THE CLOSE OF BUSINESS DEC. 31, 1920

RESOURCES

Loans and discounts	$ 87,107 60
Bonds and stocks owned by the bank	1,270 00
Furniture and fixtures	3,933 00
Due from banks and bankers	52,169.91
Currency	2,862.00
Gold	65 00
Silver and other minor coin	419.87
Checks and cash items	198.25
Exchanges for the Clearing House	783 28
Other resources, viz: Interest paid on savings accounts	506.88
Profit and Loss	7,637.42
Total	$156 953.74

LIABILITIES

Capital stock paid in	$ 12,663.50
Individual deposits subject to check	21,121 78
Savings deposits	119,785.26
Cashier's Checks	357 65
Reserve fund carried on general individual or savings ledger	69.10
Other liabilites, viz: Interest and discounts	2,956.45
Total	$156,953.74

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

County of Charleston, ss.

Before me came JNO. H. PINCKNEY, Cashier of the above named bank, who, being duly sworn, says that the above and foregoing statement is a true condition of said bank, as shown by the books of said bank.

JOHN H. PINCKNEY,

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 6th, day of January 1921.

E. F. SMITH,
Notary Public in S.C.

Correct—Attest:
A. J. CLEMENT
EUGENE GADSDEN,
F. R. BLANCHARD,
Directors

Growth By Months

June 15th, 1920(Commenced Business)	$ 11,364 54
July	61,402 05
August	83,153 19
September	105,946 29
October	133,957 28
November	150.211 93
December 31st, 1920	**156,953 74**

Greetings:—The Officers and Directors extend to its depositors—old and new and to the many friends, *New Year Greetings*, and invite you to visit our Banking House and be Convinced that we are the friends of the masses.

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We especially invite you to join our 1921 Christmas Club Over 2,700 have already joined and you should be next. You will not miss a small deposit out of your weekly or monthly earnings and will be agreeably surprised at the maturity of the club next December to see how easily a neat little sum has been accumulated for Christmas. Everybody welcome. *Join now! It's not too late.*

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Leader Pub. Company Print,
218 St. Philip Street, Back of Bank

115 S. James St,
Peekskill. N. Y.,
Aug. 2, 1920

Mr W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Ave,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Sir;

Replying to your letter of the 29th ult. will say that I will be able to let you see a copy of "My Year in France" which was run as a serial in a local weekly.

I will mail same to you within the next three days. I will also say that the story as it appeared in the paper is not at all the way I would wish it to appear in book form.

It was written without care or preparation, the evening before it had to be in the office I would sit down and hurriedly write enough to fill the space allotted to it. It was written in long hand and in many cases when it was now too legible it was set up wrong which resulted in a meaningless paragraph. Besides many parts of it are of only local interest. I have been promised the aid of several of the officers of the regiment in writing the story for publication in book form.

3/23/45

and I shall be able to secure many photographs and other matter of interest for the purpose but being busy and also believing that it is better to wait until the market is less flooded with work of this kind I have done nothing in regards to it.

In mailing you the story I do so trusting that you will return same as I am not at all sure that I can secure all the back numbers.

Should you care to know more of me I would ask that you call at Col. Haywards' office at 120 Broadway and Mr. David L. L'Esperance who formally commanded 3d Batt, 15th N.Y. Inf. N.G. can tell you of my character or, Major Hamilton Fish, 115 Broadway, who is personally acquainted with me both as a soldier and civilian both of whom will lend assistance in the writing of the story.

3/25/1913

Very Truly Yours

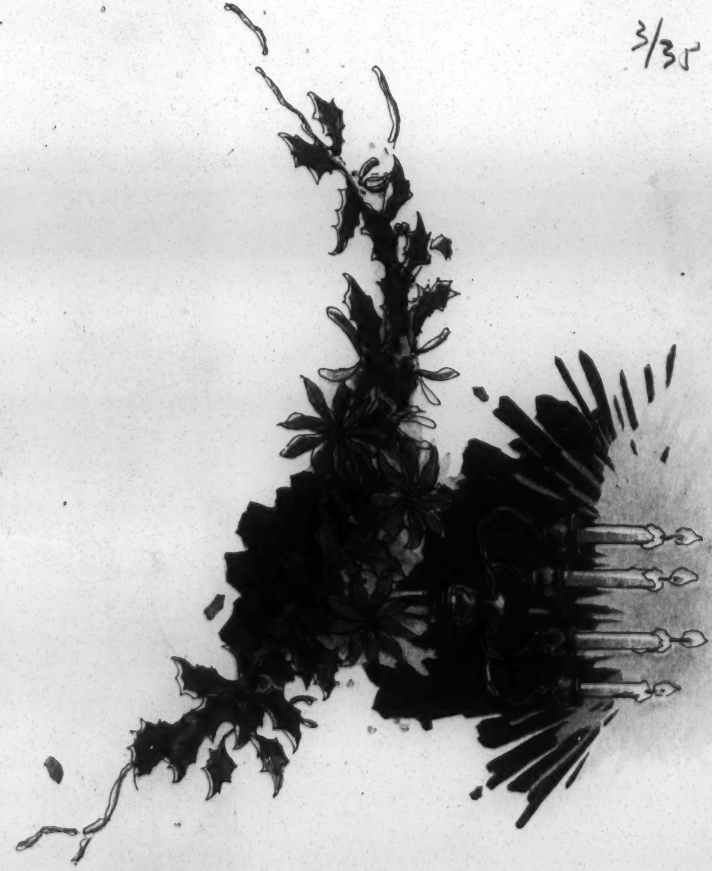
Clinton J. Peterson

P.S. Add address: Garrison, Putnam Co., N.Y.

1921

Felix Pollyson

3/35



Greetings

May Christmas bring you and yours much Happiness and Good Cheer.

May you remember every day in the New Year to let your Better Self smile through--conscious of your ability to spread happiness--confidence and success to all you meet. Yours will be the "joy of living."

Sincerely

PETTIJOHN PURE PRODUCTS CO.
MINNEAPOLIS

for filing

→ 2

Roseburg, Oregon.
December First.

I 9 2 0.

Prof. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Doctor Du Bois:-

I am addressing you on a subject which I trust may in the end prove of mutual interest to us both--a book.

I have no claim upon your valuable time save that of a fellowship of effort to up-lift the needy of the earth: in this I am sure we are one. The prompting agency in this case is not new to you. Undoubtedly you have been called upon many times before this to discuss the merits of MS, but perhaps not just in the manner I am presenting this case.

3/2/22

I am a writer. I have produced some six or seven books in bound form, and several serials, besides twenty years of other work in various lines, so that the field is not just new to me. Some years ago I yielded to my sympathies and produced a book entitled, "IN THE SHADOW OF HAM." This MS I have put five times over the writer. At last I submitted it to a publisher, but its nature was unpopular. I next placed it in the hands of Dr. Edward Grahamm, of the Methodist Book Concern, and he, too, was afraid it would carry too much truth.

Some years ago I sent the MS to Dr. M. C. BB. Mason, one of the brightest men in America, I am sure, and he read the MS and wrote me(I have his letters) that I had produced an epoch-making book in the history of the Negro for his place in the sun. I then sent the MS to Dr. Powell(white) one of the finest scholars in America, and he declared that the plot and the execution were the ne plus ultra in that line. I discounted his enthusiastic statements somewhat because of strong personal love between us, but I gave Dr, Mason's (colored) judgement more serious consideration.

My father was a strong Union Man, and from childhood, I have been very pronounced in my views(sanely, I hope) along the lines of the oneness of the race, and have felt a deep and unusual interest in the Negro. This lead me to study his life and conditions at first and second hand, and I have produced a book that I dare place upon the platforms of the world and challenge all colors to refute its justice and truth.

The book deals with things as they are. I have tried to portray the Negro as we find him, not as we want to find him, I mean, as PREJUDICE desires to locate him. I have uncovered

every raw infamy which is practiced against him, politically and educationally, as well as religiously. I have tried to show the Southern Whites as well as those at the North what the end of this will be, and have introduced a vast amount of material complimentary to the Negro.

The book, of course, is a romance, and the hero is a young Southern man who traveled and received vision and heart. All the goatee'd "nobility" are introduced, as well as the third generation patriciamism found in the mark-making hill-climbers of Southern and Northern everglades. Two women figure largely in the story, and bring out the crime of race-consciousness, in the sense of white as a passport to superiority. I have described the burnings and their results, and have put into the book an element that will live if once the book is set going. Not only that, I am sure that just now, when the Negro is pushed upward by his own manhood and the educational efforts of his friends, and held down by the lash of his new master, the contract boss in the great Black Belt, this book will pave the way for serious thinking and fair play.

I am not wholly satisfied with the MS, however. I desire to shorten it, and perhaps introduce another character, but I shall not undertake the great task unless there is some press where it can be put into print for the eyes of those readers who need it, both friends and foes.

3/25/23

Will you go over the MS and mark it where it can be improved, and give me your decission? I would never ask a thing like this did I not have a religious conviction that this book, once in print will cause a stir in the right direction, for it carries argument and facts which cannot be successfuly combated. I am sure that with suggestions from a master like yourself I can make it much better, but must have encouragement from some quarter. You will understand when I tell you that I have other books selling steadily, and one which has reached five editions in Australia, so the miscarriage is due to the weak-kneed disposition of publishers.

I am presuming, upon the confidence which your books have created in my mind toward you, together with certain other connecting links born of personal contact with such men as Pickens, and Daniel Murry, Ph. D., of the Library of Congress (colored), to send you a copy of my letter to Dr. Edward Graham, publishing agent of the Methodist Church, at New York. This will indicate the spirit of our exchange of thought, and the situation occupied by "safe and sane" publishers. I am asking that you please return this letter to me with your reply.

I trust you will not conclude that I am a mere agitator. I am anything but that. I, too, hold a degree from a college, and have reached ease in my line, and am acting from a deep wish to strike high and hard for the Negro in sending this book to the hands of readers.

I have been a great admirer of Booker T. Washington, thought I could not sympathize fully with his position on the needs of the Negro. There are those who would obey their cheap conceits of white domination were every negro in America the president of a college.

It is because I have found in your books the exact sentiment which actuates my thought in this line that I am writing you for this touch of your hand in this--I believe it--important matter. Also, I have mentioned you personally inthe book, and desire your sanction in the new turn of things

Kindly pardon this lengthy letter, and grant me a reply,

Thanking you for considering the matter,

I am with great respect,

Guy Fitch Phelps

(Guy Fitch Phelps.)

3/25/74

I29--South Main Street,
Roseburg, Oregon.

[ENC]

Roseburg, Oregon.

Nov. I6--I920.

Dr. Edward R. Graham,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Doctor Graham:--

Just returned from El Paso, Tex., and found your letter here. I have carefully noted your statements.

I assure you, Doctor Graham, that I have no particular statements to make in reply. You did what I expected you would. Knowing the under-lying influences which dominate even religious publishers these days I hardly dared hope for even a glimpse of that indipendence of action and visional consecration to self-sustaining Truth which aught to characterize men in all spheres of religious activity.

I assure you I have not a whit of conceit regarding the book, so far as literary merit is concerned. I even feel that it should be rewritten and shortened by thousands of words. Also, that another character should be introduced to enlarge upon certain features of the case. Had you rejected the book from the standpoint of length or literary merit, or dialogue faults I should have fall upon it like a hungry wolf and torn it to pieces, and would have re-written it through out. But to have you set it aside because it would arouse opposition, is heart-breaking.

I not only feel that I have exactly covered the ground of the Race Question, I KNOW I have. Permit me to say kindly that YOU know it also. Since when did the Methodist Church receive divine release from that statement, that PROMISE, of her Lord that the Truth would create division and "strife?" Did he not say that He" came to send a sword," and to divide a house against itself? Treu enough, the reputation of a publisher and POLICY suggest much, but what does TRUTH and JUSTICE suggest? What did our common Lord declare would follow his teachings?

As usual it is a case of postponing the big display. Look at the Race Question to-day. Murder and burnings and disfranchisement and disgrace on all hands. Why? Because policy suggests that we all "lie low." How about the eight or ten killings over the election in a Southern locality? On one hand we are educating the Negro, on on the other permitting Anglo-Saxon brutality to beat out the enlightened brains. And who dares protest? Ah, Doctor! Always the prophets and martyrs are in the PAST; the rest are, like myself, mere agitators.

But I assure you some one will HAVE to speak out, and that soon. Why wait till only blood and fire will remedy matters? With all its faults--and it has many--my book would have given voice to a vast white protest of which you seem to be unacquainted; and it would have sent a bomb into the camp of those Constitution-trampling fathers of the olive breeds in the South. WHY SHOULD IT NOT BE DONE? I happen to know what sort of books are being published on the question, and most of them are

but chains which bind the blacks more firmly to the masters. I reapeat,"MASTERS", because a state of actual slavery exists in the Black Belt of the South. And what are we doing? Simply playing with the magazine. One of these days it will explode. Then it will be safe for even religious publishers to pass on MS which deals openly with the world's greatest crime.

So far as the rapture of seeing one's name in print is concerned I am past that. But God knows I did want to strike hard for humanity in this book. I wanted to smash at least a few of the diabolical chains which fetter these brown hands and feet. But you and Dr. Downey have decreed otherwise, so far as my own church is concerned. So be it. But be assured, Doctor Graham, there will stand up a man in the dateless days ahead, who will speak in hotter speech than I have, and YOU with the rest of the very careful will be compelled to listen.

What has made a union of the two Methodisms impossible? What birthed that absurdity, the Reginnal Conferences idea? We all know it was the South seeking to fasten more firmly the chains of disfranchisement and educational injustice on the Negro. There it stands in all its ghastly outlines. The Constitution trampled under their feet, the "jim-crow" care carrying the Negro, good and bad; the ballot box guarded by white domination; the stakes with their writhing victims disgracing God and America, smoking the flag till it haags limp withshame.

Ah, Doctor Graham! I am not surprised that you did not publish the book. I know why. But there is a man somehwre who will have the courage and the vision to publish this book, and others ten times hotter, and there will come a new conscience and a new fear of God in the hearts of the North and the South. Till then, enjoy your freedom from the stir which Truth always has and always will create.

I am certainly glad Dr. Melden's MS is acceptable. I wonder how you could accept it before it was finished, however? He is fortunate in being the president of one of the eastern colleges. It would not count so much were he at the head of a Western institution, perhaps. But it does "go far" with publishers to have some such sesame behind a printing venture.

I note what you say regarding your reasons for declining the book. You say, "It would create strife and contention for which I do not feel we should be responsible to the church or to the world." "Strife and contention!" As if the world was not full of the strife and contention of the Race Question right now. What do you call the killings and mobbings and burnings and injustice on every hand?And when and and where, Doctor, in the name of the logic of history and the nature of the world, did you discover a way to avoid "strife and contention" in the battle against gigantic evils? Did not John Barleycorn cause endless strife and

contention? Has not slavery been the cause of a great war? Did not America go into a great "strife and contention" in the recent world struggle?Has there not been great "strife and contention" in woman's battle for her place? Did not Luther and the other reformers create endless "strife and contention?" You know all this better than I, but it is the everlasting, the unbearable soul of policy forever nursing the white throat of truth to death, and making it impossible for her snowy limbs to be thrown in full stride across the bedeviled land.

And now a closing word, Doctor. You say you should not be held responsible to the church or the world for publishing such a book as this. There is not a doubt but you would have said exactly this to Harriet Beecher Stowe, and Uncle Tom's Cabin would have died still born. But all that aside: How about being responsible to the church, to the world, and to the Judgement seat of Christ, for such faith-destroying, nauseating, infidelic vagaries as you have accepted and published from the muddled pen of George P. Rx Mains, and hundreds more of his school, till the evangelical note is well nigh lost from Methodism, and the doctrine of regeneration is mostly a matter of psychology? How about being responsible to God and the church for all this deluge of baptized infidelity? Be sure God will bring those who passed this German spew on to the brains of the Methodist ministries to account.

3/28/22

If it will not be asking too much please hold the MS for a time. I will take it from your hands later.

In closing let me say that while I speak plainly what I think, I allow every other man the same privilege. I refuse to bow to policy--which is cowardice merely, and wholly selfish--and I refuse to buy with fawning and smiling and compliments my way to power and place. Neither will I state a half truth, an unsexed position, in order to avoid the frown of unregenerate conceit. I have told you frankly how I feel. I am not bitter nor broken hearted. I wish you well.

With respect,

I29, South Main St.
Roseburg, Oregon.
Standing address.

A Beautiful Romance

The MOUNTAINS of the MORNING

By Guy Fitch Phelps

¶ Pure, wholesome, interesting, and with a gripping message.

¶ The scene is laid in our own great West-land, in the Valley of the Silver Bow, and the reader lives in the atmosphere of the story, which is exhilarating and inspiring. : : :

¶ The author loves nature, and describes it with ease and charm, while his idealism and delineation of character are unusually fine. : : : : :

EXCERPTS FROM REVIEWS

Charming descriptions

The scene is laid in our own great West, in the Valley of the Silver Bow. The author, who is a lover of nature, in his charming descriptions, brings his readers into vital touch with the mountains and the valleys. The ready response to the good in these ranchmen who have never had any high ideals and with whom the story deals entirely, is inspiring. A love story runs through the book, gripping the attention and holding the interest.

—UNITED PRESBYTERIAN

An inspiration to any discouraged young minister

This story of the Young Guide, as the rough ranchmen christened him, is one which cannot fail to win respect and admiration for workers who have braved the dangers of such wild communities. . . . The wonderful experiences through which he lived and led these men to the heights of truth and goodness should be an inspiration to any discouraged young minister.—SCHOOL, NEW YORK

Two fine love stories

Of the two fine love stories woven into the book, unusually attractive is that of the minister who goes among the mountain people more as a practicer than as a preacher.—THE CONTINENT

Abounding with bravery

All who enjoy a book abounding with bravery, courage and indomitable willpower will find it hard to lay this book aside until the last chapter is read.

—PRESBYTERIAN ADVANCE

The book is a success

We do not know the author, but that he is a capital story teller this book proves. . . . The characters are absolutely modern and much more likable than modern characters usually are. It is a story of heroism, adventure, sacrifice and life. It is full of poetic discussions of nature. In a word, the book is a success, and is well worth the few leisure hours that it will take to read it.

—WATCHMAN-EXAMINER

Full of life and action

The story is full of life and action. . . . The book is not only interesting but has many exciting scenes characteristic of Western life.—THE TIMES PICAYUNE

Depth and fineness of feeling

The tale is characterized by a depth and fineness of feeling and expression rarely found in the fiction of to-day. The reader lays down the book conscious that he has been uplifted and ennobled in the reading thereof.

—CHRISTIAN STANDARD

A brave story

It is a brave story which Mr. Phelps tells in "The Mountains of the Morning."—BOSTON EVENING TRANSCRIPT

Refined, delicate, virile, and appealing

The language and style, as well as the story itself, delight and grip the reader from beginning to end. . . . Because the author loves nature, he describes it with ease and in the most charming manner. The result is a story that is refined, delicate, virile, and appealing in every particular.—THE OTTERBEIN TEACHER

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ORDER FROM THE NEAREST ADDRESS

Box 1147---Yale Station,
New Haven, Conn.,
February 27, 1920.

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I am to graduate in June from the Yale School of Religion, and have selected as the theme of my Thesis--"The World War and the Negro". I hope to show not only what part the Negro played in the recent war, but what he hopes to get out of it; his awakened aspirations, etc.

As to the part the Negro played, I can find material galore in the histories by Kelly Miller and by Emmett J. Scott---- also from back files of the Crisis. Has the result of your own study of the war been printed in book form? If so, kind- quote price of the same.

I wish you would also refer me to some of the best works dealing with the re-awakened Negro. Does your new book "Dark Water" deal with this subject?

Kindly grant me the pleasure of an early reply,

Sincerely,

I. David Pinson

History

1920

March 9, 1920.

Mr. I. D. Pinson,
Box 1147, Yale Station,
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Sir:

My history of The Negro in the Great War, will be ready some time next summer. My book "Darkwater" may have some matter in which you will be interested.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/25/35

Cost of producing is to print edition 7/6 in England we had to raise price to 7/6 in S.A. & $2 in America

Kindly acknowledge

#05 Kent Bldg,
Toronto, Can.
1927
Dec. 19th 27.

Dear Dr. Dubois,

3/30/32

Many thanks for yours of the 16th inst. I thought you did not appreciate in full the stringency of the immigration laws. Wait & see the S.A. authorities are sure they have the measure of me. From my one months experience here I feel certain that my people will never regret my visit to the States if I could get there. Will the following help you? —

I have with me translations of Shakespeare's "Merchant of Venice" & "Julius Caesar" & "Comedy of Errors" which will be very readable to the South African natives. Let us say you want to print them in the States and also an american Edition of "Sechuana Proverbs with English Translations" and Nobody in U.S.A could see Native life through the Press. Hearing that I am in Canada you wish me to come and see them through Will that assist us? I am sure that! After which I will return to Canada.

Trusting that your efforts will be successful. I remain Yours very sincerely

Sol T. Plaatje

I am mailing some "Native life in S.A." for which there has been some enquiries They are two dollars now.

1921

405 Kent Building
Toronto, Canada

29/XII/20

Dear Dr DuBois,

With reference to your generous efforts to get me to the U.S. I hasten to inform you that a second string to my bow has just responded. The Canadians have succeeded in obtaining a passport for me to go to the States. It now remains for you to "cease fire" as they say in Britain, signals "the enemy has surrendered". If the efforts you are making at the White House are not relaxed they might pick out some information and just know enough to enable the enemy to stop me at the border for I cant be through with Canada until about the 25th of January.

3/30/29

Of the boo books (Native Life in S.A.) I brought with me to Canada nearly 400 sold, 2/3 of them to Colored people, and they are still going. I have referred some U.S.A enquiries to you & mailed you 3 copies in case the consignment from Europe is not yet to hand. Thanking you again for your tremendous efforts in re passports & wish you & Mrs DuBois every health and happiness in the New Year

Yours very respectfully,

[PLAATJE]

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IN REPLY TO THIS LETTER,
PLEASE REFER TO ITS DATE

August 20, 1920.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
69 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of August 16th addressed to Mr. John W. Wood arrived in his absence. I will see that you get a reply in the near future.

Very sincerely yours,

A. B. Parson.

ABP:KF

3/25/11

MAR 8 1920

1920

History Agent

1709 West Chestnut Street,
Louisville, Ky., March 6, 1920.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois.
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

Yours of the 28th ult. has been received, and wish to state that it is with the greatest of pleasure that I am mailing you to-day under separate cover a Photograph of the Detachment of Colored Military Police that were stationed at 441 South 11th St, Louisville, Ky. This Detachment of Military Police has been discontinued, and the men were discharged March 1, 1920.

I wish to call your attention to a letter written some time in November, as near as I can re call, in which I gave you some History of the Detachment. The letter was signed by Mr. Lawrence A. Oxley. I was in command of the Detachment at that time and I allways purchase the "Crisis" every month and I had wondered why I had not seen anything concerning the Colored Military Police at any time.

As I am discharged from the service I am now selling "Scott, s Offieial History of the American Negro in the World War" and a few Magazines, and I have learded that you are about to put out a book that will be of great value to our race, I wish to state that I am a race man, and that if my services can be of any value to you, I would ask that you please write me. If there is any other information you would like to have from me concerning the Colored Military Police in this City, I am at your service.

Yours very truly,

R. E. Ray

R.E. Ray

3/24/41

For Mr. Shillady

Please make copy & return to Dr Du Bois Apr 20-'20

S. D. Redmond 1920
Attorney at Law
Rooms 17-18 Redmond Building
Jackson, Miss.

PHONE 174

Back to Dr DuBois

4/17/20

Dr W. E. B Du Bois
New York City.

APR 20 1920

Dear Doctor:-

I take this means of saying that Rev E. R. Franklin of this city a man of property and standing was arrested 3 days ago up at Tchula, Miss. for selling the Crisis, under a charge of circulating literature calculated to stir up race prejudice, which has been made a misdemeanor in this state, and he was fined $500.00 and sentenced to the county farm for six months.

Rev. Franklin was called to Tchula to wind up the estate of a deceased sister and had a few copies of the Crisis along with him, [illegible] The article to which they seemingly took special notice [illegible] was

44-13-18

PHONE 174

S. D. Redmond
Attorney at Law
Rooms 17-18 Redmond Building
Jackson, Miss.

the article by Mr. Pickens on the Negro Soldiers in Europe.
His bond was placed at $1000.00 and $2500.00 were subscribed within less than thirty minutes.
We then employed a lawyer here to go to Tchula and tender the bond, whereupon a crowd of two hundred men met the lawyer soon after his arrival in Tchula and threatened to mob him if he dared represent Franklin, and the Justice of the Peace who declined the bond after it had been properly certified to by the sheriff and thereby proven valid as required by the law, dared told, told the lawyer that Franklin would be lynched if released, and that his only salvation would be to permit him to work out the sentence.
Under such conditions we hardly know what to do, as we would certainly hate to do the poor fellow harm, trying to help him.

49-13-19

PHONE 174

S. D. Redmond
Attorney at Law
Rooms 17-18 Redmond Building
Jackson, Miss.

Enclosed please find check for $2.00 for one years subscription to the Crisis, as I guess the party from whom I've been buying it heretofore will be afraid to sell it now.

Please lay Franklin's case before your board and advise me.

Very truly yours,

S D Redmond.

P.S. Of course, we know how to proceed here, but we might get him killed, but thought if you could start something from that end, thereby making it a national issue, as it were, they might be somewhat intimidated

S D R.

4-13-20

'20

March 17, 1920.

Mr. Auguste Roux,
94 Rue du Magasin de l'Etat,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

My dear Mr. Roux:

I am sending a letter of introduction by myyfriend Mr. James Weldon Johnson. I enclose a copy of it and a small picture of Mr. Johnson. I trust you will be able to help him.

I trust this letter will find you well. I have not heard recently from your sister, but I hope that everything is going well with her and the children.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

3/30/37

Le 22 mars, 1920.

M. Auguste Roux,
94 Rue du Magasin de l'Etat,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Mon cher M. Roux:

3/30/36

J'envoie une lettre par mon ami, M. James Weldon Johnson, pour l'introduire. En voici sous ce pli une copie, et un petit portrait de M. Johnson. J'espere que vous pourrez l'aider.

J'espere que tout va bien avec vous. Je n'ai pas entendu recemment de Madame votre soeur, mais j'espere que tout va bien avec elle et ses enfants.

Veuillez agreer, mon cher M. Roux, l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus sinceres.

1920

Le 22 mars, 1920.

M. Auguste Roux,
94 Rue du Magasin de l'Etat,
Port-au-Prince, Haiti.

Mon cher M. Roux:

3/30/35

Cette lettre vous introduira mon ami M. James Weldon Johnson. M. Johnson représente la Societe Nationale pour l'avancement des Gens de Couleur, et aussi le CRISIS. Il veut tout ardemment connaitre les conditions de la crise presente en Haiti pour en dire la verite au monde.

Il croit, avec vous et moi que la liberte et l'independance doivent exister en Haiti.

J'espere que vous ferez votre possible d l'aider a connaitre la verite. Je vous saurai bon gre a toute aide que vous pouvez lui rendre.

Veuillez agreer, monsieur, l'assurance de ma reconnaissance sincere.

1920

Le 22 mars, 1920.

3/30/34

M. Auguste Roux,
94 Rue du Magasin de l'Etat,
Port- au - Prince, Haiti.

Mon cher M. Roux:

Cette lettre vous introduire mon ami M. Herbert J. Seligmann. M. Seligmann represente aussi la Societe Nationale pour l'Avancement des Gens de Couleur. Il voudrait se mettre au courant des conditions en Haiti pour les faire publier au monde.

Il vont bien votre aide et j'espere que vous le lui rendrez de tout votre, possible.

Veuillez agreer, monsieur, l'assurance de ma vraie reconnaissance.

Russell 1921

Hospital Santo Tomas
Ancon P.O.
Rep. of Panama
Oct. 17-1920

Mrs W. E. B. Du Bois,
New York City,

Dear Mrs Du Bois: I have just laid down your book Darkwater which has stirred me deeply. Through twenty-two years of living among the peoples of Cuba, the Philippines, Japan and Panama I have come to believe with all my heart the truths sil forward in your book. I say twenty-two years but probably the first twenty never passed with parents whose lives and pens were dedicated to the cause of justice among peoples, were even

3/30/21

more faleik in preparing me for the work I am trying to do and to which I want from now on to dedicate what of life and money remains to me.

Knowing how many must be the tasks put upon your time and strength, I would hardly feel justified in writing you, were it not that I have an exceptional opportunity for influencing the young of Panama.

Five months ago I came to take charge of the Training School for Nurses of Hospital Santo Tomas of Panama.

These pupils are young women who will go out into homes and into new hospitals opening up through Central and South America

Nn theirs hands lie infinite possibilities for maintaining the dignity of their race and for promoting its advancement. Not long ago I was trying to awaken their enthusiasm for the Red Cross - telling them how I was trying to gil the Red Cross Society of Panama to affiliate with the International Society as a first step toward the formation of a Nursing Corps - through which they would belong to the great nursing sisterhood of the world.

I could have cried or cursed when one of them said, flushing through her clear, beautiful dark skin, "Yes but we are black." With all my heart I assured them that in this sisterhood of humanity race could make no difference — and then I

3/30/22

was told a few days later of that picture of the races which is being painted in Washington for the Red Cross — reton - the canvas of which it is stipulated - that no black figure shall appear! That to me is the most damning thing I know of the white race. I had pinned my last remnant of faith to the Red Cross - as the great tie which should bind us all together — and now if this fails us!

Little by little I have cut loose from most of the old moorings — even my two dear brothers, standing beside their conventional wives seem to look wistfully across to me from a gradually receding shore. I did not at first realize this and I wrote happily, telling them of the boy I had adopted and was sending to school — my brown Julio. My sister-in-law's cool reception showed me

where my future path would lie. I found Julio a messenger boy in the Hospital when I came - a bright, eager boy, orphaned and longing for an education. He had received permission to work for his board and attend school - but there was no one to provide clothes and books. Like yourself he can boast of not one drop of Anglo-Saxon blood! African, a little Spanish, Indian and Jewish blood he has. I have never seen a sixteen-year-old boy with keener mind & more exquisite natural refinement than this Julio Abrahams has. His grandfather was Hebrew but except for his prominent nose he shows the other racial characteristics most - is a rich brown. I ask to see nothing more beautiful than the look on his face yesterday when he told me of standing 100

3/30/23

in his examinations. He is
studying for an Elect. Eng.
in the Academy of Arts and
Sciences of Panama.
He is picking up English rap-
idly but it will be a long
time before the delicate shad-
ings of our language will
convey their full meaning to
him — and I want him
to read your books now —
while all the fire and ideal-
ism of youth is in his veins.
This is what I come to ask —
have you any translations in-
to Spanish? What can I
give my boy to fill his head
and the future to hold.
I do not want to sadden
his young life, I long to fill
it with the joy which should
be the portion of youth, but
already he has felt the chill
of its dark wales. When I
have taken him to concerts
even here in Panama (where
the American population of

the Zone is catered to) he knows that when he bought the tickets (now I buy them myself) our seats have been selected for us and he must have felt the ignoring of his tentatively extended hand by some of my one-time friends to whom I have presented him.

3/30/24

O the cruel, cruel things which happen here in Panama — where the new-white are only too ready to climb upon the backs of the real people of Panama, in their struggle for money and recognition.

And so the great body of music and beauty-loving brown people are made to feel uncomfortable in their own council halls and movie theatres.

A few days ago my assistant, a woman of rare intelligence and beauty had tickets given her for a concert

at the Conservatory of Music of Panama. N had bought tickets for Julio and myself and N suggested that we go in a party. Her lovely sensitive face quivered - she would rather not - so many Americans would there. Then with the tears running down my own cheeks I tried to tell her in my broken Spanish how we both owed it to future generations - to the little sister she is educating. and to my Julio, to do our best toward saving Panama for the Panamanians. Little by little she poured out the story of what she had suffered here at the hands of the white race - a story matching any you tell in cool treatises. But we went to the concert - taking our places proudly in front of a line of American acquaintances of mine. Two have come to me since telling me how glad they were to see my little group - there - no perhaps we are making them think at last.

Bird in the eyes of most I have committed the one unpardonable sin - disloyalty to my class. I have refused to say my country, right or wrong. No family group or nation holds me now - nothing short of the great Human Family.

I would not blame you for being a little skeptical - this might so well be the sudden conversion of a sentimental young woman - but looking back over my forty-nine years I can see the same ideal, the same purpose always working - in my Training School in Cuba, in my passionate espousal of the Philippine cause while there during the war, and in my fight for the rights of the Japanese on the Western Coast - the Japanese, whom I learned to respect and love while working shoulder to shoulder -

3/30/25

such. Then, as Red Cross nurse during this war.

I can see that some are thinking that if my boy does not turn out well I shall be disillusionized. He may spurn and forsake me - it will, of course, hurt the mother-feeling that years over him - but I shall go steadily on, toward the only goal I see on the dim horizon - Human Brotherhood.

I have written an unmercifully long letter - the temptation to pour it all out to some one who could understand & sympathize was too great. The Supt. of this Hosp. is a Virginian & several of the American head nurses are Southerners - you can guess how different their antagonism - toward my attitude in regards the grodeska Roumanian nurses and my thirty-six pupil nurses is.

Please let me know about the Spanish translations.

Most sincerely yours,
Genevieve Russell

131 Cambridge Street, [Russell]
London, S.W.
England
22nd May. 1920

W. Du Bois,
Editor "Crisis" Magazine
New York. U.S.A

Dear Sir:-

The enclosed pamphlet full of criminal libel against all coloured people is being distributed broad-cast in London. I enclose also a clipping - a Reuter's despatch which shows that the French Government has given the lie direct to the pamphlet which is the product of the British Socialist party and first appeared in the "Daily Herald" their official organ.

3/30/50

The British anti-negro attitude which has become insultingly pronounced since the out-break of the Great War, instead of crushing the spirit of blackmen or of producing any appreciable effect on French Colonial policy, has produced the contrary result: it has helped

wonderfully to stimulate Negro antagonism to everything British; it has driven millions of hitherto loyal British Negroes to seek citizenship. Justice and Christian Charity amongst latin races; and is sending thousands into the arms of Britain's enemies. Indians and Egyptians as a result of an arrogant, selfish and suicidal policy have already bestirred themselves and now patriotic Negroes are being prodded into disloyalty by means of insults and complete industrial ostracism, particularly in England.

3/30/51

It is pathetic to see how this Empire, surrounded as it is by revengeful enemies, and jealous friends and full of internal discontent, unrest and the fatal potentialities to revolution, is hastening towards disintegration. It is sad to think that so great an Empire built

up by the wisdom of noble men of the past should have in these latter days fallen into the hands of mediocre and unworthy men who in many instances hold high places of State and Journalism in this Country. There is an insulting and insidious policy being pursued towards the Darker races, the worth and voice of black men are being ignored; and he will be a wise and far-seeing Statesman who will be first to see that Britain is steering direct to its doom, if the Ship of State is not carefully handled amidst the Indian, Egyptian African and West Indian rocks ahead.

Is it not Silly to talk of the degrading effect on Europe of the presence there of a few thousand black French Soldiers

3/30/52

– men who have written the name in
blood at Verdun and the Somme – after
the display of savagery made recently
by Europeans themselves? Have
Africans in the palmiest days of
barbarity ever shown a like conduct
or indulged in atrocities equalling
the rapacious, murderous and revolting
actions of white men during the
late war? Now the moral susceptibilities of the British are outraged
because Coloured troops are living in
Europe. This is the refinement of
hypocrisy and duplicity. The Englishman
in the role of the Shining angel is an
incongruity for all honest men
now know that Britons are no more
Angels than are Negroes devils.

3/30/53

In view of the foregoing, is it possible through your Society or of that of the Pan-African Congress to establish a centre of propaganda in Europe - Paris preferred - to collect and dissemmate the truth about Negroes and to counteract the damaging influences that are now at work through the British Press? Perhaps there is already such a centre. At any rate I am willing to cooperate whole-heartedly in any movement aiming at the spreading of honest information about Negroes.

A letter to me in care of the West India Committee, 15 Seething Lane, E.C., London, will reach me, as I am leaving for Paris shortly for permanent residence there.

(over)

3/30/54

I have the honour to be
Sir
Yours most Sincerely,
Nathan S. Russell

3/30/55

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187 SOUTH HIGH STREET

TELEPHONES
BELL, MAIN 8063 CITIZENS 8248

COLUMBUS, OHIO

Personal

Aug 24 1920

3/27/26

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The enclosed will explain itself. You may have it.

The reply to the weak and feeble utterances of nothing. All you have said to date added nobody to our column. Better than this was Butler. Just a handshaw.

The sooner the Church gets rid of such notorious nuisances as these - the better it will be for all concerned. They are dead & buried.

Cordially yours,

W. A. Sanborn

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

Aug 25 1920

My dear Dr. Du Bois—

If you wish more light touching the relations existing between Jones and Bryant, Secy All E.O. Church Norfolk, Va. (8th Ave. No.) Mr. Bryant was one of those present when Jones was tried on the charges preferred against him by the Committee and for which he should honorably be expelled from the Church. He brought to bear upon the case the influence of his

Thursday 31 27 28 Aug Wednesday Aug

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

7

3/27/28

that he is charged with and
more. He has given us no
published report of the funds that
he is said to have collected.

Thus many questions as to
my where-about this writer knows
does not suffice for any of the
kind of income he has. Such men
in high places are a millstone
about the Republican's neck.

Wishing you every good
wish I remain as always

Sincerely yours

W. E. Burghardt

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

P.S.

It has been generally published that Wilberforce was out of debt. The result of this so called victory rally — and that the school has $11000 to its credit we have acquired bonds. Yet we had to borrow $1500 in June to pay May salaries of teachers and officers. In July we were forced to secure another loan to meet salary payments. In this same month we were compelled to borrow $1700 more to pay a mortgage note for which funds had been set aside but not yet matured. This payment was counted on so far as I know.

3/27/30

This management has characterized all of Jones' movements since his connection with this institution. In many other

School Inspectors meeting Jones would not have been present Elected the Years ago - Jones is really and ready to pay the penalty for his misdeeds

Sincerely Yours,
W. S. Scarborough

To Dr. Du Bois

3/27/31

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COLUMBUS, OHIO

1920

Wilberforce Ohio
Aug 27 1920,

My dear Dr Du Bois

Just a word more and I shall have finished=

This more Louis has made no public accounting of funds raised by him or the general impression here is that he has used much of the money for personal needs as he has dodged off other occasions. This is the general talk and I believe it= I have reason to believe, conditions are fearful - and all due to his mismanagement of funds etc etc. Bishop Jones is indeed a bad man - and scandalous and vicious. His wife says there are three things that he worships:

3/27/27

"Money" called my neighbor, "Gilbert"
"a" child of the old block," of his
is the character in a nut shell, and
enough, you to drive him to the wall.
Wishing you every good
wish I am always
Sincerely my Comrade
Yours.
W. T. Sherman

[Schomberg?]

Masonic Quarterly Review
105 Kosciusko Street
Brooklyn, N. Y.

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Contributing Editors:
Prof. J. E. K. Aggrey
Prof. J. W. Cromwell
R. W., N. H. B. Cassell (Monrovia, Lib.)

Nov 6th 1920

Dear Dr. DuBois

I am enclosing herewith pamphlet I promised you a few days ago. Please return it after you have made use of same.

I am also enclosing circulars of our Temple and want to appreciate a news notice in the Crisis -

Yours

3/28/24

P.S. I am in a hurry for Calendar my typewriter have any trouble getting the particulars whose name I gave you. Let me know Monday afternoon at 8.900 Rector Ex 164

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

3/30/20

1920.

Dear Sir:-

This is to acknowledge receipt of your notice that premises 650 Greene Avenue. have been transferred to Max Miller & Jacob Ehrlich. We will make the necessary endorsement on our policy of fire insurance.

Yours truly,

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois-

Editor- "The Crisis,

7o- Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

1920

Dr. Dr.-

I have greatly enjoyed the sample copies of "The Crisis" and if you will send me two or three copies of The Brownie Book I will take them , with the samples of The Crisis, and visit a colored settlement near here and endeavour to secure some subscriptions for your good magazine.

There are not many colored people in this part of our state although we have many Mexicans and the race feeling against them is quite bitter. They are not allowed to enter a white barber shop nor to eat in a white man's eating place.

However , in the northern part of the state, they own a good deal of property and are well-educated and hold positions of trust and honor. Our Governor is a Spanish-American born in old Mexico. Of course , historically, the Spanish people have a perfect right here and there are persons in the state possessing a fair attitude toward them -but they are only what Ruskin calls " a little group of wise hearts in a wilderness of fools."

Near here is a settlement of Negroes - a little town called "Blackdom", consisting of farmers who have wrenched every bit of good out of our bitter soil. They are quiet, good citizens and molest nobody. They have had little chance for the cultural things of life and I believe they would welcome an opportunity to take your papers and magazines. Of course they may already know about them. They have a little school and a church.

At any rate, I will be glad to go over in my car and take them the books.

~~books.~~

~~Two years ago, I spent in the city of Los Angeles.~~

I have lived among Negroes all of my life, have had them in my home as helpers, and known them very well, but I hade never, until going to California, lived where they were not segregated.

In Los Angeles , the Negro families occupy the same residence districts as the whites, living side by side with their white neighbors in peace and contentment.

I took particular pains to investigate the situation and found no complaint. They made good neighbors, tended to their own business, kept their homes up to the white standard, ect.

They rode in the street cars with white people and no body paid any attention to them-no more than to the Japanese nor Chinese nor Spanish .

I believe that all of the feeling against the colored race is merely pose. People are afraid to speak up and defend the negro lest somebody smile.

Once in Omaha, I had an argument with a man, who insisted that any woman's life was in danger who went alone on the streets of the city after night. I maintained that the danger would be from thugs or mashers. I have been accosted by white mashers on the city streets, but I have never been even noticed by Negroes.

In order to prove my point I offered to walk the length of Cumming Street, alone after nine oclock, It is a street upon which a large number of colored people live, presumably of the worst class.

For three nights I walked home the length of this street before boarding the street car for Pinckney and met man after man of the colored race with out the slightest effort on his part to even turn and look after me.

8/29/20

One hears and reads a great deal about Negroes annoying white people but I have lived in southern Oklahoma, near a large settlement of them, and outside of a few stealing, (along with white hog thieves) I never knew of them bothering any one. But a Negro family, not knowing the town law about Negro residents, moved into a little house on the outskirts and before they could be made aware of the ordinance against them , their house was blown to pieces and they were obliged to run away in the night.

I do not think any greater merit exists in the colored race than any other. All races have defects that are distinctly racial-God knows the white have plenty- but I do believe in justice for all men, white and black, and I think the white women , now that they ~~are about to get~~ have the ballot ought to make some concerted action in regard to this absurd antagonism toward the colored race.

3/29/27

It is the result of ignorance , cruelity and the longing of inferior persons to use power, be it only physical.

I do not sanction intermarriage or fusion of races. I have seen it in Oklahoma with the Indians and it seems to bring out the worst qualities in both races, but I honestly believe that very few Negroes would care to marry outside of their race any more than whites would. I have known a few white women in California who married Mongolians. It was bad taste to me but most distinctly their own business. ~~Certainly defectives, and diseased white persons constantly intermarry~~. I believe that a brilliant Negro is entitled to the same place in our national life as a brilliant white man.

I think that Booker T, Washington was one of the greatest, most lovable souls that ever lived and the fact that I once met him will always be a delightful memory to me.

I have not much influence but what little I have shall always be used on the side of justice for any race. I enclose a check

Has this been attended to? Nope

Kindly send me a copy of "Darkwater" which I am going to induce the Woman's Club in this town to read. Will you please autograph it for me? And thank you.

I enclose a little verse I wrote three years ago. Of course it is not a verse you would wish to publish in your magazine . Besides it has already appeared in print. But it will show you that it is easy for a person of thoughtfulness and imagi ation to get under the skins of dark folk and see their point of vie w.

Wishing you all success, I remain

Sincerely the friend of your race

Ruth Loomis Skeen.

Artesia, New Mexico.

~~July 20~~

3/29/28

Dear Dr. DuBois - I can find little merit in the French story, but if you care to see the original MS., why not send some such letter as the following?

2.E.1920

3/24/82 SPINGARN

Monsieur Paul Crouzet,
Directeur de la Grande Revue,
37, rue de Constantinople,
Paris, VIII, France.

My dear Sir:

In the Grande Revue there recently appeared a novel entitled "Une Question de Race", said to be translated from the English and to have been written by Antoinette Berton. I should be grateful if you would forward this letter to the author of "Une Question de Race", so that I might have an appertunity of seeing the original English manuscript of her story, for possible publication, in whole or in part, in The Crisis. I am sure that she will not object to having her story appear in a periodical devoted to the welfare of the American Negro, with a circulation of some seventy thousand copies monthly not only in the United States but throughout the civilized world.

With assurances of the highest regard, believe me

Faithfully yours,

Editor of The Crisis.

November 22, 1920.

My dear Mrs. Stevens;

Enclosed is a letter from Dr. Arthur Butler of Evanston, Illinois. He is a graduate of Northwestern and conducts the Evanston Sanitarium. Will you let your son write him directly and mention my name.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/25/22

Stevens

Mrs. E. E. ~~Stephens~~

1920

923, 18th Ave. N.,

Nashville

Tenn

9/25/65

1920

July 24, 1920.

Mr. H. L. Stone
239 Fourth Ave., - N. Y. City
% Outing Magazine.

3/28/1

My dear Mr. Stone

I want to trouble you with two matters in which I think you could help me. First, you remember that some time ago you spoke to me concerning Marcus Garvey and the Black Star Line. I have got to write something on the subject for THE CRISIS and I am afraid that Garvey is financially more or less a fraud. I want, therefore, to follow up his operations very carefully. I want to find out if he bought the steamship Yarmouth or any other ships and if he still owns them and in case he does whether there are any liens or mortgages on them. How shall I go to work to get hold of this information.

Secondly, our Association sent two representatives to Haiti. They return to us very much disgusted with the American occupation and at the same time certain of the business possibilities. Black Haytian mer-

chants who still control most of the trade are beginning to be hard pressed by the American invaders. The banking interests, particularly, are trying to push them out. The Haytians are appealing to colored business men for two things; to establish a bank and to establish a steamship line. Could you tell me just what investment of capital it would involve to establish a line of two steamers carrying freight and a small number of passengers between here and Haiti?

Any information you can give me on these two points will be deeply appreciated.

Very sincerely yours,

3/28/10

WEBD/PF

Mr. H. L. Stone
239 Fourth Ave.
c/o Outing Magazine
New York City.

[MARY TALBERT?]

December 13, 1920.

Memorandum to Dr. DuBois:

The lines that are crossed out, Mrs. Merriman told the committee from the Y.W.C.A. that this statement was false.

MBT-PMW

3/30/47

Copies sent to: Miss Cratty, Miss Taylor, Miss Vincent, Miss Lyon, Miss Broad, Miss Head, Miss Bowles, Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Mott, Mrs. Cushman.

Copy of letter from Miss Sandlin to Miss Lyon.

33, rue Caumartin, Paris
October 29, 1920.

We are in receipt of your cable to Miss Dingman asking for a denial or justification of the statement that the colored delegates to the International Congress at Christiania were refused admission to the American Women's Club, though welcomed everywhere else in Europe. Miss Dingman is out of town for a week, but I have sent her a copy of your cable and the reply I framed after a conversation with Miss Harriet Dunn, director of the American Women's Club, and those of the staff who received the delegates into the club. Miss Dingman has perhaps amended or approved my reply, sending it on to you, which was as follows:

"Agent for International Congress delegates did not make reservation for colored delegates American Women's Club - Stop - Delegates misinterpreted being sent another hotel where reservations had been made for them - Stop - President, Vice-President, colored delegates and men of party accommodated another hotel."

3/30/57

Miss Dunn gives me the following explanation: Mr. MacSwiggen, advance agent for the Christiania delegates arrived in Paris six weeks previous to the arrival of the delegates, making reservations in the American Women's Club for 38 people. On Saturday, before the arrival of the guests on Monday, Mrs. Phillip North Moore, of St. Louis who is president of the American Delegation and who arrived in Paris a week previous to this, sent Miss Dunn a list of the entire party of delegates numbering 50. Miss Dunn noticed at this time that 3 of the delegates were colored women. She called Mrs. Moore on the telephone and asked if the colored women were included in the 38 reservations at the American Women's Club. Mrs. Moore explained that the other members of the party, including herself, Vice-President, colored delegates and men would stop at other hotels.

Mrs. Moore said at this time that the colored delegates were never present at any of their social gathering and had not been present at the farewell banquet which had been given to the delegates the evening before they said from New York. From this conversation, Miss Dunn understood that the colored delegates would not be brought to the American Women's Club. On Monday morning, when the delegates arrived, the entire party was brought to the American Women's Club. Mr. MacSwiggen, the agent for the party, thinking that if he had boarded the train at Fountainbleau he could make all hotel assignments on the train before the party reached Paris. As the train did not stop at Fountainbleau, this was not possible, and Mr. Caldwell of the Franco-Belgique Tours, who was at the train with his machine to meet the party, not knowing of the arrangements, brought the whole party to the American Women's Club. Upon their arrival, the entire party was served breakfast, men, colored delegates and all. During this breakfast, some of the delegates refused to have the colored delegates at their table - so our trouble began immediately. When the colored delegates were told that reservations had been made for them at other hotels, two of the party accepted this statement. Mrs. Talbert, of Buffalo, New York, refused to accept this and asked Miss Dunn why she did not leave her race prejudice in the United States. Miss Dunn replied that she had no race prejudice. Everyone who heard the conver-

sation of Miss Dunn and Mrs. Talbert felt that Mrs. Talbert was in the wrong and that she was extremely rude in all she had to say. Miss Dunn found herself in a very uncomfortable position, in that Mrs. Talbert would not accept the explanation, insisting that race prejudice had denied them the privilege of stopping in the American Women's Club.

The Club gave a tea that same afternoon for the delegates. No special invitations were issued, and when Mrs. Moore came, two hours previous to the tea to hold a meeting with the delegates, she told Miss Dunn that she did not think the colored women would come to the tea, but that if they did there was nothing to do but to receive them. A number of the delegates, including the colored women, were not present at this tea. Miss Dunn thinks that the matter of the tea did not enter into their unhappiness, but that it was entirely based on the fact that reservations were not made for them in the American Women's Club. As these colored delegates stopped at the same hotel with Mrs. Moore, who is the president, and other delegates, they should have been perfectly happy. The whole trouble centered in Mrs. Talbert. One of the two other colored women apologized profusely for Mrs. Talbert's action.

I hope this explanation will help you in answering their statement. If you want fuller details Miss Dingman can furnish them on her arrival.

May I also acknowledge receipt of check for 337,500 francs.

3/30/58

Sherman Lee
CHURCH CLERK
5 WORCESTER ST., CAMB.

Garvey

Harold Hogan
ENVELOPE CLERK

Massachusetts Avenue Baptist Church

1920

Columbia and Austin Streets
Cambridge, Mass.

Rev. Elmer E. Thompson, Pastor
Residence: 46 Marion Street, Medford, Mass.
Tel. Medford 2006-J

AUG 27 1920

DU BOIS

August 25th 1920.

The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue New York City,
W.E.Burghardt Du Bois Editor.

Gentlemen:-

A regular subscriber to your magazine and a member of the Boston branch N.A.A.C.P. I have been anxiously waiting to read a word or two from you in regard to this movement of Marcus Garvey and the Black Star Line, personally [I have no faith in him, he has not been able to keep with him promising men who started in the enterprise with him.] Here in Boston he has gathered to his effort a very large number of West Indians, and an increasing number of our own people, especially now following the recent convention in New York City.

3/28/15

I find that a large number of the members of my church are being drawn to the movement, and also comming to me for advice, I have not given them a favorable word concerning the movement I desire to be fair, I belive from the Crisis there should come at this time a strong word for this movement, if it is alright, if not you owe to the race to give words of warning to save them from becoming victims if Garvey is a fakir

Enclosed find stamp if you desire to make a personal reply, expecting to have a word in the Crisis by comment on recent convention, ort the status of Garvey and his associates, I am Sincerly yours,

E. E. Thompson
46 Marion St., Medford Mass.

Tela
Spanish Honduras
C.A.
June 6 - 1920

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York. U. S. A

3129/26

Dear Dr Du Bois:

In an issue of "The Crisis" during last year (?) you mentioned something about editing a Magazine (?) to be called "The Black Review". Since then I have not had the pleasure of hearing anything further of said intimation. I was very much interested in same, but owing to the seclusion in which one is living, or rather the Negroes are living in these parts, I take this medium in writing to you for further information regarding same.

The fever that now permeates the negro world in connection with The U. N. I. A. & A. C. L. as also the B. S. L. doctrines, and are awakening to the knowledge of their greater possibilities, Yet there are some, who are skeptical as to the true import and significance of said Organization. In order to illuminate the darkness in which they are groping for the view of a brighter horizon, I assume the responsibility in addressing you soliciting your opinion as to the solidity of the facts of said Organization. Personally I am convinced of all its ideals, and am in cooperation with the movement; but for the benefit of my less fortunate fellowmen, who have not had the opportunity of acquiring knowledge of the Organization as I. Through knowledge and implicit confidence of your advocacy for the cause of the Race, and of your scholarly and Racial attainment, I selected you as one who will help me in dispeling the seeming chaotic condition now existing in this vicinity.

With a cherished hope of your cordial reply to my request. Believe me to be,

Very sincerely Yours,
D. Erastus Thorpe

1920

June 17, 1920.

Mr. D. E. Thorpe,
Tela,
Spanish Honduras, C. A.

My dear Sir:

3/23/25

The Black Review has not been established yet although I hope that when the cost of paper gets normal again that we can begin it.

I do not know the various organizations which you mention, especially the Universal Negro Association. What is the A. C. L. and the B. S. L.? Most of these organizations so far as I have become acquainted with them are founded on righteous enthusiasm but very little business sense and not too great honesty. I am very much afraid for their future effect of their downfall on the Negro world.

I should be very glad to have some details about the situation in your part of the world.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1920

August 12, 1920.

Mr. William F. Trotman,
27 William Street,
New York City.

3/30/19

My dear Mr. Trotman:

B. Goldberg, real estate agent, 5321 12th Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., offered $9,000 for the house. I wrote him that he could have it for $9,500 but as I did not hear from him I withdrew the offer so as to have nothing in your way if you wished to advertise.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Original

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

[TURNER]
Exhibit 3

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

written as I left Howard for Sabbatical leave, 1920
3/30/16

May Nineteen
1 9 2 0

Dear Professor Turner:

I wish to thank you for the fine, clear-cut report you sent in regarding the School of Education. I shall quote largely from it in my report to the Secretary of the Interior. It does my heart good to feel your support.

Most sincerely,

J. Stanley Durkee.

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

Exhibit 3a
~~This letter written to~~ ~~[redacted]~~ A letter written June 17, 1920 by the president to a man who had become interested in our situation.

June Seventeen
1 9 2 0

The Honorable Richard Olney,
The House Office,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Olney:

I thank you for note sent to me on June 14th regarding Professor Thomas W. Turner. I think very, very highly of Professor Turner and want to assure you that I will do everything in my power to be helpful to him. He will be on leave of absence for this coming year that he may gain his higher degrees and thus fit him for larger work for the future. By the time he returns, many matters I trust will be straightened out in a way that will make us all very happy.

Let me at this opportunity personally thank you for all the help you have brought to me and to the University this year. I am extremely grateful to you and am at your service when I can be used by you.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Stanley Durkee.

3/30/17 the memo tells what happened when I returned from sabbatical leave. T.W.T.

COPY.

Exhibit 36

9 7

68 Tatnall St.
Atlanta, Ga.
8/24/20

Prof.T.W.Turner,
533 W. Green St.,
Ithaca, N.Y.

My dear Prof. Turner:

I have heard with delight that you have been given a leave of absence for one year. I trust you will make great headway toward the securing of your Doctors degree. I have been wondering, however, what our Teachers College at Howard will do in your absence. I have resigned, as you have probably heard, and taken up other work. Your absence will put a great strain upon the president in readjusting matters. During my leave of absence for two years you have had charge of the work of the Teachers College as acting dean. You have performed the duties most faithfully and efficiently. I have heard from time to time of your devotion to the work, you energy and your ability in handling the administrative affairs of the college and I have felt somewhat secure in my absence and have satisfied myself that if it should happen that other duties should call me from the University the work of the Teachers College would not suffer. You have shown yourself most capable and I wish to extend to you bouth my personal and my official thanks and appreciation for what oyu have done and to congratulate you upon the administrative ability shown in the position.

3/30/18

I am writing this in order that you may know just how I feel about you and your work.

With cordial best wishes, I am,

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) L.B.Moore.

Dean School of Education

F. R. C. Bruce [1920] [U.S. - Congress]

The Washington Public School Situation

EXTRACTS FROM THE HEARING BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE OF THE UNITED STATES SENATE (Resolution 310)—WITH COMMENTS.

32-40-107

How long has there been trouble in the Washington, D. C. Public Schools?

There has been serious trouble in the schools for the past 12 or 13 years. Indeed it might be said ever since Mr. R. C. Bruce was appointed Assistant Superintendent.

What proof have you of that statement?

Mr. E. L. Thurston, Superintendent of the Public Schools, said in the hearings before the Select Committee of the U. S. Senate, (page 18, and 50) :—"Undoubtedly the Bruce case is one of a very few real factors for disagreement between the superintendent and certain members of the board. The Bruce case has been thought of as involving only the colored schools and the community they serve. As a matter of fact, it has been used within the board as a weapon against the superintendent of schools. I am not going into the matter of fitness or unfitness of Mr. Bruce for the assistant superintendency of colored schools, although it should be said, that Mr. Bruce was a "storm center" long before my entry into the superintendency, and I simply inherited the case. During my six years in office there have been complaints of Mr. Bruce's acts and recommendations frequently, of so positive a nature as to require me as administrative officer to look into incidents. Early in 1919, opposition to Mr. Bruce on the part of a section of the public became acute."

What else did Mr. Thurston say about Mr. Bruce and the trouble in the schools?

He said, (page 914) :—"Perhaps one thing should be said, because it lies back of all the Bruce case and of all difficulties that it has brought me. Rightly or wrongly, Mr. Bruce does not have the confidence of a large section of the teaching force and has not had it for a good many years."

Senator Harrison;—Do you believe that in the colored schools there is a certain number of teachers who are favorably disposed toward Bruce as assistant superintendent and a certain number of those who are not?

Mr. Thurston;—I think the majority have not real confidence in Mr. Bruce. That is an impression. It is a fact that has gradually impressed itself upon me in my contact with the system over a period of five or six years.

Senator Harrison;—Do you think that has impaired the colored schools?

Mr. Thurston;—I think it must necessarily impair any organization. It is a gradual thing.

Was Mr. Bruce the only cause of trouble in the Public Schools?

No; there were other causes of complaint, but Bruce was the "Storm Center."

Have investigations of Mr. Bruce's case been held under any other Superintendent?

Yes. There has been an investigation during the term of every Superintendent under which Mr. Bruce has served. Mr. Thurston testified, (page 912);—"Before I was Assistant Superintendent, I think if you will look over the records, you will find charges going back to 1909 and 1910. When Mr. Davidson became superintendent, as I recall it, he spent a number of months going over the charges very carefully. He prepared a long report or memorandum to the board at that time. I believe I know from my own files, that he went over a long series of documentary charges and so forth, because I happened to find the memorandum. He reached the decision in brief that the charges were not substantiated and took no action against Mr. Bruce. The board, as I recall it although I was not in attendance at that particular meeting, approved of that decision. I think many of the charges that have since been brought forward in more recent episodes, cover the same period. They had already been received, in other words, by preceding officials. When the general talk about Mr. Bruce, or when the charges became active in the last year, as I said, many of these older charges came up again and some newer ones.

How many different persons have served as Superintendent since Mr. Bruce has been Assistant Superintendent of the colored Schools?

There have been four, namely:—Mr. Chancellor, Mr. Stewart, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. Thurston.

Do you mean to say that each of these Superintendents had an investigation of Bruce?

I do. Some had two investigations.

What was the result of these investigations?

In one way or another Bruce has managed to hold on until now.

Some of these Superintendents were dismissed or dropped, others resigned in disgust.

So there have been four white Superintendents separated from the system since Bruce has been in.

There have.

What were some of the charges preferred against Mr. Bruce?

In brief, these charges involved his moral character and his educational and administrative ability. Mr. Daniel Murray testified as follows;—"In my view, the action of the board in this case, the "Woods Case" and that of Dr. Thompson, has been wabbly and inconsistent and in the judgement of many, far from commendable. On the testimony of two citizens, that Miss Woods lacked patriotism, the Board suspended her. On the testimony of a policeman that he smelled liquor on Principal Thompson he is forced out and yet I have seen the Asst. Supt. take drink after drink in the house of my brother-in-law, and I feel certain that quite a hundred could have been produced before the Committee to testify to ex-

There were two reports submitted. Mr. Learned and Mrs. Cook submitted a majority report and Mr. Peyton read a minority report. The majority report favored Mr. Bruce; the minority report was against him.

Were these reports printed and circulated?

The minority report was printed and circulated at the expense of the Parents' League. The majority report was printed by order of the Board of Education, but was not distributed except to a very few persons.

What was done with the testimony?

Mrs. Cook testified, (page 337);—"The copies that were given to the different members of the board, were destroyed, because it was understood that no member of the board would want to be encumbered with such a copy. They were very cumbersome, that is except the one copy, as I understand that is left in the archives of the Franklin Building.

Did any one of the board members keep a copy of the testimony?

Yes, Mr. Peyton did. Dr Van Schaick tried to force him by law, to give up his copy but he refused. (page 945).

What else did Mr. Thurston say about the Bruce case?

He said, "I think that it was the intention, at that time, of certain members of the board to put the blame of the Bruce situation on me.

You said that Rev. Van Schaik was much interested seemingly, in clearing Mr. Bruce?

Are you sure of that?

I am. Rev. Van Schaik said in a letter to Dr. Learned, after the investigation was over:

"I have read the testimony in the Bruce hearing. It confirms me in my judgment that he should be retained. Of those against him—Chestnut used to come to see me, and I regarded him as a joke. Montgomery has sat on the Miner board with me for several years, and I have liked him personally, but regarded him as old and past usefulness. Poor Miss ——— thrown out for alleged immoral relations with a white man—I believe to be an honest woman and a good woman, but life has been very hard on her. Mrs. Murray, I don't know, but I see she promised to produce a dead man to swear to a petty thing, etc. Now, to the point. You have done a valuable piece of work. I personally am very grateful to you. you handled the thing exactly on the lines you projected. I am very sorry Peyton kicked over the traces. He did a very stupid thing for a shrewd fellow, and he did exactly what he promised he would not do.

You stay up there now and get your rest. Take your time and make your report when you get ready. Tanner's last attack on you convinces me that it is perfectly hopeless to fuss with that parents' league. In the make-up of a lot of them there is about one-third child, one-third savage, and one-third shell-game man."—Congressional Record.

Senator King, said in the Senate, on hearing this letter:—
"Any man who has such a misconception of his duty and such a lack of perception of the immortality of the act as to try to debauch men who are called upon to judge under the law of the actions of individuals, is

32-40-109

wholly unfit to be connected with the board of commissioners of this District."

The Pastor of one of the oldest and largest Churches in the District of Columbia, said;—"Now outside of the question as to the merits of this case, it looks to me that a man such as he, who has no scruples, to attempt to corrupt the judiciary, is a bad man to put in charge of the affairs of a city such as Washington. He does not seem to have any scruples; does not seem to think that he ought to allow the jury time to deliberate and decide entirely upon the merits of the case, and so I feel, as a preacher whether or not he is actively engaged in his chosen profession, which as I believe, which you will doubtless agree is the highest profession to which a man may aspire—if he has abandoned that, he would be an unsafe man for the place."

What caused the last and most violent disruption in the school system in Washington, D. C.?

The trouble was precipitated by the presence of a man named Moens, who was allowed to go through the colored schools examine the children, and photo some of them and other persons nude.

Who was this man Moens?

He seems to have been a Hollander and was suspected of being a German spy.

What of Moens now?

He is under indictment.

Who gave Moens permission to go through the schools?

Dr. Van Schaik.

How long did Moens operate in the schools?

For over two years.

Has he ever been on trial for the act?

Yes, he was tried and convicted, but escaped imprisonment on a technicality.

Was the testimony at that trial very damaging?

It certainly was, Senator Harrison said, "that the testimony would make anybody blush with shame." The testimony was the worst he had ever read.

What were some of the results of the discovery of Moens' activities?

First:—great popular indignation.

Second:—the organization of the Parents' League.

Third:—a demand for the punishment of Moens.

Fourth:—the removal of Charlotte Hunter, a teacher, because of her connections with this man Moens.

Fifth:—a demand for the removal of Bruce.

Sixth:—the investigation of the whole school system, by the Select Committee of the Senate. These are the results.

Why was the demand made for the removal of Mr. Bruce?

Because if he knew what Moens and Charlotte Hunter were doing, he should have removed Miss Hunter and prevented Moens from any further

A LETTER FROM THE PARENTS' LEAGUE

Washington, D. C., July 6, 1920.

Dr. W. F. Ballou,
Supt. Public Schools,
Dear Sir:

The Parents' League, a colored organization of the city formed in the interest of our school children, and having membership of 20,000 is anxious to help make your administration a success. This cannot be accomplished while Mr. Roscoe C. Bruce remains Assistant Superintendent. He has been the storm center for several years, and was the cause of the formation of the League, about a year ago. You have promised to look into the Bruce case, but we must respectfully insist that when an officer in the school system has so conducted himself as to have the reputation of being immoral, a hard drinker and untruthful, and therefore untrustworthy, his usefulness as a school official is at an end. If he were in fact a most proficient officer, of high moral character, etc., but had the reputation, as Mr. Bruce has, of being immoral, a hard drinker and untruthful, he ought not to be retained for a moment. With all due respect, we insist that it will not do to say, I will try him for myself. Nothing he can do now will ever re-establish him in the respect and confidence of the community. This being the case he ought to gracefully resign and relieve you of an embarrassing situation, and failing to resign, he ought not to be reappointed and if holding over, he ought to be removed. We regret to be compelled to say that there can be no peace while he remains, however much we desire to make your administration a success. Bruce must be secondary, the interests of our children being first.

PROF. WILKINSON'S LETTER TO MR. BRUCE

(Senate Hearing No. 11, Page 994.)

January 12, 1917.

Mr. Roscoe C. Bruce,
Assistant Superintendent of Schools,
Franklin School Building.

Dear Mr. Bruce: I have the honor to report the following in connection with the Moens-B———— case.

Before the Christmas holidays, Prof H. B. Moens visited the Dunbar High School and showed me a letter from the president of the board of education, Dr. Van Schaick, giving him permission to visit the colored schools and investigate negro types to determine their descent from Indians, etc. At that time Prof. Moens informed me that it was his desire and intention to make a thorough investigation at the Dunbar High School under the terms of this written permission from Dr. Van Schaick. Last week Prof. Moens phoned me from the Garnet School requesting me to allow Miss ————, a pupil at the Dunbar school, to meet him at once at the Smithsonian Institute so that he might have her picture taken in connection with his scientific research work. I called Miss ———— to my office and upon inquiry learned that she had not yet gotten the

permission of her parents to have such a picture taken. Miss ———— stated, however that Prof. Moens had discussed the matter with her Mother, but no definite decision had been given. I thereupon refused permission to allow Miss ———— to report to the Smithsonian Institute for the purpose desired by Prof. Moens, and acquainted Prof. Moens with my decision upon the matter.

On Wednesday morning, Jan. 10, Prof. Moens came to the Dunbar school and requested me to have Miss ———— meet him at the Smithsonian Institute at 12 o'clock to have her picture taken in company with two pupils from Sumner School, who were to be accompanied by their Aunt. I thereupon called Miss ———— to the office and inquired into the status of the case and discovered that Miss ———'s mother had consented and had made all arrangements. I accordingly instructed Miss ———— to report to the Smithsonian Institute at 12 o'clock in company with the Sumner School pupils with their aunt.

Prof Moens arranged with Miss ———— to accompany her to the Smithsonian Institute inasmuch as he had an engagement with Mr. Wilder Montgomery to visit and inspect the Biological Department. At about 11:30 Prof. Moens, in company with Miss ———— left the building to meet their engagement at the Smithsonian Institute. Whereupon Miss Fairfax Brown, a member of the faculty, informed me through the Lady principal that she thought it inadvisable for us to extend this privilege to Miss ————, because she had heard through a teacher in the grades that Prof. Moens was having colored girls report to his studio and was taking pictures of them nude.

I called Miss Brown in and made further inquiry of her as to whether or not she knew what she had reported to be a fact. She said that the information came to her through a teacher and she believed the source of information was reliable. I then went to the Smithsonian Institute and inquired of Prof Moens whether or not it was true that he was taking pictures of colored girls nude and whether he desired to do so in the case of Miss ————. Prof. Moens informed me that he took pictures of persons nude when he paid for the services, but that it was not his intention to take such a picture of Miss ———— that he wanted to take a picture of Miss ————'s shoulders, neck and face. Upon informing Prof. Moens that it was my intention to remain and witness the procedure, he told me he could not so arrange. Whereupon I informed Prof. Moens that upon his own statement of the case that I was led to believe that he would have to remove partly the garments of Miss ———— to take the picture he desired and that under no circumstances, even in spite of the consent of the parent already communicated to me, would I consent to any such procedure on his part. I thereupon brought Miss ———— back to Dunbar High School. On Wednesday evening I visited Miss ————'s mother and reported all of the facts to her.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) G. C. WILKINSON, Principal.

sin of habitual deception and lying without taking on himself all the infamy and opprobrium that attaches to a notorious liar.

Very truly yours,

(Signed) DANIEL MURRAY."

Compiled by order of the Parents' League

[U.S. Dept of Labor]

1920

December 6, 1920.

Mr. Louis F. Post,
Assistant Secretary Labor,
Washington, D. C.

3/25/68

My dear Mr. Post:

Mr. Solomon Plaatje, a South African Negro of education and wide social vision is in Canada. He wishes to come to the United States to see the progress of American Negroes and to consult with them and to get information and help for his school. When, however, he applied for the fare of his pass port in England the American counsel and officers compelled him at the expense of thirty-five dollars to cable to South Africa. The South African authorities replied, "Don't give permission." When asked why be cable they replied, it was not necessary for him to go to the United States.

We American Negroes would like very much to see and talk with Mr. Plaatje.

He is [redacted] dangerous or even radical.

I write to ask you confidently what steps can be taken. I should be very glad to have any advice which you would give.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

3/25/69

[U.S. - Dept. of Labor]
1921

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY
WASHINGTON

December 9, 1920.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

In reply to yours of the 6th I cannot give you any advice beyond explaining that the whole matter regarding Mr. Plaatje is under the control of the Department of State. In saying that I cannot give any advice I do not mean that I am prevented by my official position but that I am absolutely without the necessary information upon which to base advice.

No foreigner can lawfully enter the United States without a passport from his own government, vised by a State Department official. For this reason aliens arriving here who meet all the requirements of the immigration law and would, therefore, under ordinary circumstances be at once admitted by the Department of Labor, are so admitted subject to action by the State Department if they do not present a vised passport. In such cases, unless the Department of State waives passport regulations, the applicant cannot be admitted notwithstanding that he has passed immigrant inspection.

Wholly irrespective, however, of the passport regulations the Department of Labor does not and in the very nature of things statutory cannot decide in advance of arrival in this country. whether or not an alien is admissible. There is only one exception to this requirement of the law. It is in

3/30/26

the case of a contract laborer whose services are shown to be necessary over here and also to be service which no one can be found in this country capable of performing. In this one class of cases the Secretary can admit in advance subject, however, to the aliens being able to meet all the other requirements of the immigration law.

If I have made myself clear, you will understand that apart from the passport laws of wartime which are still in force, the immigration authorities could not determine in advance whether Mr. Plaatje would be admissible; and that with the passport laws in force he could not be admitted even if he came here and were held to be admissible under the immigration laws, unless the State Department would consent to waive the passport and vise. This is something which the State Department is very reluctant to do and for the most part absolutely refuses to do.

3/30/27

Your proper course is either to write or to go to the Secretary of State about the matter. Possibly some of the Senators or Congressmen whom you know and whom you might advise regarding the facts and circumstances would undertake this mission for you. I should regard it, however, as pretty close to the hopeless line and am so sure that nothing which I could do would be effective that I do not offer my services.

Very sincerely yours,

Louis F. Post

Louis F. Post

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City

LFP.HEK

[U.S. War Department]
War 21.

1922

January 7, 1920.

Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

May I have a copy of the statement given to the Associated Press from your office a month or so ago concerning the 368th Regiment in the Meuse-Argonne Battle?

I shall be greatly obliged.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PT

3128/34

[U.S. - Dept. of War]

21-1-43

1920

May 12, 1920.

Honorable Newton D. Baker,
Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Baker:

I have read recently several reports of a decision by the War Department with regard to start organizing Negroes in the militia. Before publishing anything about this policy, I would like to be sure of my facts. Will you kindly let me know just what the decision was with regard to the regiments of colored troops in the Massachusetts militia and how far that effects such colored regiments as the 8th Illinois and 15th New York National Guard?

I shall be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours.

[U.S. - Dept. of War]

1920

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON,

~~May 17, 1920.~~

The Negro in the National Guard

By

The Nation

Mr.W.E.B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 5th Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

21-1-44

Dear Sir:

Replying to the request for information contained in your letter of May 12th, I take pleasure in placing before you the reasons on which the War Department bases its policy in dealing with colored units of the National Guard.

In brief, this policy is to assign National Guard units recruited from colored men to duty that will not incorporate them in a division composed of white organizations. This has led to the decision that colored troops in National Guard service be organized into pioneer infantry units that, in accordance with our tables of organization, can be assigned to duty under the command of Corps Headquarters. The Corps is the next larger tactical unit above the Division, and it consists normally of four divisions, and, in addition, several other organizations under direct control of the Corps commander to be used to supplement the work of the divisions. These additional organizations include units of various branches such as Engineers and Air Service as well as Pioneer Infantry.

The War Department's decision to maintain separate divisional organizations for white and colored troops is well founded. The division, as you know, is the smallest unit of our Army in which all branches of our military service are represented. It operates as a small Army of 27,000 men, and for it to be successful, it is imperative that sources

of internal dissensions be reduced to an absolute minimum. On this account, the War Department has always avoided mixing the races within a division.

21-1-45

Whenever it is necessary and feasible to do so the War Department plans to organize complete divisions of colored troops, but at the present time it appears that this measure should be resorted to only in time of war. The components of such a division, even if its recruitment would be practicable at all during peace time, would necessarily be dispersed over all sections of our country and consequently efficient training for it would be an impossibility.

It is believed that dispassionate thought will indicate the wisdom of the War Department's present policy affecting colored units of the National Guard. Certain members of the colored race have made the mistake of assuming that the Pioneer regiments assigned to Corps headquarters are the same as the Labor battalions or the Stevedore regiments of colored personnel which were organized during the World War. The men making this mistake should be assured that their assumptions are altogether erroneous, since the mission of Corps troops is not the same as that of troops organized solely for labor purposes. The doubters that are open to reason should also be assured that the avenues now open to colored men volunteering for the National Guard lead to service that is as honorable as any to be had. The training to be given colored infantry units will be the standardized infantry training that is given to all infantry organizations.

Finally, I hope you will see fit to assure our colored citizens through the columns of your periodical that the War Department fully appreciates the

21-1-46

very creditable quality of service rendered by our colored organizations during the World War, and that in arriving at our decision concerning the future employment of colored National Guard units, we were guided solely by considerations bearing on military efficiency, and with no intention whatever of discriminating between the races that go to make up our country's population.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of War.

[U.S. - Dept. of War]

National Guard. Negro Regiment

N.Y. 7.

May 17, 1920.

The Negro and The National Guard

By

The Hon. Newton D. Baker

Secretary of War

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 5th Avenue,
New York City, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

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3/30/8

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3/30/9

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Sincerely yours,

J.W.W.

Secretary of War.

3/30/10

1920 [U.S. Internal Revenue Service]

DETACH THE RETURN (CONTAINING AFFIDAVIT) AND DELIVER OR SEND IT WITH PAYMENT TO COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE ON OR BEFORE THE 15th DAY OF THE THIRD MONTH AFTER THE CLOSE OF THE TAXABLE PERIOD

KEEP THIS WORK SHEET AND THE INSTRUCTION SHEET

RETAIN THIS SHEET AND INSTRUCTION SHEET AVAILABLE FOR INSPECTION BY REVENUE OFFICER.

3/21/10

Page 1 of Work Sheet

Form 1040A—UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE SERVICE

INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

FOR NET INCOMES OF NOT MORE THAN $5,000

OR JOINT RETURN OF HUSBAND AND WIFE IF COMBINED NET INCOME DOES NOT EXCEED $5,000

For Calendar Year 1920

Or for period begun ____, 19__, and ended ____, 19__

PRINT NAME AND ADDRESS PLAINLY BELOW

W. E. D. DuBois
(Name)

54 Jansen St.
(Street and number or rural route)

Brooklyn N.Y. N.Y.
(Post office) (County) (State)

IF YOU NEED ASSISTANCE GO TO A DEPUTY COLLECTOR OR TO THE COLLECTOR'S OFFICE BUT FIRST READ INSTRUCTIONS AND FILL OUT THIS SHEET (FACE AND BACK) IN PENCIL AS WELL AS YOU CAN

TAXPAYER'S RECORD OF PAYMENTS

PAYMENT	AMOUNT	DATE	CHECK OR M. O. No.	BANK OR OFFICE OF ISSUE
First	$ 23.09			
Second	$ 23			
Third	$ 23			
Fourth	$ 23			

1. Are you a citizen of the United States? yes
2. If not, are you a resident of the United States? ____
3. If neither, of what country are you a citizen or subject? ____
4. Did you file a return for 1919? yes
5. If so, what address did you give on that return? 650 Greene Ave., Brooklyn N.Y.
6. To what Collector's office was it sent? (Give district or city and State) Brooklyn, N.Y.
7. Were you married and living with wife (or husband) on the last day of your taxable period? yes
8. If not, were you on the last day of your taxable period supporting one or more persons living in your household who are closely related to you by blood, marriage, or adoption? ____
9. How many dependent persons under 18 (or if 18 or over, incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective) were receiving their chief support from you on the last day of your taxable period? ____
10. Was a separate return filed by your wife (or husband)? no If so, state (a) exemption claimed, $____ (b) Name and address entered at head of that return ____
11. Write "R" if you kept no books, or books on a cash basis; or "A" if you kept books on an accrual basis R
12. Did you pay during the calendar year 1920 to any individual rent, wages, salaries, or other fixed or determinable income amounting to $1,000 or over? no If so, secure from the Collector Forms 1096 and 1099, and file a return of information. If so, give sources from which such income was received and amounts. ____
13. Did you (your wife or husband in case this is a joint return) or dependent minor child having a net income of less than $1,000 per annum, receive any interest on Liberty Bonds or any other income not reported in this return? no

COMPUTATION OF TAX

14. Net income (from page 2, Schedule L)	$ 4302	25		
15. Less personal exemption	2000	00		
16. Balance (income taxable at 4%)	$ 2302	25		
17. Tax due (4% on amount of Item 16)			$ 92	09
18. Less: Tax paid at source	$			
19. Income and profits taxes paid during taxable period to foreign countries or possessions of the United States (attach Form 1116)			$	
20. Balance of tax due (Item 17 minus Items 18 and 19)			$ 92	09
21. Amount of tax paid on submission of return			$ 23	09

NOTE.—If the amount of Item 16 exceeds $4,000, the excess is taxable at 8%, and your return should be made on Form 1040.

AMENDED RETURNS
An amended return must be plainly marked "Amended" across the face of the return

CHECKS AND DRAFTS
Checks and drafts will be accepted only if payable at par at your Collector's Office

ENTER IN THIS TABLE DETAILS CONCERNING REPAIRS, WEAR AND TEAR, PROPERTY LOSSES, ETC., CLAIMED AS DEDUCTIONS IN SCHEDULES A, E, AND I, ON PAGE 2 OF RETURN.

1. Refer to "A," "E," or "I."	2. Kind of property (if buildings, state also material of which constructed).	3. Date acquired.	4. Age when acquired.	5. Cost, or if acquired prior to March 1, 1913, the fair market value on that date.	6. Repairs, ordinary and incidental.	Wear and tear, obsolescence, and depletion charged off. 7. Rate.	8. Amount previous years.	9. Amount this year.	10. Losses not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. Cause and how amount was arrived at.
				$	$		$	$	$

2—10469

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING IN INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAX RETURN

SCHEDULE A.—INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.

Report in this schedule on the return income from—

(*a*) Sale of merchandise, or of products of manufacturing, construction, mining, and agriculture.

(*b*) Business service, such as transportation, storage, laundering, hotel and restaurant service, livery and garage service, etc., if you owned the business. If you are only an employee of a business, report your salary or wages in Schedule B.

(*c*) A profession, such as medicine, law, or dentistry, if you practiced it on your own account. If you were employed on a salary, report your salary in Schedule B.

In general, report in Schedule A any income in the earning of which you incurred expenses for labor, rent, etc.

If you are a farmer (or a farm owner renting your farm to another person on shares), see page 1 of instructions, paragraph 16.

If you keep books showing income accrued, report such income instead of cash received, and report expenses incurred instead of expenses paid.

Kind of business.—Enter "grocery," "retail clothing," "drug store," "laundry," "doctor," "lawyer," etc.

Total sales and income from business or profession.—Report the total amount derived from sales or from services, less any discounts or allowances from the sale price or service charge. (For installment sales see page 1 of instructions, paragraph 14.)

Inventories.—Write "C," or "C or M," on lines 8 and 10 immediately before the amount column, to indicate that inventories are valued at either cost, or cost or market, whichever is lower.

If you are engaged in a trade or business in which the production, purchase, or sale of merchandise of any kind is an income-producing factor, secure from the Collector of Internal Revenue and file as a part of this return a *Certificate of Inventory, Form 1126.*

Other business deductions.—Do not include cost of business equipment or furniture, expenditures for replacements, or for permanent improvements to property, or living and family expenses.

Salaries.—Enter as Item 12 all salaries and wages not reported as "Labor" under "Cost of Goods Sold." Salary or wages for your own services or the services of your dependent minor children if deducted, must be reported as income in Schedule B.

Rent.—Enter as Item 13 rent on business property in which you have no equity. Do not include rent for dwelling you occupy for residential purposes.

Interest.—Enter as Item 14 interest on business indebtedness to others. Do not include interest to yourself on capital invested in or advanced to the business.

Taxes.—Enter as Item 15 taxes on business property or for carrying on business. Do not include taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed, as for paving, sewers, etc., nor Federal income taxes.

Repairs, wear and tear, obsolescence, depletion, and property losses.—Enter as Item 16, (*a*) ordinary repairs required to keep property in usable condition, (*b*) reasonable allowance for exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence, and (*c*) losses of business property by fire, storm, or other casualty, or theft, not compensated for by insurance or otherwise and not made good by repairs claimed as deductions. Explain these deductions in table at foot of page 1 of return.

Do not claim any deduction for depreciation in the value of a building occupied by you as a dwelling, or of other property held for personal use.

Bad debts.—Enter as Item 17, only debts arising from sales or professional services that have been reported as income, which have been definitely ascertained to be worthless and have been charged off within the year.

Additions to a reserve for bad debts, as such, do not constitute allowable deductions.

A debt previously charged off as bad, if subsequently collected, must be returned as income for the year in which collected.

Deficit.—If Item 21 shows a deficit, indicate by using red ink or a minus sign.

SCHEDULE B.—INCOME FROM SALARIES, COMMISSIONS, BONUSES, DIRECTOR'S FEES AND PENSIONS.

Report all salaries or other compensation credited by or received from outside sources, and any salaries included as a deduction in Schedule A for (*a*) yourself, (*b*) your wife (or husband) if a joint return is filed, and (*c*) each dependent minor child having a net income of less than $1,000 per annum. Use a separate line for each entry, giving the information requested.

Report pay in excess of $3,500 for active service in the military or naval forces of the United States received during the taxable period prior to the termination of the present war as fixed by proclamation of the President. Report all retired pay from these sources.

Any amount claimed as a deduction for necessary expenses against salaries, etc., should be fully explained in space at foot of page 2 of the return or in an attached statement.

SCHEDULE C.—INCOME FROM PARTNERSHIPS, PERSONAL SERVICE CORPORATIONS, AND FIDUCIARIES.

Report your share (whether received or not) in the profits of a partnership or personal service corporation, or in the income of an estate or trust, except the part of such share that consisted of (*a*) interest on corporation bonds containing a tax-free covenant on which a tax of 2 per cent was paid at source (to be included in Schedule F), (*b*) dividends on stock of corporations (to be included in Schedule M), and (*c*) interest on obligations of the United States (to be included in Item 13, page 1, of the return).

Report in Schedule B salary received from a partnership or personal service corporation.

If the taxable period on the basis of which you file your return fails to coincide with the annual accounting period of the partnership, personal service corporation, or fiduciary, then you should include in your return your distributive share of the total net income for such accounting period, ending within your taxable period.

SCHEDULE D.—PROFIT FROM SALE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER PROPERTY, AND FROM LIQUIDATING DIVIDENDS.

Kind of property.—Describe the property as definitely as you can in a word or two, as "farm," "house," lot," "bonds."

Sale price or liquidating dividends.—State the actual consideration or price, or, in case of an exchange, the fair market value of the property received. Liquidating dividends are returnable in the first year in which the aggregate of all such payments exceeds the cost of the stock, or if acquired prior to March 1, 1913, the fair market value on that date, when, and in such event, the entire amount received must be reported. All amounts subsequently received constitute taxable income in their entirety for the year in which received.

Cost.—Enter the original cost of the property or, if it was acquired prior to March 1, 1913, the fair market value on that date. Attach statement explaining how value at March 1, 1913, was determined. Expenses incidental to the purchase may be included in the cost if never claimed in income tax returns as deductions from income.

Depreciation.—Enter in column 7 the amount of wear and tear and obsolescence, or depletion sustained since March 1, 1913 (or since date of acquisition, if subsequent to March 1, 1913).

Deficit.—If the total of columns 5 and 6 is in excess of the total of columns 3 and 7, indicate the deficit by using red ink or a minus sign.

SCHEDULE E.—INCOME FOR RENTS AND ROYALTIES.

Kind of property.—Describe briefly, as in Schedule D.

Rent.—If you receive property or crops in lieu of cash rent, report the income as though the rent had been paid in cash. Crops received as rent on a crop-share basis should be reported as income for the year in which disposed of (unless your return shows income accrued).

Repairs, wear and tear, obsolescence, depletion, and property losses.—See instructions for Schedule A, above. Explain in table at foot of page 1.

Other expenses.—Report interest, taxes, fire insurance, fuel, light, labor, and other necessary expenses of this character. Classify expenditures at foot of page 2 of the return.

SCHEDULE F.—INTEREST ON CORPORATION BONDS CONTAINING TAX-FREE COVENANT, ON WHICH A TAX OF 2% WAS PAID AT SOURCE.

Report all interest received directly or through partnerships, personal service corporations, or fiduciaries on corporation bonds containing a clause by which the debtor corporation agrees to pay the interest without any deduction for taxes, provided a white certificate, Form 1000, not claiming exemption was filed by the owner of the bonds. If exemption was claimed (by filing a yellow certificate, Form 1001), the interest received must be reported in Schedule G. The amount of tax paid by the debtor corporation is treated as a credit against the tax due, but such amount paid at the source should be reported as income in Schedule G. (See Item 18, page 1 of the return.)

SCHEDULE G.—OTHER INCOME (NOT INCLUDING DIVIDENDS, OR INTEREST ON OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES).

Report all interest received on bank deposits, notes, mortgages, etc., the amount paid for you at source on tax-free covenant bonds, and all other taxable income for which no place is provided elsewhere on this return. (Report dividends received from corporations in Schedule M.)

SCHEDULE I.—DEDUCTIONS.

Interest.—Enter as Item 1 interest paid on personal indebtedness as distinguished from business indebtedness (which should be reported under Schedules A or E). Do not include interest on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of bonds and other obligations, the interest on which is exempt from tax, except interest on indebtedness incurred to purchase or carry obligations of the United States issued after September 24, 1917.

Taxes.—Enter as Item 2 personal taxes paid and all taxes on property not used in business or profession, not including those assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property. Do not include Federal income taxes, estate or inheritance taxes, nor income and profits taxes claimed as a credit in Item 19, page 1 of the return.

Losses.—Enter as Item 3 losses of property not connected with your trade, business, or profession, sustained during the year from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, or from theft, which were not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. (Losses claimed should be explained in table at foot of page 1 of the return.)

Do not deduct losses incurred in transactions which were neither connected with your trade or business, nor entered into for profit.

Bad debts.—Enter as Item 4 all bad debts other than those claimed as a deduction in Item 17, Schedule A. State under "Explanation of Deductions," at foot of page 2 of the return (*a*) of what the debts consisted, (*b*) when they were created, (*c*) when they became due, and (*d*) how they were actually determined to be worthless.

Amounts paid to beneficiaries.—If this return is filed for an estate in the process of administration, there may be deducted the amount of any income properly paid or credited to any legatee, heir, or other beneficiary.

SCHEDULE K.—CONTRIBUTIONS.

Report only contributions made within the year to corporations organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, and contributions to the special fund for vocational rehabilitation. The total amount of contributions deducted must not exceed 15 per cent of the net income computed without the benefit of this deduction.

Enter under "Explanation of Deductions," at the foot of page 2 of the return, the name and address of each corporation to which you made contributions claimed as deductions, and the amount paid to each.

Fiduciaries filing this return for estates in process of administration are allowed, in lieu of this deduction, that provided in Section 219 (*b*) of the Revenue Act of 1918.

Page 2 of Work Sheet

WORK SHEET OF INDIVIDUAL RETURN OF TAXABLE INCOME

(Including income of wife (or husband) and dependent minor children, unless reported in separate returns.)

SCHEDULE A.—INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.

1. Kind of business ____ 2. Business address ____

3. Total sales and income from business or professional services ____ $ ____

COST OF GOODS SOLD:		OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS:	
4. Labor	$	12. Salaries and wages not reported as "Labor" under "Cost of Goods Sold"	$
5. Material and supplies		13. Rent on business property in which taxpayer has no equity	
6. Merchandise bought for sale		14. Interest on business indebtedness to others	
7. Other costs (list principal items and amounts at foot of page)		15. Taxes on business and business property	
8. Plus inventory at beginning of year (see page 2 of instructions)		16. Repairs, wear and tear, obsolescence, depletion, and property losses	
9. TOTAL	$	17. Bad debts arising from sales or professional services	
10. Less inventory at end of year		18. Other expenses (list principal items and amounts at foot of page)	
11. Net Cost of Goods Sold	$	19. TOTAL (Items 12 to 18, inclusive)	$

State amount of salary to self included in Item 12, $ ____

20. NET COST PLUS TOTAL DEDUCTIONS (Item 11 plus Item 19) $ ____

21. NET INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION (Item 3 minus Item 20) $ ____

SCHEDULE B.—INCOME FROM SALARIES, WAGES, COMMISSIONS, BONUSES, DIRECTOR'S FEES AND PENSIONS.

1. By whom received.	2. Occupation.	3. Name and address of employer.	4. Amount received.	5. Expenses. (Explain below.)
W. E. B. DuBois	Editor	The Crisis Magazine	$ 5000 00	$

NET INCOME FROM SALARIES, ETC. (Total of column 4 minus total of column 5) $ ____ $ ____ $ 5000 00

SCHEDULE C.—INCOME FROM PARTNERSHIPS, PERSONAL SERVICE CORPORATIONS, AND FIDUCIARIES.

(State name and address of partnership, etc.) ____ $ ____

SCHEDULE D.—PROFIT FROM SALE OF LAND, BUILDINGS, STOCKS, BONDS, AND OTHER PROPERTY, AND FROM LIQUIDATING DIVIDENDS.

1. Kind of property.	2. Name and address of purchaser or broker.	3. Sale price or liquidating dividends.	4. Date acquired.	5. Cost, or if acquired prior to March 1, 1913, the fair market value on that date.	6. Cost of subsequent improvements, if any.	7. Depreciation.
		$		$	$	$

NET PROFIT FROM SALES (total of columns 3 and 7 minus total of columns 5 and 6) $ ____ $ ____ $ ____ $ ____ $ ____

SCHEDULE E.—INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES.

1. Kind of property.	2. Name and address of tenant, lessee, etc.	3. Amount received.	4. Repairs, wear, tear, and property losses.	5. Other expenses. (Explain below.)
Rent	Harvard Terrace [illegible]	$ 250	$ [illegible]	$

NET INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES (total of column 3 minus total of columns 4 and 5) $ ____ $ ____ $ ____ $ [illegible]

SCHEDULE F.—INTEREST ON CORPORATION BONDS CONTAINING TAX-FREE COVENANT, ON WHICH A TAX OF 2% WAS PAID AT SOURCE

(including such interest received through partnerships, personal service corporations and fiduciaries) $ ____

SCHEDULE G.—OTHER INCOME (not including dividends, which should be reported in Schedule M).

	Amount received.
Amount paid for you at source on tax-free covenant bonds	$
TOTAL	$

SCHEDULE H.—TOTAL NET INCOME FROM ABOVE SOURCES. (Total net income less total deficits, shown in above Schedules) $ 5000 00

SCHEDULE I.—DEDUCTIONS (except those included above).

1. Interest paid	$ 469 75	3. Losses by fire, storm, etc. (explain in table on page 1)	$	5. Amounts paid to beneficiaries, etc.)	$
2. Taxes paid	224 00	4. Bad debts (explain below)		TOTAL	$ 697 75

SCHEDULE J.—NET INCOME (without deducting contributions). (H minus I) $ 4302 25

SCHEDULE K.—CONTRIBUTIONS (list below names and amounts paid to each corporation) $ ____

SCHEDULE L.—NET INCOME UPON WHICH TAX IS TO BE COMPUTED (J minus K). (Enter as Item 14, page 1.) $ 4302 25

SCHEDULE M.—DIVIDENDS (including dividends received through partnerships, personal service corporations and fiduciaries) $ ____

SCHEDULE N.—TOTAL NET INCOME (L plus M). (If this amount is over $5,000, make your return on Form 1040) $ 4302 25

EXPLANATION OF DEDUCTIONS claimed in Schedule A, Items 7 and 18; Schedule B, column 5; Schedule E, column 5; Schedule I, Item 4; and Schedule K.

2—10499

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

INDIVIDUAL RETURN

PERSONS REQUIRED TO MAKE A RETURN OF INCOME.

1. A return of net income must be filed by every citizen of the United States whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing in the United States, though not a citizen thereof, whose net income for the taxable period 1920 amounted to—

(*a*) $1,000 if single or if married and not living with wife (or husband).
(*b*) $2,000 if married and living with wife (or husband).

2. Under these conditions a return must be filed even though the amount of net income is not sufficient to incur tax liability. Note especially paragraphs 17 to 22 under "Credits for Personal Exemption and Dependents."

3. If the combined income of husband, wife, and dependent minor children equaled or exceeded $2,000, all such income must be reported either on a joint return or on separate returns of husband and wife. If single and the income, including that of dependent minors, if any, equaled or exceeded $1,000, one return must be filed. A minor, however, having a net income of $1,000 or $2,000, according to the marital status, must file a return.

4. The income of a minor or incompetent, if derived from a separate estate under control of a guardian, trustee, or other fiduciary, must be reported by his guardian or other legal representative.

5. Income of (*a*) estates of decedents before final settlement; (*b*) trusts, whether created by will or deed, for unascertained persons or persons with contingent interests; or income held, or which under the terms of the will or trust may be held, for future distribution, is taxed to the fiduciary as a single person, except that from the income of a decedent's estate there may first be deducted any amount properly paid or credited to a beneficiary.

6. If the net income of a decedent from the beginning of the taxable period to the date of his death was $1,000, if unmarried, or $2,000, if married and living with wife (or husband), the executor or administrator shall file a return on Form 1040 or 1040A for such decedent.

WHEN TO USE FORM 1040 INSTEAD OF THIS FORM.

7. You must file your return on Form 1040—

(*a*) If your net income is over $5,000.
(*b*) If the net income reported in this return exceeds $4,000 and the entire family exemption has been claimed in a separate return filed by wife (or husband).
(*c*) If the combined net income of husband and wife exceeds $5,000.

PERIOD TO BE COVERED BY RETURN.

8. Your return must be filed for the calendar year ending December 31, 1920, or for the fiscal year ending on the last day of any month other than December. The dates on which the period covered by the return begins and ends, if other than a calendar year, must be plainly stated at the head of the return, and answers to questions 7, 8, and 9 on page 1 of the return must be given accordingly.

9. You were required to file your return for 1918 on the basis of your annual accounting period. Having established an accounting period for 1918 this period must be adhered to for subsequent years, unless permission was received from the Commissioner to make a change.

ACCRUED OR RECEIVED INCOME.

10. If you keep books showing income accrued and expenses incurred during the year, make your return from your books but do not fail to include all your income, even though it is not entered on your books.

11. If you do not keep books showing income accrued and expenses incurred, report income received and expenses paid.

12. If you report income accrued, you must include all income that accrued in the taxable year though not actually received.

13. If you report income received, you must include all income constructively received, such as bank interest or salary credited to your account.

14. If you have computed your income from installment sales in conformity with Articles 42 to 47, inclusive, of Regulations 45, you must attach to your return a schedule showing separately for the years 1918, 1919, and 1920 the following information: (*a*) Gross sales; (*b*) cost of goods sold; (*c*) gross profits; (*d*) percentage of profits to gross sales; (*e*) amount collected; (*f*) gross profit on amount collected.

ITEMS EXEMPT FROM TAX.

15. The following items are exempt from Federal income tax; the nontaxable income, however, described in classes (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*), and (*k*) below must be reported in Item 13, page 1 of the return.

(*a*) Pay, not exceeding $3,500, for active services in the military or naval forces of the United States, received during the taxable period prior to the termination of the present war as fixed by proclamation of the President.

(*b*) Gifts (not made as a consideration for service rendered), and money and property acquired under a will or by inheritance (but the income derived from money or property received by gift, will, or inheritance is taxable and must be reported).

(*c*) Interest on bonds and other obligations of the United States issued before September 1, 1917, and on such bonds and other obligations issued since that date, to the extent provided by the acts authorizing the issue thereof and by subsequent acts.

(*d*) Interest on bonds and other obligations of United States' possessions (Philippines, Porto Rico, etc.).

(*e*) Interest on bonds and other obligations of States, Territories, political subdivisions thereof (such as cities, counties, and townships), and the District of Columbia.

(*f*) Interest on Federal Farm Loan bonds.

(*g*) Dividends on stock of Federal Reserve Banks. Dividends paid by member banks, however, are treated as dividends of ordinary corporations.

(*h*) Interest on bonds issued by the War Finance Corporation, only if and to the extent provided by the act authorizing the issue thereof.

(*i*) Proceeds of life insurance policies paid upon the death of the insured to individual beneficiaries or the estate of the insured.

(*j*) Amounts received by the insured under life insurance, endowment, and annuity contracts, provided such payments do not exceed the premiums paid in. The amount by which the total payments that have been received exceed the total premiums paid in is income and must be reported in Schedule G.

(*k*) Amounts received from accident and health insurance and under workmen's compensation acts plus the amount of any damages received by suit or agreement on account of injuries or sickness.

(*l*) Compensation paid by a State or political subdivision thereof to its officers or employees.

(*m*) Compensation paid by the United States to Federal judges, appointed prior to February 24, 1919, and to the President of the United States.

FARMER'S INCOME SCHEDULE.

16. If you are a farmer or a farm owner renting your farm out on shares and keep no books of account, or keep books on a cash basis, obtain from the Collector, and attach to this return, Form 1040F, Schedule of Farm Income and Expenses. Enter the net farm income as Item 21 in Schedule A, page 2 of this return. If your farm books of account are kept on an accrual basis, the filing of Form 1040F is optional. Report income from salaries, rents, interest, sales of property, etc., in Schedules B to G of the return.

CREDITS FOR PERSONAL EXEMPTION AND DEPENDENTS.

17. If you were married and living with your wife (or husband) or were head of a family on the last day of your taxable period, you may subtract from your net income, before calculating your normal tax, an exemption of $2,000 plus $200 for each person under 18 (or if 18 or over, incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective) who was receiving his chief support from you on that date. If husband and wife make separate returns, this exemption may be claimed by either (but not by both) or may be divided between them.

18. If you were not married or did not live with wife (or husband) and were not head of a family on the last day of your taxable period, you are entitled to a personal exemption of $1,000 plus $200 for each dependent person under 18 (or if 18 or over, incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective) who was receiving his chief support from you on that date.

19. An exemption of $1,000 may be claimed in cases where Form 1040A is filed for estates in process of administration, or with respect to income held for future distribution.

20. If by reason of a change in your accounting period you make a return for a part of a year, your personal exemption shall be as many twelfths of the amount that would be allowed for a full year as there are months in the period covered by the return.

21. The personal exemption must be reported as Item 15, and supported by answers to questions 7, 8, and 9 on page 1 of the return.

22. A "head of family" is a person who actually supports one or more persons living in his (or her) household, who are closely related to him (or her) by blood, marriage, or adoption. (As to credit for taxes claimed in Item 19, page 1 of the return, see Articles 381 to 385, inclusive, Regulations 45.)

AFFIDAVIT.

23. The affidavit must be executed by the person whose income is reported unless he is a minor or incompetent, or unless he is ill, absent from the country, or otherwise incapacitated, in which case the legal representative or agent may execute the affidavit. A minor, however, making his own return, must execute the affidavit.

24. The oath will be administered without charge by any collector, deputy collector, or internal revenue agent, or (if you are in the military or naval service of the United States) by any military or naval officer who is authorized to administer oaths for purposes of military or naval justice and administration. If an internal revenue officer is not available, the return should be sworn to before a notary public, justice of the peace, or other person authorized to administer oaths.

WHEN AND WHERE THE RETURN MUST BE FILED.

25. If the return is for the calendar year 1920, file it with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which you live or have your principal place of business on or before March 15, 1921. If for a period other than the calendar year, the return should be filed on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of such period.

26. In case the taxpayer had no legal residence or place of business in the United States, the return should be forwarded to the Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md.

27. If the address of the collector is not printed on the return and you do not know it, ask at the post office or bank.

WHEN AND TO WHOM THE TAX MUST BE PAID.

28. The tax should be paid, if possible, by sending or bringing with the return a check or money order drawn to the order of "Collector of Internal Revenue at (insert name of city and State)."

29. Do not send cash through the mail, or pay it in person, except at the office of the collector.

30. The tax may be paid in four equal installments as follows: The first installment shall be paid at the time fixed by law for filing the return, and the second installment shall be paid on the 15th day of the third month, the third installment on the 15th day of the sixth month, and the fourth installment on the 15th day of the ninth month after the time fixed by law for filing the return.

31. The total tax may be paid at the time of filing the return, or if not so paid, one installment must be paid and the balance may be paid in installments, or in full, on or prior to any subsequent installment date referred to above. Failure to pay any installment on the date fixed by law makes the taxpayer liable for the payment of the balance of tax due upon notice and demand by the collector.

PENALTIES.

For Making False or Fraudulent Returns.

32. Not exceeding $10,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, and, in addition, 50 per cent of the tax evaded.

For Failing to Make Return on Time.

33. Not more than $1,000, and, in addition, 25 per cent of the amount of total tax.

For Failing to Pay Tax When Due, or Understatement of Tax Through Negligence.

34. Five per cent of the tax due but unpaid, plus interest at the rate of 1 per cent per month during the period in which it remains unpaid.

[U.S. - SENATE]

WESLEY L. JONES, WASH., CHAIRMAN.
KNUTE NELSON, MINN. — DUNCAN U. FLETCHER, FLA.
LAWRENCE Y. SHERMAN, ILL. — GEORGE E. CHAMBERLAIN, OREG.
WARREN G. HARDING, OHIO. — JOSEPH E. RANSDELL, LA.
BERT M. FERNALD, ME. — MORRIS SHEPPARD, TEX.
WILLIAM M. CALDER, N. Y. — FURNIFOLD MC L. SIMMONS, N. C.
IRVINE L. LENROOT, WIS. — JAMES A. REED, MO.
LE BARON B. COLT, R. I. — WILLIAM F. KIRBY, ARK.
CHARLES L. McNARY, OREG. — NATHANIEL B. DIAL, S. C.
L. HEISLER BALL, DEL. — BRAXTON B. COMER, ALA.
WALTER E. EDGE, N. J.
J. H. DAVIS, CLERK.

United States Senate,

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE

Dec. 24, 1920.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I enclose herewith copy of letter from the State Department relative to the desired admission to this country of Mr. Solomon T. Plaatje from South Africa.

Very truly yours,

W. L. Jones

h.

3/30/30

[ENC]

INFORMATION FOR ALIENS DESIROUS OF PROCEEDING TO THE UNITED STATES

Attention is called to the fact that new regulations have recently been put into effect concerning the visaing of passports of aliens desirous of proceeding to the United States from foreign countries. In order to avoid lengthy delays, the following procedure should be carefully followed.

Many aliens, now living abroad and desirous of coming to the United States, have friends and relatives in this country who are anxious that they should come to America. The friends and relatives in the United States should write the aliens informing them of these new regulations and advising them to follow explicitly the following instructions:

1. The aliens abroad should obtain passports from the foreign government to which they owe allegiance.

2. They should present the passports <u>in person</u> to the American Commissioner or Consul in the district abroad where they now reside. At the office of the Commissioner or Consul they should make a declaration or application for a visa permitting them to proceed to the United States. They should take with them three small photographs. It is also advisable for them to present letters or affidavits from friends or relatives in this country setting forth details as to why they desire to come to the United States, what their occupation will be while in this country, with whom they will reside, and a statement (if the aliens are to be supported by relatives already in the United States) as to the ability of the relatives to care for them properly upon arrival.

3/30/31

The fee for preparing the alien's declaration or application is one dollar and the fee for the visa is nine dollars. These fees must be paid by the alien to the American Commissioner or Consul abroad.

The present regulations provide that no alien whose passport does not bear the visa stamped thereon by an American Commissioner or Consul abroad, will be allowed entry into the United States.

Under the new regulations, the American Commissioners and Consuls in all foreign countries have been instructed in detail as to those applicants to whom visas are to be granted and those to whom visas are to be refused. There are certain classes of applications which must be submitted to the Department of State for its decision, but these cases must be submitted by the Commissioners and Consuls abroad after the alien has made application for a visa. The Department of State is unable to render a decision in these instances until the <u>official</u> report from its officers abroad is received.

Therefore, it is <u>important</u> to note that cases should no longer be taken up with the Department of State by persons in this country, but the aliens themselves should make application direct to the American Commissioner or Consul abroad.

September 1920.

Vi-15

Cable Address "Unimpro," New York

Telephone Harlem 2877

One God! One Aim! One Destiny!

PARENT BODY

Universal Negro Improvement Association

AND

African Communities League

1920

MARCUS GARVEY
President General
HENRIETTA VINTON DAVIS
International Organizer
J. W. H. EASON
Chaplain-General

H. M. MICKENS
Secretary General
J. A. PORTLOCK
Asst. Actg. Secy. General
WM. H. FERRIS
Actg. Chancellor

UNIVERSAL BUILDING, 56 WEST 135TH STREET
NEW YORK, U. S. A.

"He created of one blood all nations of men to dwell on the face of the earth"

July 16th, 1920.

Dr. W. E. Dubois,
Editor The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Dubois:

At the International Convention of Negroes to be held in New York during the month of August, the Negro people of America will elect a leader by the popular vote of the delegates from the forty-eight States of the Union. This leader as elected, will be the accredited spokesman of the American Negro people. You are hereby asked to be good enough to allow us to place your name in nomination for the post.

Hoping to hear from you immediately, and with best wishes,

Yours very truly,
PARENT BODY-UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSO.

Marcus Garvey /per AdG

~~For~~ President General.

All communications must be sent to the Association and not to individuals

[Universal Negro Improvemt Ass'n]

CONVENTION OF THE UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASS'N

August 1st to 31st, 1920.

ADMIT TO CONVENTION HALL

~~MY~~. DR. W. E. DUBOIS.

of NEW YORK CITY.

representing

Delegate to Convention
120 West 138th Street

[Universal Negro Improvement Assn]

1920

July 22, 1920.

Personal

Mr. Marcus Garvey.
56 W. 135 Street,
New York City.

3/28/43

Dear Sir:

Answering your letter of July 16, I beg to say that I thank you for the suggestion but under no circumstances can I allow my name to be presented.

However, I desire to publish in THE CRISIS some account of you and your movement.

For some time THE CRISIS has been in receipt of inquiries concerning you and your organization. To these we have simply answered that we had no reliable information at hand.

It seems, however, increasingly important as your movement grows that we should present to our readers a critical estimate of it.

We wish, however, to be sure to have all the essential facts in hand and I therefore write to ask the following questions. I expect, of course, only such answers as you are willing to divulge and to have the public know.

I trust I may have as early a reply as your convenience permits.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/28/47

P.S. Will you please also send a recent photograph and an account of your life?

Questions

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION, and of all subsidiary companies, if any.

HISTORY: When and where founded, when and where incorporated; address of principal office.

OFFICERS: Names and duties of officers and directors.

FINANCES: Source and amount of income; chief items of expenditure, amount of capital stock authorized and amount issued, classes of stock and par value of shares, salaries of officers, balance sheet for last fiscal year. Are the books audited annually and by whom?

MEMBERS: Number and conditions of membership, distribution.

PROPERTY: Kind and location, and liens, if any, on same.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PUBLICATIONS: (Sample copies of such as you

3/28/45.

distribute free and price list of others). Such further general information as you may care to give.

P.S.

3/28/46

[Universal Negro Improvement Ass'n.]

July 22, 1920.

1c 20

21-1-48

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Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) W.E.B. DuBois

WEBD/PF

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21-1-49

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ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PUBLICATIONS: (Sample copies of such as you distribute free and price list of others). Such further general information as you may care to give.

F [Univ. Negro Improvement Assn.]

Sent July 22, 20

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(Signed) W.E.B. DuBois

WEBD/PF

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3/28/41

Questions

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MEMBERS: Number and conditions of membership, distribution.

PROPERTY: Kind and location, and liens, if any, one same.

ACTIVITIES AND ACCOMPLISHMENTS

PUBLICATIONS: (Sample copies of such as you distribute free and price list of others). Such further general information as you may care to give.

3/28/42

It is not the humanitarians like you, of the white race that the Negro fears, nor those who are broad-minded enough to consider the rights of man regardless of color, but it is the great mass that does not think in the higher terms of humanity, but who are guided purely and simply by their economic, social and political relationship to others.

We of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, after having taken into consideration the impossibility of the liberal and humanitarian few to curb successfully the passion of the great mass, are endeavoring to so create sentiment among the fifteen million Negroes of America and other parts of the world as to lead them to see that the only and best solution for the race problem, is for us to have a nation of our own in Africa, whereby we would not be regarded in countries like America, as competitors of the white race for the common positions in politics, industry and society, but that we would be regarded as a people striving in our own country to present to the world a civilization and culture of our own. Knowing that you must have some feeling on a question like this, led the Universal Negro Improvement Association to direct me to write you, asking for a frank and open opinion of our program. The opinion that you give will be kept private if you so desire. Your wishes on this matter shall be respected in every particular.

3/28/63

The following symposium is therefore submitted to you most respectfully, and we are asking that you be good enough to answer each question in conjunction with this communication, so that we may be able to judge how much sympathy there is among the leaders of the white race in this country, as touching the effort we are making for the solution of the vexed problem of race in America, which is very annoying.

SYMPOSIUM:

1. Do you believe the Negro to be a human being?

2. Do you believe the Negro entitled to all the rights of humanity?

3. Do you believe that the Negro should be taught not to aspire to be the best imitation of the white man, but the best product of himself?

4. Do you believe that the Negro should be encouraged to develop a society of his own, that is for social intercourse and marrying within his own race?

5. Do you believe that the Negro should be taught not to aspire to the highest political positions in Govern-

ments of the white race, but to such positions among his own race in a Government of his own?

6. Do you believe that the Negro should have a Government of his own in Africa?

7. Would you help morally or otherwise to bring about such a possibility?

8. Do you believe that the Negro should be encouraged to aspire to the highest industrial and commercial positions in the countries of the white man in competition with him and to his exclusion?

9. Do you believe that the Negro should be encouraged to create positions of his own in industry and commerce in a country of his own with the privilege of trading with the other races of the world?

10. Do you believe that the Negro should be encouraged to regard and respect the rights of all other races in the same manner as other races would respect the rights of the Negro?

11. Should five or six million or any large number of Negroes in the United States of America desire a repatriation to Africa for the peaceful building up of a country of their own, or for the settlement of such countries as are established among Negroes without any serious handicap to the industries of America, would you assist in this direction?

3/28/64

It is felt that you will give deep consideration to this communication, and recieve it in the spirit in which it is written - that of a desire to settle amicably a vexed question.

I am forwarding you along with this letter, three pamphlets which we ask that you read without prejudice, but with a feeling of broad-mindedness, and a desire to help settle a troublesome problem that confronts your race.

Knowing your broadness of vision, and your liberality of soul, leads me to feel that you will judge the subject matter of the pamphlets with fairness to my race that has suffered in slavery for two hundred and fifty years, and still confronted with obstacles to be sympathetically overcome.

With very best wishes for your health and success, and hoping for an immediate reply,

I have the honor to be

Your humble and obedient servant,

Marcus Garvey

President-General
UNIVERSAL NEGRO IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION.

MG:F G

[Universal Negro Improvement Assn] [1920]

Those of you who are acquainted with current international affairs know that Haiti is practically under the dominance of Americans because of their financial control. The same thing has happened to Liberia. Now by borrowing $5,000,000 from America she has placed herself entirely as a child under the protection of America. And we all know that the politics of America is the politics that will support England and France at any time to crush any rising colored race. Therefore we of the Universal Negro Improvement Association at this moment have a solemn duty to perform, and that is to free Haiti and Liberia of any debt that they owe to any white government. (Great Applause.) We must pay back the $5,000,000 borrowed by Liberia from America. Their revenue amounts to $1,000,000 a year. At that rate it will take five years to repay that amount. But it is impossible to pay out all they receive, and therefore it would take five, ten, twenty or twenty-five years before they could do it.

Now, after the convention of next year, you will remember that the headquarters of this association must be transferred to Monrovia, Liberia, and it will then fall upon us to subscribe that $5,000,000 to free Liberia. (Loud and continued applause.) And if after that convention I have to travel into the remotest parts of the world to get contributions to that $5,000,000 I will make it my duty to travel until that $5,000,000 is paid off, because we must have a free and unfettered government of our own, and the most promising government at the present time is that of Liberia

32-39-33

I ask that every member of the race give his moral and financial support to this convention.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association is now raising a fund of Two Million Dollars, and it is expecting that every Negro will give from one to one hundred dollars contribution to this fund. You can do so by sending your donation addressed to the Chancellor of the Universal Negro Improvement Association, 54-56 West 135th street, New York City U. S. A.

32-39-34

The Black Star Line Steamship Corporation requests the support of all Negroes. The slogan of the corporation at this time is "SHIPS AND STILL MORE SHIPS," and it is now the intention of the directors to purchase and build ships of larger tonnage for the African and South American trade, therefore it is up to every member of the race to do his and her bit in buying more shares in this progressive corporation. The shares are still going at Five Dollars each, and you may buy from one to two hundred shares.

I ask that every member of the race give his moral and financial support to this convention.

16

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32-39-31

Garvey Aug 3 20
N York

#2,000,000 Convention Fund

Hotel van Nuijs, room 202. Los Angeles. California. November 16. 1920.

W E Burkhardt and Du Bois. Publishers 69 Fifth Avenue. New-York.

Dear Sir:

In an extend of 6 years, I wrote the 5 manuscripts of a standard-work which I offer unto you for publication.

It is an free and independent World-Observation, modern religious, written out of own observation of the Earth, especially Hollands East India.

Written on this paper in this letter.

I hope you am the become the publisher of, and I am ready to send you the first manuscript which rich contents the next page shows.

Abiding your answer,

3/24/-

Yours truly
Jan van Utrecht

the 5 manuscripts

A	B.	C
The Earth.	The Supreme Being and the Human.	The Human Race.

D.	E
The State.	Revolution

offered now:

The Earth.

20 astronomical and geographical pictures.

illustrations of the big beasts should be appreciated.

Contents. other page

World-Observation
Supreme Being
Space.
Cell.
Chaos.
Mijsteries
Law of the Eternal Play
of Spirit and Matter.
The Creation
Wrestle of our Earth.
Cosmos.
Solar-Sjstem.
How the Earth Cooled.
The six creation dajs
The Earth.
Convulsions
Atmosphere.
Dividing of the Room.
Years
Months.
Dag and Night.
Seasons
Cold and Heat
Temperatures and Precipitation
on the world
Climates.
Mountains and Vulcano's

Earthquakes.
Oceans. Sea's. Rivers
Struggle against the Water
Law of the Play of Nature.
Nature.
Creature Animal.
Diverse Animals.
Mosquito.
Ant.
Sparkling Flame Flj.
Lauron.
Gangsir
Swagger Beetles.
Flijing Branch.
Scorpion
Tjeko and Titjek
Flijing Dog.
Bengal Ox.
Buffalo.
Babi
Kovewok
Batak Gemse
Kangaroe
Hart.
Kandjil
Monkej
Orang-Oetang

Phijton.
Snakes.
Eternal Play
Crocodile
Tiger
Rhinoceros
Tapir
Banteng
Eliphant.
Rimboe
East-India-trees.
Rice.
Coffee.
Tea
Spicerij
Sugar
Rubber
Tobacco.
Lists of Import and Export
in Holland-guldens.

Dance of Life

All Malayan names are
translated.

2633
MAR 26 1920

HOLMLEIGH,
MILTON ROAD,
HARPENDEN.

10. III. 20

Dear Sir,

I am writing some articles on the Color Question in U. S. All the books and documents I have been able to obtain in this Country are of a strongly anti-Negro character. The only exception was a short paragraph and extract from your paper by Mr. Norman Angell in the Daily Herald (London) a few weeks ago. On the advice of Mr. E. D. Morel Editor of the "Foreign Affairs" and very well known for his campaign against the Congo Atrocities years before the War, I wrote last month to Mr. Dubois Editor of the 'Crisis' New York. I was told Mr Dubois could supply me with the best informations for my work I did not get any answer.

I should be very much obliged indeed if you can help me. Of course I am willing to pay any expenses for the informations you will be good enough to send to me. What I want to be able to explain to my public in France, as I am writing for a French periodical, is to contradict

3/23/19

II.

2633

MAR 26 1920

HOLMLEIGH,
MILTON ROAD,
HARPENDEN.

informations of manifest bad faith like some of "America's greatest Problem the Negro" by R. W. Shufeldt

for instance.
I should like to be able to show the results attained by Negroes in Schools, Teaching, Religious work. As a matter of fact, to demonstrate if they are not super men, they are not the low animals represented by the writers I speak of. I think such a work is in accordance with your views and so I trust you will consider of some utility to enlighten the French public absolutely deceived on that question.

With many thanks and excuses believe me Sir
yours truly
J. de Voilemont

P. S. I should like also have the names of some eminent men of Color. who have been successful in business, education etc.

3-23-19

JUL 13 1920

1920

DU BOIS

HOLMLEIGH,
MILTON ROAD,
HARPENDEN.

June 30th 1920.

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your letter of the 2nd inst. Unfortunately I did not receive your third parcel. I understand Mr Dubois has been so kind as t to send to me three parcels, I got the first only. (Five Magazines.)

It is very annoying but I am not very surprised.

The postal service between U.S.A. and this country is, at the very leas t, very badly managed, and I have been compelled for the last four years to have the reviews I am a subscriber to sent and posted registerdd.

For instance the North American Review was missing one out of two.

It is very expensive, especially with the present rate of exchange.

I have been able to obtain Dr Dubois' "Darkwater."

I am afraid I am trespassing on your kindness, but I trust you will excuse me. I should be very much obliged indeed if you will give to me a few informations, about certain points of great interest.

My point is to show how badly treated are the colored people in spite of the so called equality of rights.

The prejudices in Europe are very strong, and it is necessary to tell the truth.

What is and what will be the situation of coloured people with reference to the next election? Why, with so many coloured people, int elligent and learned, are they not represented in the Congress?

How are things managed in order to prevent them to have an adequate representation? They have the vote, they don't seem to make proper use of that right.

Also some very short statistics, approximatively how many clegymen lawyers, etc. and business men in good position and what may be the approximative amount of capital the coloured community is supposed to be worth.

All the informations I require in that line may be given on one or two pages and they will be very useful.

Of course I am willing to pay for those informations, and I should be obliged if you will take the trouble to register your answer.

Sincerely yours

Count J.de Voilemont.

I am sorry but I can't read the name after "Jesse, signature of the letter is the 2nd of Jesse

July 15, 1920.

Count de Voilement,
Holmleigh, Milton Road,
Harpenden, England.

3/23/15

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of June 30, I beg to say that the enclosed article from the New York Nation will show you our attitude toward the next election. Negroes are prevented from voting in the former slave states by a series of laws passed on education and property which, while legal on the face of them are illegally enforced by white administrative officers. Three-fourths of the Negro voters are thus disfranchised. In the north where they vote there are as yet too few of them to secure a representative in Congress, but they will probably be able to elect one or two Congressmen in the next ten years.

I am also enclosing a pamphlet showing the advance of the Negroes in the last fift

the last fifty years. I trust this may reach you.

I shall be glad to help you in any further way.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/23/16

ABRAHAM ZEPHANIAH TWALA, Principal. Telegrams: "TWALA," Salisbury.

The Waterfall-Farm Mission Industrial School,

FRANK ZIQUBU,
Secretary-Treasurer.

All Cheques to be made payable to "The Waterfall-Farm Mission Industrial School Fund."

Bankers:
The National Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

P.O. Box 130,
SALISBURY,
S. Rhodesia.

1921
Twala

30: VIII: 1920.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York,
United States of America.

My dear Doctor, — I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th of April, last, for which my many thanks. I did not reply earlier as you stated in your letter that you were sending me some sample copies of the "Crisis", which, I am sorry to say, have not yet been received. I opine that, perhaps this escaped your mind after posting the letter in question. Again I am not today making any "Remittance" for the Books I specially want referred in my previous letter in view of the doubt now I entertain since perhaps you might have changed your business and address. If I remember well, I saw a Copy of the "Crisis" while touring the Transvaal as far back as 1912. And to know your name it is because it is often mentioned even in the local "Papers" as a strong Protagonist of our People in America.

With regard to the latter part of your letter I would gladly send you some facts of interest for publicity, if I had seen the nature of the "Crisis" and the latest topics thereon.

3/23/17

11.

ABRAHAM ZEPHANIAH TWALA, Principal.

Telegrams: "TWALA," Salisbury.

The Waterfall-Farm Mission Industrial School,

FRANK ZIQUBU,
Secretary-Treasurer.

All Cheques to be made payable to "The Waterfall-Farm Mission Industrial School Fund."

Bankers:
The National Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

P.O. Box 130,
SALISBURY,
S. Rhodesia.

30/8/ 1920.

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois.

I am sending you an "Appeal" which I hope you will kindly publish in your Paper.

This is entirely a Work for natives and conducted by the natives. Rhodesia is a new-Country, and the most backward Country in South-Africa. I think in my previous letter I mentioned that I had come all the way from Natal to live and help our people in this Country-(Rhodesia).

We are sore need of money as not only the Buildings we are endeavouring to raise money for, but, also the Teachers are paid by us, as we do not get any Government Grant as obtaining in the Union of South Africa, and elsewhere! The Students are admitted free as charging them at the present time would be beyond their parents' comprehension, and them.

I shall be very glad if you will kindly publish our "Appeal," & those wishing to support our work you could act for us. Please make you special suggestions, also let me know particularly what you would wish me to do.

Please send me the "Crisis" & I shall certainly send my Subscription & Remittance for all the Books I want. & I shall be a Contributor to your Paper from time to time, & act as an Agent for it out in South-Africa.

Thanking you in anticipation.

I am,
Yours faithfully
Abraham Zephaniah Twala.

21/12/3

The Waterfall Farm Mission Industrial School,

SALISBURY, RHODESIA.

AN APPEAL

(By Abraham Zephaniah Twala, Principal).

In Rhodesia, as in other parts of South Africa, the Natives are asking for education, and it seems the duty of all South Africans, Europeans, non-Europeans, Philanthropists and Natives alike, to meet this wish. The question at once arises, however: What is the best kind of education for the Native at the present time? There is general agreement that the Natives should be taught to read and write, and after that, some useful occupation.

OUR POLICY.

(I.) DIGNITY OF LABOUR.—We would like to be able to say that our object is to teach the dignity of labour to our students. But we wish to go further than that, and say that we wish to teach our students the great fact that labour is a necessity and is a paying thing to all mankind. With this object in view, we wish to pay our students for all the labour that they do for the School, even if it be for a beginning at the small rate of a penny an hour. This will, we believe, be the first experiment of its kind in native education in Rhodesia, and we are confident that it will serve the dual purpose of *(a)* making natives rush to all centres where their labour is required, not so much for the dignity of it as for the fact that it pays to get more than a penny an hour; *(b)* making the native five times his present commercial value to the community at large and to the Government in revenue. We intend to impart this motive of inducement into all our industrial branches, making suitable modifications to suit special circumstances. In this way some intelligent and eager students, but without means, can pay off a portion of their school fees. The students are actually earning profit, and all will find it the most natural thing to spend their long vacations in work in towns, etc. Once this habit of work is implanted in this country, the question of labour ought to be solved. These being the objects of our School it deserves a practical support of all the employing sections of the European public, etc.

(II.) RELIGION.—We realise that the religious character of the native should be fostered to grow. We take religion not to be merely a matter of sentiment and emotion, but a practical philosophy for the individual man, for the community, and State for *(a)* it is the real foundation of a man's character without which the native is sure to assimilate the vices and not the virtues of the white man; *(b)* for the community, religion will develop peaceful, law-abiding citizens in place of a criminal proletariat; *(c)* and for the State it will foster the patriotic spirit in its highest sense, rendering the natives a reliable bulwark to their Government. Thus religion is seen to be a necessity.

(III.) IMMEDIATE NEEDS OF THE SCHOOL.—At present our immediate and urgent need is for the modest sum of £1,500 (one thousand five hundred pounds). This amount, when raised, will be thus expended: *(a)* a substantial building for a schoolroom, to cost £600 sterling; *(b)* another for the industrial trades, with equipment, to cost £900 sterling.

No gift is too large—or too small to be of immediate use

All cheques to be made payable to "The Waterfall Farm Mission Industrial School Fund."

Bankers: The National Bank of South Africa, Ltd.

W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.
Somewhere in the U. S.

Dr Caroline Weis
402-3 Black Bldg.
Los Angeles, Cal.

all

MAR 22 1920

1920

After six weeks of work day extending over eighteen to twenty to twenty four hours, I find this Sunday gives me two full hours to do just as I like to, in. I take up one of the many unopened magazines, The New Republic of Feb. 18 1920.

I find the article with title "On Being Black" It appeals to me, I do wish I had the gift to express my appreciation. Many will feel as I do but will not take time to tell you so, hence let me speak for them.

3/30/38

Most of us working men and women have similar experiences at some time of our earthly travels, no matter what race or color or lack there of. We can not choose our experiences but we can choose the manner in which we accept. We need not become embittered. There are so many truly fine, big, generous, unselfish people in this world. Think of them, forget the others.

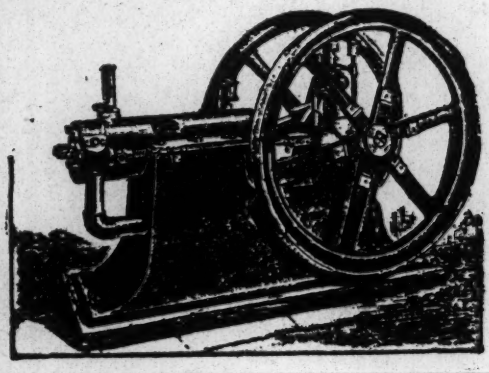
Caroline Weis.

Tel. Stagg 4344

STATEMENT

Brooklyn, N. Y. ..... 1920 ..... 19.....

M.....



WELMON & CARR

MAKERS OF HIGH-GRADE

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Entire Plants Bought and Sold

85 THROOP AVENUE

Branch, 55 BARTLETT STREET

April 21, 1920

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
70 Fifth Avenue.
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

3/29/17

Yours received and contents noted with care. My daughter Margaret informed me the evening that Mr. Power had called on Dr. Felter; and that his decision was that either the colored girls be invited to the "Prom" or that it should not be held.

Therefore I feel that this final decision was due to your efforts and interest in the matter. I assure you that you have my earnest cooperation in all such undertakings.

Thanking you again.

Very Sincerely Yours

Matthew Welmon

Memorandum from WJW to JT. Date 9-9-70

SUBJECT: Attached is my letter to the Survey that you wanted to see.

ACTION TAKEN

3/27/1

COMPLETED (DATE)

[ENC]

Bruno Lasker, Esq.,
Editor, The Survey,
New York City.

Sir:

An editorial in your issue of August 2 treated of the protests now being made by Germany because of the use by France of Senegalese as occupation troops in the Rhineland, the Saar and in Frankfurt. Conflicting reports continue to come in regarding the alleged depredations committed by these black troops upon German women. The testimony of men like E.D. Morel and M. Jean Longuet is such as to cause one to presume that these troops are not entirely without fault.

3/27/2

While the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People does not for a minute seek to uphold any crime committed by the Senegalese, yet it is strongly felt that the furore in Europe today is not caused so much by the crimes as it is by the color of the skin of the alleged criminals. Certainly the most horrible examples given in Mr. Morel's pamphlet, "The Horror on the Rhine", do not begin to compare with the charges made against the Germans themselves by the Belgians and the French during the late (or the present) war. In all military history, there has not been a single example of occupation troops who were blameless of such crimes.

However, the crux of the whole matter is embodied in a letter to E.D. Morel from Jean Longuet, published in the pamphlet mentioned above, in which he states:

- Désiré

> "But beyond this (horror at the alleged crimes) our working class population realises that it is confronted with a danger affecting it particularly. Tomorrow these Moroccan and Senegalese troops will be employed against French Labour and when French Labour demands its rights. And that is why, on behalf of our friends of the French Socialist Party, to proclaim in the most emphatic manner that your action (protests by Englishmen against the French Government using the Senegalese) can in no way be considered anti-French."

The quotes are ours. Thus it seems that the protests have their basis on economic grounds and not so much in moral indignation.

Finally, what is perhaps as unbiased a statement as has been published on the whole affair comes from Colonel George Harvey, Editor of Harvey's Weekly. Colonel Harvey has never been accused of being an ardent defender of the Negro. His opinion, therefore, carries a great deal of weight. He says, in a recent issue of his Weekly:

> "The Germans have asserted that there have been shocking excesses by the black colonial troops stationed by France in the occupied territory. Women, it is charged, have been insulted and attacked, and have preferred death to dishonor. All this has had an alarming though familiar sound. It is naturally brought from Paris a reply, which is official, and which asserts that not only have the numbersof French troops in occupied Germany been exaggerated but the numbers of insults to women have been greatly overdrawn. These instead of being of daily occurrence have been few and far between. Complaint has been made in only thirteen instances, and in sone of these convictions have not been found. Modern soldiers are often Crusaders in spirit, but not all of them are so in fact. Offenses by any army are bound to occur. There were offenses against French women by our troops, by British troops, by the French themselves, and by the Germans as well. The figures now offered by the French Government in the present case are not high. In the absence of any figures from the German government, they may be assumed to be correct. They show that the number of offenses against German women by French colonial troops is no greater than those against women in other areas. No more talk of excess has come since the French reply was made."

3/27/4

For obvious reasons, America's mismanagement of her race problem is being spread to Europe. This is seen rather clearly in a clipping which I have before me, taken from the Brooklyn Eagle of July 17, a cable despatch from Berlin. It is headed:

"Noted American Beauty Urges Germans to Lynch

French Black Troops for Outrages."

The clipping begins:

> "Miss Ray Beveridge, American actress, whose grandfather, the late Gen. John L. Beveridge, was formerly a governor of Illinois, warmly advocated the introduction of "American" lynch law into the Rhineland of Germany to end the "outrages" of French black troops against German women, in a speech here."

3/27/5

Very sincerely yours,

Assistant Secretary,

National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

[Walter F. White]

Memorandum from W.F.W. **to** Dr. DuBois **Date** Sept.23,1920

SUBJECT:

Hist

ACTION TAKEN

When your history of the American Negro in the World War is published, please send a notice to Mr. E.D. Adams, Department of History, Leland Stanford University, Stanford University, Calif.

They have a collection there known as the Hoover War History Collection and they wish to be advised when your book is published so that it may be included in this collection.

No commission is charged you by me for this advanced sale.

3/25/5-1

COMPLETED (DATE)

2781
MAR 30 1920

Rte 3 by 62a Caldwell Texas.
March 24, 1920

N. A. A. C. P.
Gentlemen:

3/28/49

I'm asking for information, which I feel sure you can and will do so. — as follows:

There is a number of "The Abyssinian mission" in This Southland touring & lecturing to The Colored people.

Prince Joseph Blaycchetta is The one in our section.

He is planning for The colored people to buy or build a Steam Ship. Launch it on the water to ply to any port in any part of The world on any waters in The world and to carry commerce & passengers. He says he is half

interest in it, as he put all he had into it.

The capital stock is $1,000,000 He has 2000 shares to sell at $5 each. — and by the way, Ive registered to take 2 shares!

The dividend is to be divided among the share holders.

He also said the colored people of N. Y., — as a result of his lectures, now own 5 ships known as the Black Star line. Is this true? and do you believe he is to be trusted?

3/28/50

My people here have been fooled so much, they are afraid to venture out.

Prince Joseph Blaycahettai has his office at Port Arthur Tex.

He is to come back in April collect the money & have a committee place it on deposit in bank.

I read of a ship that carried a cargo of liquor to Cuba. Was

(over)

2781

MAR 30 1920

that one of the 5 of the Black Star line owned by Negroes.² He said so, & read where our Navy gave the Filipino a ship. Probably he was referring to that.

Please get full information & send me.

This is my personal letter.

N.B. — I took the Civil Service examination Jan. 14, I've been notified my name was placed on eligible list for Census Clerk. I hardly expect an appointment as I'm colored. My average was 74.95

Very Respectfully
Mrs L. S. Whitehead

Ans. early please.

Louis F. Dow Co. St. Paul, Minn.

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SCHURMEIER-WHITNEY CO., SUCCESSORS
ST. PAUL, MINN.

March 30th, 1920.

W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

Dear Sir:

3/25/48

With reference to your reply of March 18th to my letter of March 6th, in which you state that you have not the slightest idea as to what I refer and you wish to call my attention to the fact that you receive a great deal of this matter and for many purposes.

I wish to call your attention to your letter in which you state that Mr. E. H. Walker writes you that I have a history of the 536th Engineer Service Battalion together with pictures and other documents, which you state you wish I would let you see, ~~these~~ to use for your history of the war. You stated that you will see that they are returned to me intact.

I advised you that I sent you a history and photographs in separate cover and asked to have them returned to me intact after they have served your purpose.

Your letter shows a singular neglect and abuse of others courtesy. I would thank you to make serch for these papers and photographs and return them to me promptly.

Yours truly,

A. C. Williams

Major Engineer Section Reserve Corps
Former Commanding Officer 536th Engineer

ACW-E

1920

April 6, 1920.

Mr. A. M. Whitney.
Schurmeier Manufacturing Co.,
St. Paul, Minn.

My dear Sir:

I beg to say that I have received the material concerning the 536th Engineer Service Battalion and I shall return it to you as soon as I have used it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Feltonv

April 20, 1920.

Mr. George E. Wibecan,
434 Pulaski Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Mr. Wibecan:

I have just sent the enclosed letter to the Mayor. Will you please get busy with your friends and see that he grants us this hearing?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

3/29/16

J. W. WILLARD.
1511 BUTLER STREET
PHILADELPHIA. PENNA.

July 21st 1920

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Yours of the 19th at hand in re the incident in the Argonne Forest, anent the action of the officers' conduct during the action of the 368th Infantry.

Both Majors Norris and Elser were in Colonel F. B. Brown's duggout; Norris claimed that he had stepped in a shell hole and turned his ankle, while Elser claimed to have been shell-shocked but was in reality frightened badly. He crawled up in the bunk over mine and lay there panting and moaning the whole night. The point I wanted to bring out by citing the above incident was that these Field Officers should have been out front with their respective battalions instead of seeking the shelter of their Commanding Officer's concrete P.C. 400 or 500 meters behind the line of action.

3/28/56

Since you did not quote my name in your earlier article in the Crisis I do not deem it necessary to do so at this time. But I believe the documents which I forwarded you under date of May 6th 1919 were evidence enough of the reliability of my information. I should prefer that you refrain from mentioning my name.

Trusting the above is the desired information and assuring you that I should be pleased to be of further assistance to you in this matter, I am

Respectfully yours,

J. Wellington Willard

J. W. WILLARD.
1511 BUTLER STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PENNA.

August 8th 1920

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

I have just returned from my vacation and find your letter of the 24th inquiring as to the day and hour Mayor Morris and Elser came back to Col. Brown's dugout.

It was on the second day of the attack, September 27th, and it was after the Colonel, Adjutant, Personnel Officer, Liaison Officer, myself and about four runners had gone out beyond Elser's lines and captured several Germans (in an attempt to find Elser's line and see what his position was) I should say it must have been at least 7:30 A.M. when Elser showed up and about an hour later when Morris and Lt. Campbell came back (Morris claiming to have stepped in a shell hole and turned his ankle)

3/28/55

Trusting the above is satisfactory, I am

Very truly yours

J. W. Willard

War 21.

1920

January 7, 1920.

Mr. E. C. Williams,
Howard University,
Washington, D. C.

3/26/20

My dear Mr. Williams:

You have probably received by this time a package of historical data for classification.

I wish very much you would send me a small working bibliography of books on the Great War. I have read Gerard and Bassed and know of Von Ludenburg. What other books are there? Are Kautsky's Revelations yet published in America?

I would appreciate your advice.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Westminster Bridge
Road S.E.1.
London, England
July 3, 1920

Dr. W.E.B. Dubois, Ph.D.
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
U. S. America.

1920

3/30/41

Dear Sir:-

Allow me to write you. I have known you long ago while in U. S. America, however never had a chance to talk with you face to face, but have seen your work which I am proud of, so I take chance to write you.

I am a native of South Africa "Bantu." Who went in U. S. America for the purpose of Education I was graduated with the degree of B.A. Wilberforce University, Ohio, U. S. A. June 5, 1919, after that I thought of coming to Great

fighting everybody on my way. I tried to get in all these
Schools, couldn't let me in.
First should state some of our condition in South Africa
South Africa has been in need of Self Government and
As One of the English man Mr Chamberlain M.P. LL.D. stated that they
fought that S. Africa should have Permanent Self
Government and that was accepted, and another
Mr Bonar Law, M.P., LL.D, stated that to General Smuts
Natives of S. Africa know what they stands for, and know
their rights when General Smuts was starting to redress evils
to Natives of S. Africa. So I thought he stopped but Dam
sorry to say he is planning to be a Kuklax Klan a traitor
more than any body else. So again he himself put in
the newspaper that Basis of Study of S. O Permanent
Future Government of S. Africa should study, the
Native Education, Industrious Centres, territorial
segregation, well, that pleased me alittle here.
One of the Engld also stated to General Smuts in order
to make S. Africa right so save the S. Africa from serious
harm is to face facts, he remarked about us that
Natives "Bantu" are very smart people so it would
be better to pick up one of the native boy and make
him a future permanent Government of S. Africa
So that pleased me also.
Now, as I have been watching everything that has
been going, it seems as if there is still something again
the White people are trying to get together, or buy one
another and hold us back again as they say
Natives must not be told yet that S. Africa
has been given to them, and at the same time

Britain to take up Medicine, however I made my application, shortly after a hard talk I was admitted to start Medicine, and again they tried what they could to put me out in all the schools in Great Britain So I thought it wise to go back home with the Education I had from U.S.A. which I am proud off.

I think I should state out my troubles I had, while I was in U. S. A; I had so many trouble with everybody till I had to face the Court, there I was kept in House of Correction for 30 days and they asked even Blound fellows to fight me and everybody keep on annoying me. So I carried all those troubles till I was out, and while I was in they phoned me since that time I am still kept with phone while I was in Detroit Michigan U. S. A. So when I left U. S. A. I got in here I found the same, I have been

There is dirty treatment on our people in Johannesburgh as I have heard that White people there are getting bad altogether I suppose on account of the matter as I have mentioned. Some donot want to even hear that they are thinking of giving S. Africa to the Natives as English people stated Dutch failed to rule in a sense of Civilized rule, and Boers said natives had no rights but English said we had rights even now so that was how the Boers was started. Now I understand I donot know yet it seems as if even English people are buying one another with the Boers, they do not understand the situation well, want to hold us back as I say General Smuts is nothing but a traitor, keep on redressing evil, as he is a Prime here, although the English see him, they donot care same as if they are bluffing us even when they say some other things. Well! Now as my way is locked that I should not set in any of the school

3/30/42

Soon as we get S. Africa in our hands. So now English people
don't want to tell us that S. Africa has been given to us.
and I am one who has been recommended for that, as they
told the Americans to phone me while I was there and treated
me hard. So what do you think about this? Now they have
put me out in all schools, not to say I did not want to
accept that I am willing to accept that so to save the Black
Race, for being called slaves etc. I know thoroughly all the
troubles you have there but soon as we get S.
Africa I am sure I shall do great for you
any time you need me, as I am desirous to see
every Black Man as being a man everywhere and have
equal Rights and be in protection just like White
man. So I ask that we should keep in touch with
one another, and in time of need we must inform one
another and help one another. I want that we should have
S. Africa now by all means, we know what we stand for
and South Africa is the about the better place where all Black
Race should be represented of course even other places etc.
Let us not loose this chance. I never thought white people
would act this way on me. Well if we get S. Africa
back on us I am sure I shall be satisfied
and that will blot out this dirty marks I had.
If we put our own house on sand I am sure
the whole edifice will tumble to pieces on the slightest
attack. I am boy who believe in fighting a man
with brain, but when I see a man does not
seem to understand I believe to use both hands
and brain. Some White people they do not simple
understand that they are no better than we are

of College I have determined to go home and there be able to uplight our people. However I don't have prejudice against any person, but what I want is to create Unity in faith and Unity in defence not to my own Race alone but to everybody.

What I have noticed since I have been travelling is that white-people are trying to make us hate one another everywhere we go, to take an Indian make him hate South African Black men in U.S.A. make him hate S. african, and I learned lots of things and found that some do not realize the situation. Now white-people everywhere have been giving me a hard time, and I have been trying to do all what I could to study for the Black-Race, as I am sure if I get a better place, I mean to help all the Black-people everywhere not in S. africa if possible alone, but even there

So all those had one like that, we must
should that we are men, as white people
sometimes I should say they are all
alike, not to say we hate them, they are
the people start to hate us.
3/30/44 So now I am returning home
to find out all what they have
been doing to me, and what they
phoned me for; and asking everybody
to keep on fighting me that started while
I was in U. S. A. till I got here even
now, till they put me out in all
schools. So the aim (was) is to make
me a Government so if it is so, it
must be like that, too, right away
if not right, my aim that we
should start something (We) South
Africans, I do not think we should
be afraid of a white-men like
this so if it will ask your help and
your plans about the matter

So I hope you will excuse me whether there are some mistake, I am writing in a hurry, and am trying to fix my way for S. Africa. Please forward me the Crisis as I shall repay you when I get to South Africa. I ask you that we keep in touch with one another.

When you answer this letter.
Please Put this address.

Rotoli Xaba, B.A.
C/o Rev Mdani Xaba, B.A.
Malan Mission
Idutywa, P.O.
Transkei
Cape Province
S. Africa.

So I trust that we shall have our promise of future Permanent Government of S. Africa, that we must shall rule ourselves not white men, but Native-Boy Black-Man to represent all Black-people so to show that we are Men and am sure, I can not be fooled by any man. So I shall let you know always as I wish to help you too there.

I must close.

Yours very sincerely,
Rotoli Xaba.

before we should start to do something.
I donot want to bend under white
man not all in South Africa, South Africa
for S. African only. A white man
must bend under us too if they
dont want to make me a Permanent
Government of S. Africa Let another
Native S. African take the place
I shall be satisfied too

I used to trust English people, but now
I am sorry to say they treated me
dirty, I dont understand them at
all.

Yes I say Let us all face facts,
facts must be faced and until
the world realizes the fact that
the only true lasting brotherhood
is the brotherhood of humanity
there will be very little progress
made. It must be believed
in and above all must be
practized at all times.

[Young]

COLEMAN IS THE OLDEST, THE LARGEST, THE STRONGEST, AND THE BEST BUSINESS TRAINING SCHOOL IN NEW JERSEY, FOUNDED 1862.

COLEMAN IS THE LEADING SCHOOL OF THE ISAAC PITMAN AND THE GREGG SYSTEMS OF SHORTHAND AND TOUCH TYPEWRITING.

1921

COLEMAN

NATIONAL BUSINESS COLLEGE
ACADEMY AND HALSEY STREETS
NEWARK, NEW JERSEY

February 20, 1920

3/29/3

Miss Catherine Young,

Bloomfield, N. J.

Dear Miss Young:

We have your letter of the 18th. I regret to have to inform you that we do not accept students of the colored race.

Yours truly,

COLEMAN NAT'L BUSINESS COLLEGE,

K:S

Principal.

1920

December 22, 1920.

Miss Catherine Young,
Race 5 ~~Ray~~ Street,
Bloomfield, N. J.

3/30/39

My dear Miss Young:

As the Coleman College is a private institution I presume we can do nothing, but we have written the enclosed letter to Pratt Institute and are awaiting a reply.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

1920

AMERICAN LEGATION
OFFICE OF THE MILITARY ATTACHÉ

Monrovia, Liberia, July 20, 1920.

My best Du Bois:

Thanks for your note which went with other mail of mine to Siberia instead of Liberia. Would to heaven that some of the mail-men of America would learn some Geography. Of course there is a similarity in the looks and sounds of the 2 words but one is hot and harassing as "'Ell" and the other is as cold and uncomfortable as — a mid-winter beach in Boston.

Speaking of the harassingness of this part of the world's immoral vineyard, it is borne out by the devil that these Liberians have found it fit to play upon me in the last month because of the Bishop Hurst Article on Haiti in the "Crisis." It was the result of the propaganda of the English and French being staged here to put a screw-driver and a monkey-wrench in the Liberian Legislative machinery in order to defeat the prospective Loan of 5 millions of dollars voted for by the Liberians in 1918 for re-habilitation of the County.

3/22/42

The game is to make America cast off Liberia for good and all and then England and France are to proceed to gobble it up, because Liberia will have no powerful friend to turn to and no sponsor to stand for her and give aid, advice and counsel to her. I'm sure Bishop Hurst did not mean to do me the harm he has done here by that Article, so far as my being able to be of future benefit to Liberia. I send you some of the local paper by this

same mail to let you see how the wind blows. "Is [illegible] a spy here drawing maps and plans for the U.S. to take us over as happened in Haiti?" - this is the cry of the mob in the streets egged on by Liberian politicians, English and French. So that one can not turn a wheel for good here.

No more of this tale of woe — how about "Dark Water", my pet book? Why did you not send me an autograph copy? I would have paid both for book and autograph. Do so still if you haven't. I like the prospectus and reviews of it except of that fellow Ferris in "African and Orient Review", June number published in London by Duse Mohammed. Ferris feels himself damned big but prejudice and conceit with which his half truths are filled make him appear beside the jot and tittle and mustard seed of Bible parlance.

Any how the Article can't hurt you nor the fame you have built for yourself in your books and The Crisis and the respect and honor you have brought to us Negroes.

I have not forgotten your request for something from here for the Brownie Magazine and the Crisis. I'll get at it presently.

Love to Dill, Nina and Yolande.

When you have seen the Papers sent you pass them to Ada at Wilberforce please.

Lovingly and always your,

Young.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois.

Back to W.E.B. DuB

Came in Jan. 2 to say Good-bye WEB

THE CUNARD STEAM SHIP COMPANY LIMITED

DEC 31 19

21-24 STATE STREET
NEW YORK

1920

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear DuBois:

3/23/41

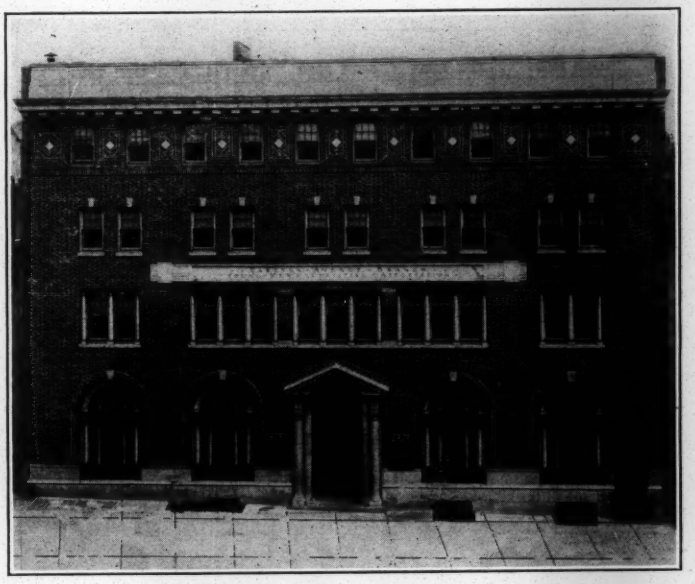
Get me the Standard Dictionary in Buckram costing 14.00 and have it ready for me by Jan. 3rd. I sail Cunard Line on the 3rd of Jany. - Lewis Washington on the 1st and will bring your "Jamil" with me, as well as the money for Dictionary.

With Love,
Yours
Young

[YMCA] [1920]

Meeting The Needs
of Colored Men and Boys
of Brooklyn

32-2-166



AN IDEAL CLUB

Carlton Avenue Branch

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association

405 Carlton Avenue

Telephone, Prospect 5558

Brooklyn - New York

E. P. LYON, President EDWIN PACKARD, WILLIAM McCARROLL, Vice-Presidents
CLINTON D. BURDICK, FRANK H. PARSONS, Comptrollers
JOHN W. COOK, General Secretary J. C. ARMSTRONG, Associate Gen'l Secretary

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association

CARLTON AVENUE BRANCH

Committee of Management

E. H. WILSON, Chairman
F. H. GILBERT, Vice-Chairman
N. D. JOHNSON, Jr., Recording Secretary

RICHARD BIRNIE, M. D.
D. J. BRUCE
W. L. BULKLEY
N. B. DODSON
E. L. FAULCON
R. I. JACKSON
R. H. LEWIS
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A. Q. MARTIN
JOHN D. NIXON
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M. P. SAUNDERS
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W. H. TAYLOR
W. K. TAYLOR
ELIAS TILGHMAN
W. F. TROTMAN

Executive and Supervisory Staff

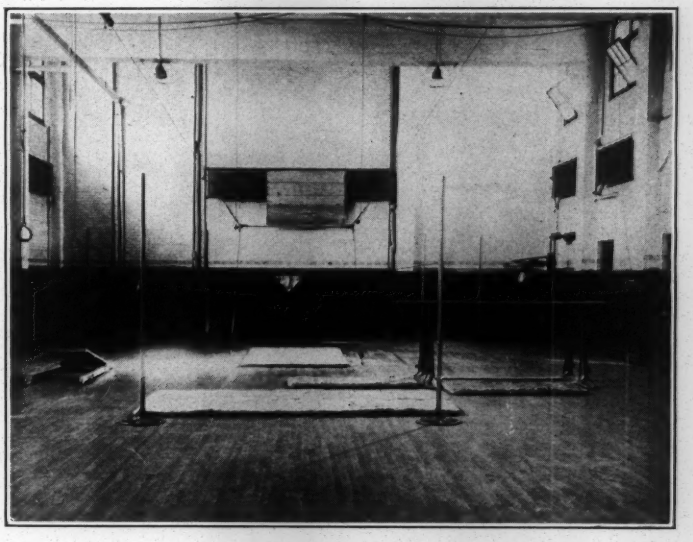
R. M. MERONEY, Branch Secretary
A. L. COMITHER, Assistant Branch Secretary
E. H. WILSON, Jr., Boys' Work Secretary
BELINGER PHINNIE, Supervisor in Social Department
J. W. BROWN, Supervisor in Gymnasium
EUGENE BROWN, Supervisor in Gymnasium

Meeting Physical Needs

THE Physical Department offers opportunity for healthful exercise and recreation, both of which are palpable needs of men and boys. The gymnasium contains equipment for all kinds of exercise and instruction is given in the use of the equipment.

Bathing facilities are provided by nine shower baths of the most modern type, with water heated to any degree of heat desired. Each Physical Member making use of the Physical Department privileges is entitled to the use of a private steel locker in which to keep "gym" clothing and other articles which he may not wish to carry back and forth. Towels and soap may be procured in the building and "gym" clothing and shoes are on sale.

A swimming pool, twenty by sixty feet in size, tiled throughout and provided with diving-board, furnishes the fascinating sport of swimming and diving to those who know how—and to those who do not know an opportunity to learn. During the winter the water of the pool will be heated to the necessary temperature.



GYMNASIUM

Meeting Physical Needs

Gymnasium Schedule

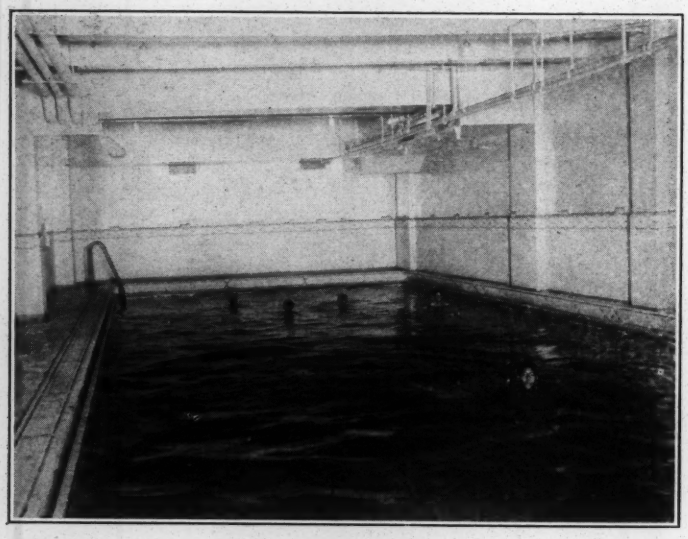
MONDAY.—Gymnasium and Swimming Pool open to men afternoon and evening. Class Work, Indoor Baseball and Volley Ball, 7:30 to 10 o'clock in the evening, followed by shower and swim.

WEDNESDAY.—Gymnasium and Swimming Pool open to men afternoon and evening. In the evening from 8 to 10 a highly trained physical director gives instruction in class work, apparatus work and games and advises men as to types of exercise they should practice. Shower and swim with instruction in swimming.

SATURDAY.—Swimming Pool open to men during afternoon and evening, with special instruction in swimming in the evening from 8 to 10. Indoor Tennis in the gymnasium from 4 to 7. Basketball from 7:30 to 10 followed by shower and swim.

MEDICAL STAFF

RICHARD BIRNIE, M. D. G. M. HINKSON, M. D. W. R. R. GRANGER, M. D.



SWIMMING POOL

E

Back on the Home Job

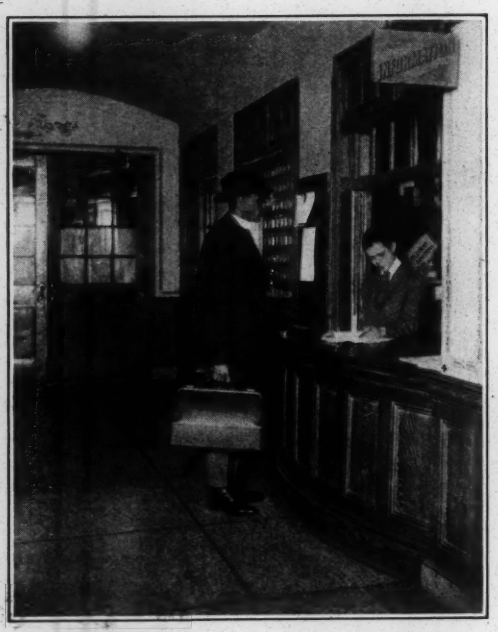
PAUL A. STEWART

ELBERT BARRINGTINE

BOTH have been members for nine years of the Carlton Avenue Branch, first in the Boys' Department and Boy Scout Troop and afterwards in the Men's Department. Both served their country in France and returned with the Croix de Guerre.

During a year more than fifteen hundred soldiers and sailors, including returned men, have been served in various ways at the Carlton Avenue Branch. In the effort to assist the ex-service man to get readjusted to civil life, free employment service is given him and any information or advice that may be helpful in securing employment. One of the secretaries is duly certified by the Bureau of War Risk Insurance to render to ex-service men all possible assistance in retaining, reinstating or converting government insurance. Information and advice are furnished, letters written and other assistance given. Gains in physical health made in the army can be conserved here.

32-2-67



Information Desk

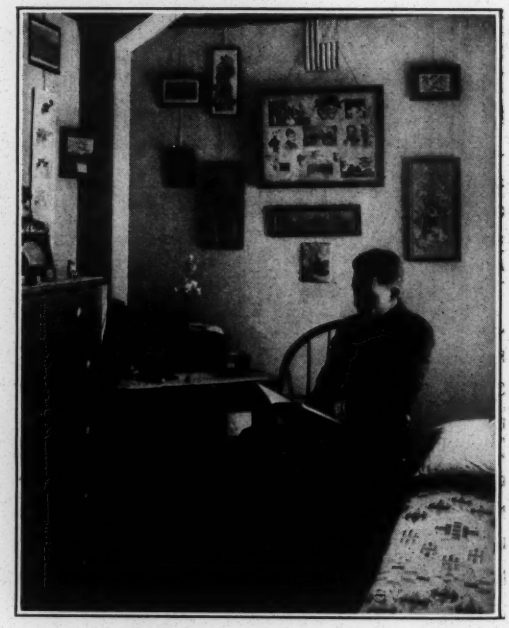
THE stranger arrives. He is provided with lodging in the building or is sent to lodgings we know to be safe and comfortable. Many hundreds of men come to this counter in the course of a year.

A Dormitory Room

IN the dormitory are sixty-two single rooms and eight double rooms which provide homes for seventy-eight men who are away from their own homes.

The rooms are steam heated, and shower baths with plenty of hot water are provided on each floor.

Cafeteria located in the building.



Meeting Social Needs

THE social room with its large, open fire-place contains comfortable leather chairs, a player-piano, reading matter and tables for reading, writing and games. Here is a place to make new friends and to meet old friends whom otherwise one might see but rarely. Telephone number for social use —Prospect 3703.

Two billiard tables and four pocket-billiard tables, all of the most modern type, furnish keen enjoyment to the members, especially on long, winter evenings. Three bowling alleys vie with these tables in popularity as sources of solid fun and healthful exercise. Tournaments are held frequently in billiards, pocket billiards and bowling, with occasional match games with teams from other branches. Use of the tables, alleys and other social privileges is limited to members.

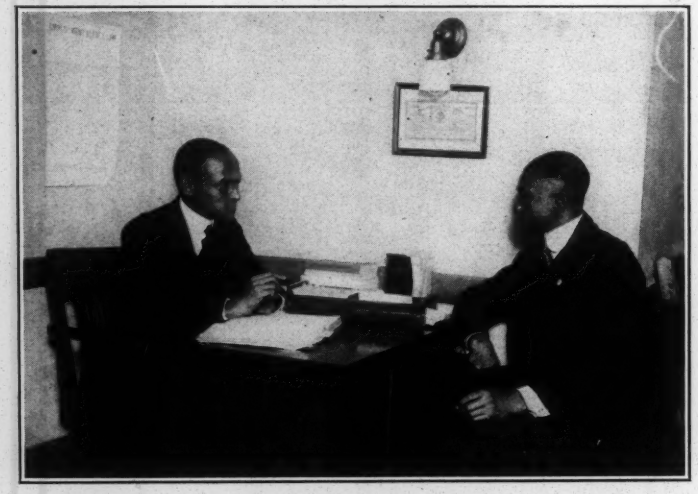
Members' socials, "sings" and spreads take place from time to time with occasional receptions to which ladies are invited. Open House to the public is observed on New Year's Day of each year with a reception and exhibition.

CORNER OF MEN'S SOCIAL ROOM

Meeting Economic Needs

FEW of us can live without working and to the man who must work it is of vital importance to secure the most remunerative work he can do efficiently, to work in pleasant co-operation with employers and fellow-workers and to use wisely the money received for work. With regard to all of these things advice and information are often necessary, especially in the case of young men.

The Employment Department maintained by the Carlton Avenue Branch is a licensed agency and seeks not only to find jobs for men and boys but to advise in all situations that may arise in connection with work, to act as intermediary between employer and employee, and to open new lines of work as far as possible. To all who are acquainted with present day conditions the importance of these functions will be evident. During a year 750 men and boys have been placed in positions by this department. The Director, a man of long experience and well informed as to conditions of work and prevailing rates of pay, will consult any man about the problems of his work. Open every day except Sunday. Appointments may be made by tele-phone.



TALKING IT OVER WITH THE DIRECTOR OF EMPLOYMENT

Meeting Educational Needs

THE need of special training to meet new conditions following the war is sensed by great numbers who are crowding the colleges and universities and the schools of special training. Every young man who fails to note this tendency is behind the times and will find himself further behind in the future. For the man who must work during the day, evening courses offer the opportunity for advancement. Whether he has some definite plan in view or not a young man should spend a part of his leisure evening hours in improving his mind and efficiency for his present job or a better one that may offer itself. With this idea in view the Carlton Avenue Branch was equipped with class rooms, provided with blackboards and tablet chairs and well fitted for conducting educational work. The following courses are offered at very moderate rates:

Elementary instruction in Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, especially designed for men whose education has been neglected.

English, Latin, Spanish and Algebra for Regents examinations.

Mechanical Drawing.

Stenography and Typewriting.

Spanish Grammar and Conversation.

Certain other courses, notably automobiling, may be taken by members of the Carlton Avenue Branch at other branches of Brooklyn. Besides these courses opportunity is offered by the following educational clubs for information and practice in the several lines of study: The Foreign Trade Study Club, Wireless Club, Carlton Orchestra and Camera Club. Other clubs will be organized when desired by groups.

Many personal interviews are held with men with regard to their individual plans for improving themselves educationally by men of broad experience in the educational field. Special study has been made of the need of elementary instruction for men as disclosed by the examinations given drafted soldiers and provision has been made to meet this need thoroughly and sympathetically. A library is being built up and a reading room, lectures, practical talks, stereopticon and moving picture exhibitions and art exhibitions are other features of educational value.

Meeting Boy Needs

THE Association is a Christian character-building agency operating among colored boys of the entire borough, supplementing the primary institutions of boy life—namely the home, church, school and vocation.

Practically all the privileges enjoyed by men at the Carlton Avenue Branch are at the use of the boys also during their hours. Recreation of the kind the boy loves is provided in abundance and every effort is made to bring the recreational into happy union with Christian character influences and activities.

Every possible influence is brought to bear on the school boy to induce him to remain in school and help is furnished the boy who needs coaching in his work. For the employed boy a job is found and he is followed up to keep before him the ideals of thoroughness, reliability and thrift. Bible classes, Clubs and a Boy Scout Troop are maintained as group activities. A meeting for boys is held the first Sunday afternoon of each month at 4:30, to which all boys are invited.

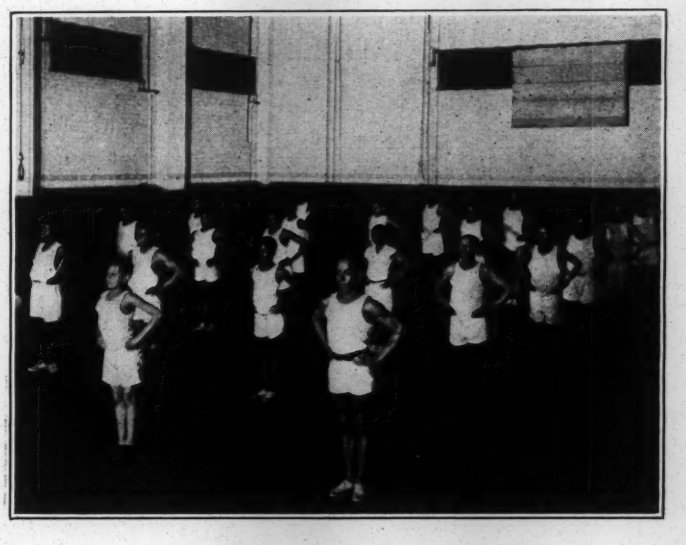
A CORNER OF THE BOYS' SOCIAL ROOM

Meeting Boy Needs

EVERY man has need of a strong, healthy body, and whether he is to have such a body is usually decided during the period of boyhood. That is the time when the body is developed and shaped for the strenuous tasks that must come to it in manhood. To help in this process is certainly one of the best services that can be rendered to the boy and to the future man. The body is developed by proper exercise and means for this exercise are furnished by the Boys' Department together with careful supervision.

The Summer Camp for boys furnishes a month of out-of-door life for those that go. Frequent overnight hikes, baseball and tennis furnish additional opportunity for out-of-door life and exercise. The following is a specimen gymnasium period:

4.10–4.25—Military Drill
4.25–4.45—Calisthenics
4.45–5.05—Apparatus Work
5.05–5.35—Organized Play
5.35–5.45—Shower Bath
5.45–6.05—Swimming Pool



A BOYS' CLASS IN THE GYMNASIUM

Meeting Boy Needs

A Week's Program in the Boys' Department

MONDAY—4 P. M. Meeting of Violin Club.
5 P. M. Meeting of Glee Club.
7 P. M. Leaders' Class Meeting.

TUESDAY—4 to 6 P. M. Gymnasium Class for School Boys.
8 to 10 P. M. Gymnasium Class for Employed Boys.

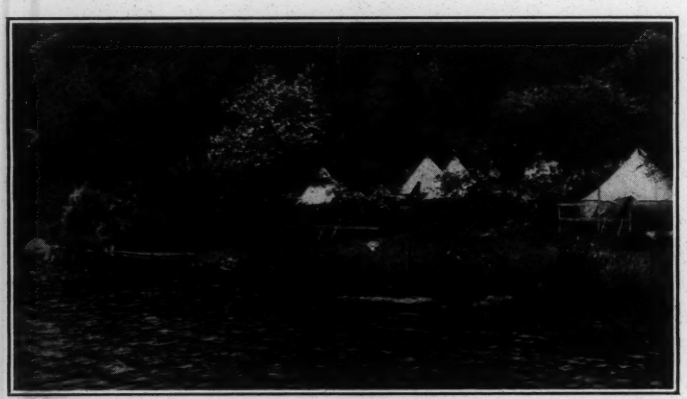
WEDNESDAY—4 P. M. School Boys' Bible Class.
7 P. M. Swimming Club Meeting.
8 P. M. Boy Scout Troop Meeting.
Bible Class for Employed Boys.

THURSDAY—4 to 6 P. M. Gymnasium Class for School Boys.
7 P. M. Triangle Club Meeting.
8 to 10 P. M. Gymnasium Class for Employed Boys.

FRIDAY—4 to 6 P. M. Gymnasium Class for School Boys.
High School Club Meeting.
8 to 10 P. M. Gymnasium Class for Employed Boys.

SATURDAY—11 A.M. Gymnasium Class for School Boys.
2 P. M. East New York Boys' Club Meeting.
Gymnasium Class for Employed Boys.
5 P. M. Recreation Period for Bible Class Teams.

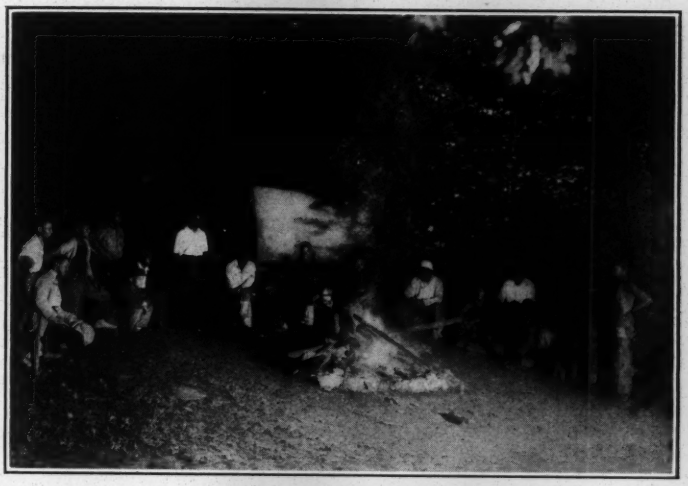
SUNDAY—4.30 P. M. Religious Meeting for Boys.



CAMP CARLTON

Meeting Physical Needs

Out-of-Door Activities



MEN AT CAMP CARLTON

BASEBALL TEAM

Winners of the Cup in the Brooklyn Y. M. C. A. Baseball League, Season 1919

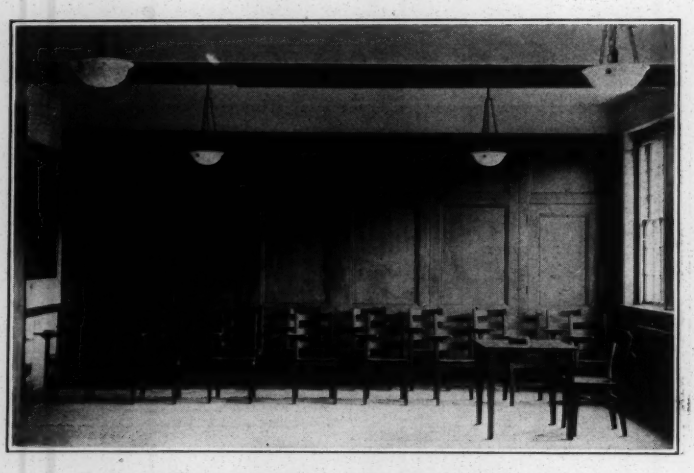
Meeting Religious Needs

THE development of Christian character is the objective toward which all departmental activities center, and religious work enters into every phase of the work. Specifically, religious work is conducted at the Carlton Avenue Branch through meetings, Bible classes and personal interviews. The monthly schedule of meetings is as follows:

First Sunday, at 4:30 P. M.—Meeting for Boys
Second Sunday, at 4 P. M.—Meeting for Men
Third Sunday, at 4 P. M.—Meeting for Men
Fourth Sunday, at 4 P. M.—Public Meeting

Bible study for men is conducted on Tuesday evening of each week at 7:30 under the direction of a highly trained teacher. All men are welcome to this class.

Many personal conferences are held with men concerning their individual lives with the aim of winning each one to the Christian life. Church membership is urged and no meeting is arranged that will conflict with the regular hours for divine worship at the churches. Special seasons of religious effort are the Week of Prayer in November and Decision Week immediately preceding Easter Sunday.



A CLASS ROOM FOR BIBLE AND EDUCATIONAL CLASSES

Membership Rates

Regular Senior Membership

(Social Membership)

ALL the social privileges such as the use of dormitory, social and reading rooms, billiards, bowling and cafeteria are covered by this type of membership. The rate is $3.50 per year. Rate for prompt renewal at end of year $3.00.

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(Physical Membership)

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Join forces with 410 men already in membership and 148 boys in this movement toward higher development in Spirit, Mind and Body. If you are not in a position to use the privileges yourself your membership will help to support the work.

[Y.M.C.A, Colored]

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Colored Young Men's Christian Association

220 BROAD STREET
RIDGEWOOD. NEW JERSEY
TELEPHONE 373-M

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C. C. MILTON
Recording Secretary

A. E. FLOURNOY
General Secretary

Lectures Before

October 13th, 1920

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York

My dear Mr. Du Bois,

For the past two and one-half years, since my entry into public life, I have heard much about the good work which you are doing. Many times I have longed for the opportunity to present itself so that we could have you out here to deliver an address to us.

This year we celebrate our Third Anniversary of the Young Men's Christian Association on Thursday evening, November 4th, 1920, at eight in the evening. If you can so arrange to be with us on this date, please let us know as soon as possible, and, at the same time, state your terms when delivering addresses.

Thanking you in advance for your information, I remain,

Very faithfully yours,

A. E. Flournoy

3/27/17

I could speak for you Thursday Nov 4 My charge would be $20.

Squeeze out the bombast:

1. Capital for Negroes:
2. Communal Cooperation with others,
3. Promotion of manufactures

Yes – but slowly

—

Negroes can only be aroused by exaggeration —

Negroes must learn better.

—

Sergt De Wike
Sunday Oct 12 Q
11 AM

Alexander elected

1. Raise + money
2. Go ahead

[Y.M.C.A., Colored]

1920

Pros Lec.

October 16, 1920.

312-7-16.

Mr. A. E. Flournoy,
Y. M. C. A.,
220 Broad Street,
Ridgewood, N. J.

My dear Sir:

I could speak for you Thursday, November 4. My charge would be Twenty Dollars ($20).

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[Y.M.C.A.]

ALFRED E. MARLING
CHAIRMAN

B. H. FANCHER
TREASURER

JOHN R. MOTT
GENERAL SECRETARY

History

The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

1920 347 Madison Avenue, New York.

COLORED MEN'S DEPARTMENT

March 23, 1920.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of March 18th at hand.

Edward T. Banks, 410 Bank Street, Dayton Ohio, will reach Mr. Banks.

I thank you for reminding me of the need of more matter concerning the Y.M.C.A. I have a pile of material on my desk and will do all I can to get it in some shape for your use at an early date.

Very truly yours,

J. E. Moorland.

JEM s

3/25/20

1920

Manila, P.I., June 16, 1920.

The Editor of the Crisis,
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

Dear Sir:

I first learned of the shameless performance of Colonel Greer and his cohorts on duty with colored troops from the Crisis several months ago, and it has just been brought to my attention again in reading Dr. Scott's book on the war. It makes me so bitter that I feel like heeding the advice given by Job's wife to him to curse God and die. Pray tell me by what process of reasoning do civilized men conclude that the possession of a mere prejudice justifies them in conduct that should shame a Bushman. Does Colonel Greer consider the mere fact that the men with whom he was associated in war , his comrades in arms, had dark skins justified him in violating the most elementary rules of honor and fair play?

The more I learn about the many disgraceful episodes connected with America's participation in the war for democracy the more thoroughly convinced I become that the association of the two races in America is disastrous to the moral fiber of both. It makes tyrannical fools of the whites and hypocritical, cowardly fools of us. Take the instance of the colored soldier and the white hotel proprietor at Spartenberg, S. C.: A man who was being trained to fight preparatory to being shipped three thousand miles or more across the seas to overthrow tyranny and oppression was knocked down and brutally assaulted because he refused to remove his hat when told to do so by another mere man. There was no fighting back, there was no retaliation by either the offended soldier or his nearby friends, and the happy result was, (apparently so considered by Dr. Scott) that the 15th N. Y. Reg. finally succeeded in its endeavors to reach France, and participated in the actual fighting, for what? How ridiculous! That poor deluded cowardly soldier might live to be a thousand years old and visit every spot on the globe without finding another time or place where he might so honor himself and the race, cause, and country he so poorly represented, as he could have done by fighting and dying if need be where he was.

With these remarks, I submit the enclosed letter for publication.

Very respectfully,

Wm Caldwell

ANENT COLONEL GREER'S LETTER TO
SENATOR McKELLER.

In the annals of Negro Christendom there has at last appeared a name destined to rival the infamy of Judas, with the odds in favor of Greer, because the betrayal of Christ was consumated in a few days with feigned interest, pretended enthusiasm, and simulated friendship while Greer labored eighteen months to effect the betrayal of the 92nd Division.

And has our Government permitted such treachery to go unpunished, the Government at whose disposal so many loyal Negroes placed their lives? If so, the conclusion is inevitable that it approves of the crime, yea, that it was a party thereto; and the alleged preference shown by it for men of Greer's type to conduct the war, men who were too much obsessed with the idea of their own social superiority to cooperate with ordinary men, for the common safety and defense, becomes an established fact.

For the purpose of making war on Germany, the colored troops appear to have been about as fittingly officered in the higher ranks as they might have been had the selection been left to Ludendouff himself, and if every one of them to the last private in the rear ranks of the labor batallions was not converted into a Hun, it is because of their inherent inaptitude for disloyalty and treason and not because of any sympathy

or encouragement received from their superiors, either at home or abroad.

However, the exploits of our narrow minded, shameless, slandering friends during the greatest crisis the world has ever known have served one useful purpose; they have emphasized another respect in which there is neither social nor civilized equality between the black race and the white race as represented by their kind. The Tillmans and Vardamans have long since demonstrated by their utterances that there is no equality of conceit; white mobs have proven by their inhuman crimes that there is no equality in brutality; and now Greer and his ilk have proven by both words and deeds that there is no equality in sheer disloyalty to our common country, nor in vile treachery to comrades in arms.

3/24/13

It has been the common experience of all soldiers that the physical and mental strain incident to actual combat tends to so exhalt the feelings and purify the soul as to magnify the virtues of everybody and every thing participating therein. Your comrades become heroes, the horses and mules possessed of noble qualities and your weapons sacred. Colonel Greer's slanderous letter in view of the actual achievements of the colored troops as testified to by hundreds of other witnesses just as worthy of credence as he, as

testified to by Greer himself under conditions less favorable to lying, and above all as testified to by the casualty list naturally prompts the inquiry what has rendered him immune to the ennobling influences of the battle field. Is the answer to be found in the notoriously low mortality rate among staff officers? In other words did Colonel Greer's duties as Division Chief of Staff rob him of his baptism of fire or is it inevitable that some men should be disloyal in every great crisis?

An Ex Soldier.

3/24/17

1920

January 15, 1920.

Mr. F. H. Wilmot,
Carnegie Hero Fund Commission
Oliver Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I am afraid you will think that our editorila arrangements are somewhat uncertain, but the fact is that for two years we have been trying to enlarge THE CRISIS magazine so as to print more articles and longer ones. The war, however, and printers' strike has prevented us until here recently. This is the reason for our delay in publishing the article on "Carnegie Medals given to colored men".

We have planned, however, to print this article in the March or April number and would be glad to have your report of January 31, 1920, in order to have the latest data.

A copy of the article will be sent you before printing and we will also return the photograph of

3/25/20

the medal which you loaned us. I hope you will pardon our long delay.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD.PF

3/25/18

JAN 21 1920

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission

OLIVER BUILDING

F. M. WILMOT
MANAGER
C. B. EBERSOL
ASSISTANT MANAGER

Pittsburgh, Pa. January 19, 1920.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

My dear Sir:

Your letter of January 15 was received this morning.

We shall be glad to send you a copy of our booklet of the issue of January 31, 1920 as soon as we receive a supply from the printers, but that will hardly be before April 1. If you do not want to wait until then to bring your article up to date, perhaps I can furnish you with the necessary figures now. I shall expect you to write for specific data in case you prefer not to wait until the booklet is ready for distribution; otherwise, we shall send you a copy of the booklet just as soon as we receive a supply from the printer.

I am,

Yours very truly,

F. M. Wilmot Manager.

3125/19

1920

January 23, 1920.

Mr. F. H. Wilmot,
Carnegie Hero Fund Commission,
Oliver Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of January 19. Could you, without great trouble, furnish us with the following facts?

The total number of medals granted during the year 1918, and their disposition, that is whether gold, silver or bronze and the number of each of these granted to colored men. With regard to the colored recipients in 1919, could you tell us their ages and give some indication of the deed for which they were rewarded.

If you can do this, I shall be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

325/17

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission

OLIVER BUILDING

F. M. WILMOT
MANAGER
C. B. EBERSOL
ASSISTANT MANAGER

Pittsburgh, Pa. January 29, 1920.

A 1623

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

My dear Sir:

3/25/14

In reply to your letter of January 23, permit me to state that on May 14 last I sent you a copy of our booklet of the issue of January 31, 1919, in which were the histories of the cases we had granted since your article was written to that date. In it, therefore, you will find the information you first requested in your letter. Since that booklet was issued, we have made only one award to a colored man. I enclose you herewith a résumé of that case.

I trust you will now be in a position to bring your article up to date; and, as promised, I shall expect to receive from you the revised copy before your story is published.

Yours very truly,

F. M. Wilmot
Manager.

Enc.

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission

OLIVER BUILDING
Pittsburgh, Pa.

F. M. WILMOT
MANAGER
C. B. EBERSOL
ASSISTANT MANAGER

April 5, 1920.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, New York.

My dear Sir:

I received to-day a marked copy of The Crisis for March and have read the article "Dark Heroes of Peace."

3/25/16

I regret to have to inform you that your statement in the first paragraph of your article that twenty-two and one-half per cent. of the medals we granted from the establishment of the Fund to January 31, 1918, were granted to colored people, is incorrect. As during that time we granted a total of 1461 medals and 42 to colored people, the precentage should have been a little over two and one-half per cent. I remember calling attention to this error when I returned the manuscript you sent me originally.

Will you please return the photographs of the medal I sent you, and oblige?

Yours very truly,

F. M. Wilmot

Manager.

1920

1920

April 13, 1920.

Mr. F. M. Wilmot,
Carnegie Hero Fund Commission,
Oliver Building,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

My dear Sir:

I was very sorry about the error referred to in your letter of April 5. It was corrected in our April number. I am enclosing a marked page.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3|x5|15

L 1920

February 18, 1920.

Mr. John Drinkwater,
c/o Cort Theatre,
W. 48th Street,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Drinkwater:

3124/2

I had hoped to have the pleasure of meeting you before this, but a late train some time ago prevented me.

I am writing to ask if you would not be willing to write a few words for THE CRISIS magazine, anywhere from five hundred words up.

This magazine has a circulation of about 100,000 copies among the educated colored people of the United States. I am sure that in your study of Lincoln and John Brown you must have something in mind that they would like to hear.

We will be willing to pay a modest sum if we could have a word from you for publication.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

February 21st 1920.

W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
N.Y.

My dear Mr. DuBois,

Thank you for your letter.

3/24/3

I should very much like to contribute to The Crisis magazine but I am afraid I have nothing by me at present. But I will not forget your kind invitation and when I get back to England I hope to be able to send something along.

I am sorry we have not been able to meet during my stay here, but I hope we may do so on my next visit to America.

Yours very sincerely
Edmund Gosse

1920

June 30, 1920.

The President,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

3/28/59

My dear Sir:

Will you kindly send us, by return mail, the number of students who were graduated from your institution for the year 1920, designating their course of study.

Very sincerely yours,

MGA/PF

Garvey 1920

August 5, 1920.

3/28/12

French & French, Lawyers,
189 West 135th Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

THE CRISIS magazine desires to publish an article in the near future concerning Marcus Garvey and his movement. I have written to Mr. Garvey, for such information as he wishes to give the public, but have as yet received no answer. My friend, Mr. Ferdinand Q. Morton, suggests that you would be in a position to give me some information. If this is true I should be very glad to call and get any facts which you could furnish.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

NAACP Crisis
Back to Dr. DuBois

(1)

1921 MAY 2 8 1920

ROCKEFELLER HALL
BRYN MAWR

N. A. A. C. P.
SUBSCRIPTION

Editor of the Crisis

Dear Sir:

all

Noted 3/23/39

I have received
two copies of your
magazine and I wish
my subscription to
cease at once. As a
Southerner I am
naturally interested
in the welfare of the
colored people and
therefore joined the
N. A. A. C. P. and subscribed

To your magazine without any knowledge of the policy of the organization and the magazine. I thought - That of so doing I was ~~~~ furthering the true interests of the negro; but after reading four issues of the Crisis I find that it contains only abusive and melodramatic criticisms of the South and very little constructive material on the

subject of negro welfare.

The Southerners of Byn Mawr resent the attitude of the Crisis not only as Southerners but especially as Americans and we are supported in our disapproval by the northerners and westerners of the college.

You say on page four of the May number. "We go to say to the South - We want Schools."

Let me call to your attention that out of the twenty nine schools for negros advertised in the Crisis (May no.) twenty one are located in the South and eight in the North.

This fact goes to prove what you deny - that the White people of the South are doing their best for the education of the colored people.

5

ROCKEFELLER HALL
BRYN MAWR

Since I find that the aims of your organization are not purely constructive but merely sensational and harmful I wish to cancel both my membership in the N.A.A.C.P. and my subscription to the Crisis.

Very truly yours
Julia Peterkin

May 22, 1920

EDWINA B. KRUSE, PRINCIPAL EMERITUS

H. RAY WOOTEN, PRINCIPAL

Howard High School

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, 12/6/1920. 192

Dr.W.E.B.Dubois,
New York City.

My dear Dr.Dubois,

Regret to state that Dr.Pipes was not elected to the legislature.However,I am sending photograph and an accurate statement as to the local election.You should recieve same,first mail Wed. morning.

3/23/27

I also regret to inform you the news item under Education,last issue of the Crisis,in reference to the dismissal of Mrs.A lice Dunbar Nelson was absolutely incorrect.

[redacted]

I am sending you official copies of the two meetings of the Board of Education in which Mrs.Nelson's case was handled.A reading of the same presents the case briefly as it was and as it was handled.

But most important of all is that the Board of Education has a majority of Republican Members.I am a n ardent Republican.That is as much as I could possibly be ardent in refer ence to anything in political and social America today.

Mrs.Nelson's case had but three phases.

1.Mrs.Nelson was insubordinate to the extent that she absented herself from duties without an official permit of the Board and

EDWINA B. KRUSE, PRINCIPAL EMERITUS

H. RAY WOOTEN, PRINCIPAL

Howard High School

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, ...192

and against the expressed wishes of her principal.By accident, it was to attend a meeting in Marion.It would have been the same to me as well as the Board if she had attended a horse race. 2.On returning,I refused her the right to meet her classes until her case was offi cially handled.In reply to this act Mrs.Nelson proceeds to correct matters by taking the Princippl to task in a most unprofessional manner in a local Negro weekly, of which she is an assistant editor. (The Wilmington Advocate, Oct. 8th issue) 3.The Board asked Mrs.Nelson to retract the statements in her weekly.She failed to do so and for that reason in connection with her insubordination her resiganation was accepted.

3/23/28

Respectfully,

H. Ray Wooten,

Princippl Howard High.

EDWINA B. KRUSE, PRINCIPAL EMERITUS

H. RAY WOOTEN, PRINCIPAL

Howard High School

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE, 12/7/1920. 192

Dr.W.E. B.Dubois,
New York City.

My dear Dr.Dubois:-

I am enclosing a copy of the two meetings of the Board of Education of Wilmington that were called for the express purpose of settling the case of Mrs.Dunbar Nelson. I regret to burden you with these most uninteresting articles but it is the only method I know for you to get the facts in the case.

3123/29

So far as I know the Crisis has been an organ for the advancement of Colored people by presenting facts concerning them.And has never been used for fighting individual battles.My particular battle has been won so long ago that we have forgotten it here0 But since the Crisis has seen fit to mention it,I am sure you would be interested in the facts of the case.

Respectfully,

H. Ray Wooten.

P.S.If you so desire I would be pleased to have you verify the enclosed reports ,and if possible would be pleased to have them returned either to me or to the Board of Education.

CITY HALL

October 12th, 1920.

11) Meeting

A special meeting of the Board of Public Education in Wilmington, Delaware, was held in the assembly room of the Board in the City Hall, Wilmington, Delaware on Tuesday evening, October 12th, 1920.

The Board was called to order at 9:05 by President Rommel.

The roll of members was called and the following were present: Messrs. Rommel, Cooper, Ostro, Mammele, Banton, Moore, Stradley, Campbell, Hoffman, Beck.-10; Absent: Messrs. Kersey, Draper and Palmer.

President Rommel stated that the meeting had been called to hear the report of Superintendent Scott in the case of Prof. Wooten and Mrs. Alice Nelson of the Howard High School.

Dr. Scott stated that both Prof. Wooten and Mrs. Nelson had reported at his office at 3o'clock that afternoon. Both had been permitted to make statements on the case. With one exception, ther had been nothing but minor differences in their statements. Both agree to the following:

On Thursday afternoon, September 30th, about 2:30 o'clock, Mrs. Nelson went to the principal's office and gave Prof. Wooten her monthly reports and her outline for Friday's work, etc. and stated that she would not be at school on Friday as she was going out to Ohio to attend the Republican Convention. Mr. Wooten expressed his desire that she should not go. Mr. Nelson said she was going and Mr. Wooten told her that he could not guarantee her her position when she returned. Mrs. Nelson went to her room but afterward returned for a further explanation of his remarks and counseled him not to take that stand. On Monday morning, October 4th, Mr. Wooten sent for Mrs. Nelson to come to his office and told her that he had not decided what should be done in her case: therefore he wished her to go home for a few days and after he had time to think it over, he would send her a Special Delivery letter. The letter was received by Mrs. Nelson on Wednesday afternoon, October 6th, permitting her to return to her room but she did not return.

The major difference in the statements of the two parties is that Mrs. Nelson is reported to have said that the members of the Board of Public Education nor the Superintendent dare not dismiss her and that the Superintendent knows that. When Dr. Scott asked Mrs. Nelson about that remark, she emphatically denied having said it; but in her presence, Mr. Wooten again said that Mrs. Nelson had said it.

Mrs. Nelson had asked what she had cdone in particular that Mr. Wooten should take such action and also if he were acting under authority. Mr. Wooten answered that he was not action under authority, that he felt that he should make his own decision in the matter. Mr. Wooten stated that he considered Mrs. Nelson insubordinate in going against the wishes of her principal, and if dissatisfied with his refusal to permit her to be away from school in not taking it up with higher authorities.

Mr. Wooten stated that he did not say that Mrs. Nelson would not have her position when she returned, but that she might not have it. He had no thought of dismissing her, for he knew he had not that authority, but he felt she should be punished and only wanted time to consider what to do.

Mrs. Nelson had reminded Mr. Wooten that she had a yearly contract with the Board of Public Education. Mr. Wooten stated that he had answered, "Ithink the Board can terminate a contract when a teacher(s work is unsatisfactory.

Dr. Scott stated that the questions to be considered are:

1 - Mrs. Nelson was away from school on October 1st with the permission of her principal.

1920 CR H

11 - Mr. Wooten required her to be away from her work on October 4th,5th and 6th.

111- The letter which Mr. Wooten sent Mrs. Nelson states that she should obtain from him written permission for absence.

Mrs. Nelson stated that written permission for absence is not required from other teachers. Mr. Wooten explained that he wanted that for his protection. He stated that he would require it in all cases, where possible. Of course, in case of sickness or accident such permission is not required.

Mrs. Nelson had stated that she would not accept such conditions for she did not know whether or not she could comply with them.

Dr. Scott stated that the articles appearing in the public press, especially in the Wilmington Advocate of October 8th had been injurious to the reputation of Mr. Wooten. He considered that another question which the Board should consider, namely-Mrs. Nelson taking her criticisms of Mr. Wooten to the public press.

Mr. Stradley asked Dr. Scott if the principal had brought charges of insubordination against Mrs. Nelson. Dr. Scott replied that Mr. Wooten had stated that he had taken the action that he did because of her insubordination and he wished the Board to support him in it.

Mr. Moore asked when the principal had reported his action to the superintendent. Dr. Scott replied that Mrs Wooten had reported Mrs. Nelson action to him either on Thursday evening or Saturday morning. On Monday evening he had reported his action to him and on Wednesday he (Dr.Scott) had called Mr. Wooten tonhis office for further explanations.

3|23|31

Mr. Stradley asked if Mr. Wooten had refused to permit Mrs. Nelson to teach on Monday, October 4th without asking the advice of the superintendent. Dr. Scott answered that he was not called into conference.

Dr. Scott stated that he thinks every teacher should obtain permission before staying our of school when possible.

Judge Hastings asked permission to speak for a few minutes.

Dr. Beck moved that such permission be granted. Motion prevailed.

Judge Hastings stated that the affair is very unfortunate. He has tried to think it out without giving any harm to Howard School or to the school system in general. He thinks the Board should take vigorous action. He considers Mrs. Nelson absolutely wrong to leave shcool without permission for the reason that she did leave. A teacher ought to have the right of appeal from a principal to the superintendent, then if refused her request, the right to appeal to the Board; if still refused and she carries out her plans, she should be punished. The superintendent should have the authority to suspend a teacher until the next meeting of the Board, but that authority should not be given to a principal. There is no authority in the rules of the Board giving such authority to a principal. He suggested that the Board reprimand the teacher for her mistake and also reprimand the principal for his mistake and then make rules covering such a condition.

Dr. Beck asked the superintendent if Mrs. Nelson had given any reason for not taking the matter up with him. Dr. Scott stated that she has apologized. She has made no explanation of her statements with regard to the principal, only to say that she did not write some of the articles appearing in the Wilmington Advocate.

Dr. Banton stated that he was responsible for Mr. Wooten being here. Mr. Wooten is from a good family in western Pennsylvania, has had considerable experience in educational work, has been successful in all of his past undertakings, and as the members of the Board already knew had been brought to #16 school to improve conditions there. He then spoke of the article appearing in the Wilmington Advocate, stating that it had made such a vicious attack upon the reputation of Mr. Wooten that it will take the yound man years to outlive the harm that has been done to him.

Mr. Campbell spoke of the article in the Advocate stating that it was one of the worst attacks against a person's peputation that has come to his notice.

Mr. Stradley stated his disapproval of the article in the Advocate. He stated further that he had talked with Mrs. Nelson and she had stated that all she asks is not to be dismissed after eighteen years of service. He felt that the question for the Board to decide is - Can Mr. Wooten accomplish hispurposes at Howard School if Mrs. Nelson is not subservient to her superior - the principal?

Mr. Campbell asked Dr. Banton if he knew of any arrangement which woulc be satisfactory to both. He suggested that some action be taken to vindicate Mr. Wooten in the eyes of the public.

Dr. Beck stated that to him the question to be considered is; which will cause the greater loss - the resignation of one or the dismissal of the other?

Dr. Banton wished the Board to understand that he was not active for one and not for the other, but that he feels the responsibility of Mr.. Wooten being here. He had advised Mrs. Nelson to appeal to the superintendent or the chairman of the teachers' committee, but that she had done neither.

President Rommel stated that he thought the matter had been well considered. It will take years for a young man to live down statements in the article of the Advocate. If a teacher is dissatisfied with a principal's decision, she has redress in that she can appeal to the superintendent, then to the chairman of the teachers' committee, then to the Board, but no redress can come from such a newspaper editorial.

3/23/32

Mr. Stradley stated that dismissal for insubordination is pretty severe punishment. He asked if the Board would be willing for Mrs. Nelson to return to Howard School and then resign.

Mr. Rommel stated that he was not in favor of dismissing Mrs. Nelson but asked if she could not be transferred.

Judge Hastings stated that the Charter states that a teacher should have a trial before dismissal. He considered Mrs. Nelson's mistake not any more serious than that of the principal in not allowing her to return to school because she had stayed out a day without his permission.

Dr. Scott stated that Mrs. Nelson was wrong in staying our of school without permission. In the absence of rules and with Mr.. Wooten confronted with insubordination and defiance, he should not be centured for his action. No school system can thrive with a teacher attacking a principal through other people. He thought the Board should not vote on dismissal, but on the three points brought up previously.

Mr. Campbell stated that he though the Board was not thinking of voting on dismissing Mrs. Nelson, but that they should take action on the questions previously presented.

Dr. Beck asked if there is any other school where she could be transferred. Dr. Scott stated there is no position now; one would have to be created.

Dr. Cooper asked if the affair could not be adjusted by some friend of both so that they could agree to remain in the same school.

It was then suggested that Mr. Wooten be reached by 'phone and asked to come before the Board and speak for himself.

At 10:55 Dr. Banton summoned both Mr. Wooten and Mrs. Nelson by 'phone asking them to come to the meeting as soon as possible.

Mr. Hoffman moved that the Board take a recess of 15 minutes.
Motion prevailed.

Bids for furniture presented.

1930 CR H

At 11:15 P.M. Mr. Rommel stated that both Mrs. Nelson and Mr. Wooten were present and the members were at liberty to question them.

Dr. Beck asked for rules of the Board and was told there are none bearing on the case. He then asked what the duties of the superintendent are and was told that he has supervision over the teachers.

Judge Hastings prepared the following resolutions which Dr. Beck presented:

RESOLVED, that the Board of Education finds Mrs. Nelson left her school on the 1st day of October without the permission of her principal, the Superintendent of Schools, or any other person of authority. That in doing this she was quilty of insubordination, and the Board centures her for her conduct.

RESOLVED, that the Board also finds that the principal instead of sending her home until, as he says, he could dispose of her case, should have simply reported the matter to the Superintendent of Schools for his decision.

RESOLVED, that the Board is of the opinion, however, that in view of the fact that there was no rule upon the subject, that the principal of the Howard School should not be centured for the action taken by him.

RESOLVED,further that the articles appearing in the public press criticising the principal of the Howard School are to be regretted, and that before Mrs. Nelson shall return to her duties, she shall satisfy the Board that she was in no way responsible for such articles.

Dr. Banton suggested that Mr. Wooten take the floor and give some expression with reference to the resolutions.

Mr. Wooten stated that on paper they sound very well and that he would be small not to take notice of them. If the reference to the paper comments mean the daily press, he is willing to accept; but if the Advocate is meant, he can not accept. He stated that he had stepped down from the pedestal of a schoolman to that of just a human man. He had become small and personal and apoligized for appearing before the Board in that guise, but after all he is human. He thought that Mrs. Nelson staying away from school against the wishes of her principal and without the gaining permission from higher authorities showed insubordination. He explained something of the conditions of #16 school, showing that the various classes are not advantageously arranged in the building; that the various parts of the work have been taken over by the strong teachers. He stated that Mr. Nelson was a very valuable teacher and that he did not want to loose her from the school, for he appreciates her ability as a teacher of English. He told how it will be necessary for some strong guiding hand to draw all of the work together, that hand guiding the reins for all as it were. He said that it will be necessary for some teachers to leave rooms that they have had perhaps for years and go to some other part of the building in order that the work can be carried on to greater advantage. He spoke of the necessity of reorganizing the whole lunch system as the children now eat all over the building and on the steps of adjoining ones. He said that in order to accomplish these things it was absolutely necessary for everyone to "toe the mark". He could not expect this of the children if the teachers are not willing to do their part. He did not mean to humiliate Mrs. Nelson. He simply sent for her to come to his room and asked her to take a few days off until he could decide what further action to take, thinking that a little rest would do her no harm. Instead of going to the proper authotities when dissatisfied with his action, Mrs. Nelson had gone to the public press. Nobody could know the viciousness of the attack from the Advocate. Copies of the editorial had been spread through the whole country. He could not work with anyone responsible for such an attack, therefore he would tender his resignation as principal of Howard School.

Mrs. Nelson stated that for eighteen years the dearest thing to her heart has been Howard School, she sees its defects and as she had listened to Mr. Wooten tell what he had planned to do there, she realized what these changes would mean for the school. She also realized

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0528

that Mr. Wooten in carrying them out will be able to accomplish far more than she would know how to do if she could. Therefore she tendered her resignation as teacher in the Howard School so that he will be free to carry on his work as planned and nobody will rejoice more than she when these various improvements are realized.

Mr. Stradley stated that he had listened attentively to both Mr.. Wooten and Mrs. Nelson. The spirit in which each recognizes the ability of the other shows their broadmindedness. Mrs. Nelson shows a splendid principle by resigning but he thinks the children will loose by either leaving. He hoped matters could be straightened out so that both can remain.

Dr. Banton and Mr. Campbell both asked Mrs. Nelson if some retraction of the editorial in the Advocate could be made.

Mrs. Nelson replied that she is very much restricted by the editor and can not go beyond him, but would get in touch with him in the morning. She promised to do her best to have it retracted.

Mr. Rommel stated that the Board was loosing two able advocators of education in the persons of Mr. Wooten and Mrs. Nelson. He asked if there is not some way in which they can both live in the same building.

Mrs. Nelson stated that she had been a teacher long enough to know that a child who is constantly annoying the teacher is a "thorn in the flesh" to that teacher, and she can not accomplish her best work with that child in her class. The same she said would apply to her and the principal-Mr. Wooten would not be able to accomplish his best purposes if she were there to remind him each day of unpleasant associations; therefore, she would step out of his way so that he could improve the Howard School as he had hoped to be able to.

Dr. Beck moved that the resolutions be accepted and that the matter of the resignations be laid over until another meeting.

2/23/34

Upon request the resolutions were again read.

As neither persons conserned had any objections to the resolutions they were unanimously adopted.

Mr. Wooten stated that if the matter was to be laid over, he must ask to be relived from attending school until such time as matters can be adjusted. The work would not suffer for Miss. Kruse would take charge and everything go on as usual.

Dr. Cooper stated that he hoped the Board would defer action on the resignations and that both will be withdrawn or held in abeiance until the matter can be straightened out.

Dr. Scott suggested that the matter be left as it was until further action could be taken.

Dr. Banton moved that a leave of absence be granted both parties until further consideration of the matter.

Dr. Beck moved that the Board adjourn at 12:15 A.M. to meet at the call of the President.

Attest:

Mildred J. VanDyke,

Acting Secretary.

my Final Meeting

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C I T Y H A L L

October 15th, 1920.

A special meeting of the Board of Public Education in Wilmington, Delaware was held in the assembly room of the Board in the City Hall, Wilmington, Delaware, Friday evening, October 15 A.D.1920.

The meeting was called to order at 9:10 by President Rommel.

The roll of members was called and the following were present: Messrs. Rommel, ~~Palmer~~, Kersey, Ostro, Marmelo, Banton, Stradley, Compbell, Beck, Cooper - 9; Absent. Messrs. Draper, Palmer, Moore and Hoffman - 4.

The acting secretary read the following letter requesting the meeting to be called:

Mr. George Rommel
Pres. Wilmington Board of Education.

Dear Sir:- We request you to call a special meeting of the Board of Education for Friday evening, October 15, 1920 at 9 P.M. for the purpose of considering matters pertaining to Howard High School and any other matters that may be brought before us.

Very truly,
CONNELL BANTON
T.O. COOPER
WALTER J. CAMPBELL

Dr. Banton stated that conditions at Howard High School are very bad due to conditions existing between the principal and the English teacher. The Board has been very patient in the case, so patient indeed that the members are being criticised by the parents of the children for allowing the children to be without a principal and a teacher of English. Dr. Banton stated further that on Monday, October 4th, he was summoned to the office of the Wilmington Advocate, When he went he found Mrs. Nelson there. She immediately began a discussion of the action her principal had taken against her. As he did not care to discuss it in a public place he accompanied her to her home and advised her to take the matter up with the superintendent or the chairman of the Teachers' Committee, this she failed to do. Later in the week Mr. Wooten was advised to summon Mrs. Nelson to work and did so, but she did not return. Mrs. Nelson had appeared before the Board and it seemed as though the matter might soon be fixed up. Mr. Wooten was aggrieved by the articles appearing in the public press, but stated that if the articles were corrected and retracted he would reconsider his resignation and continue with his work. Oneoor two prominent men had begged Mrs. Nelson to put a retraction in the paper, but the issue of the Advocate published on the 15th had no retraction. The three following points are therefore before the Board for consideration - namely,

1 - Mrs. Nelson should not have stayed away from school without a leave of absence.

11- Mrs. Nelson should have returned when invited to do so.

111- After the stand the Board had taken, it would have been easy for statements made through the press to be retracted, but such was not done.

At this point a large delegation of members of the Delaware Protest League entered the room.

President Rommel asked the secretary to read the following resolutions from this organization:

WHEREAS, the Community has already observed a change in disipline of the children in Howard High School during the short stay of Mr. Wooten, principal of Howard School, and

Whereas, the Community has been favorably impressed by the professional attitude that has governed his work in the past few days, and

Whereas, the Negro citizens of this city are using this means of expressing their interests in their children to the Board of Education by requesting the unconditional return of Mr. Wooten to Howard High School, and

Whereas, the Negro citizens feel that Mr. Wooten has not been given a "Square Deal" to exhibit his worth to the community in bettering Howard School, an institution in which the pride of all Negro citizens of this municipality rests,

Be It Resolved, that We, the Delaware Protest Association, having met in the Ante-room of the National Theatre in a Public Mass Meeting do hereby protest against the acceptance of Mr. Wooten's resignation now pending before the Board of Education, also

Be It Resolved, that we feel it our duty as citizens and taxpayers interested in the welfare of our children to request

theBoard of Education to fully support Mr. Wooten in bettering the conditions of Howard High School.

Committee on Resolution,
Dr. J. Bacon Stubbs
Mr. Lewis A. Redding
Asbury C. Sterling
A.W. Washington
W.H. Robinson

John C. Calhoun, Pres. R.E. Smith, Vice-Pres. W. France Lee. Secty. J.B. Higgenbothan, Treas.

Permission to speak on the resolutions was granted to the delegation.

Dr. Banton introduced Dr. H.W. Arnett, pastor of Bethel church as the first speaker. He stated that he felt the the publication of the fact that Prof. Wooten had tendered his resignation had jeopardized the welfare of the children of the school. A public mass meeting had been called just previous to them coming to the Board meeting and of the 110 persons attending 107 had given their assent, approval and sympathy to the resolutions just read. He stated that they had come in the dignity of citizenship. They are proud of their school, are interested in it, in the Board and especially in Dr. Banton. They were glad when an effort was made to better the school by bringing Prof. Wooten there as head. All the people in the vicinity of the school testify to the change in the deckrum of the Howard school since he has been there. Since he has been a benefit to the school and the children, the members of the league want to give him their support and have come to urge that the resignation of Mr. Wooten be not accepted, but that he be retained as principal of the Howard School.

Mr. Laws, Mr. J.B.Stubbs, Lewis Redy, Asbury Sterling, Edgar Starling Caleb Lord, W. Francis Lee, Mrs. Sietz and Mrs. Henry all spoke along the same lines, heartily indorsing what Mr. Wooton ^ doneing at Howard School, stating that even the children appreciate his ability. They expressed their confidence in the Board and are glad of any improvements that may come to the school and hope that Mr. Wooten may be retained as principal and given the chance to accomplish some things that he has planned.

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The Following from Dr. Ebert was read and accepted:

Wilmington, Del. October 15, 192

Dr. Conwell Banton,
Member of the Board of Education,
Wilmington, Del

My dear Doctor:

I have read with no small amount of interest of the regretable resignation of Mr. H. Ray Wooten, principal of Howard School, growing out of what appears to be an act of insubordination on the part of the English Teacher in the High School.

Judging the case as comingto me from apparently reliable sources, it would seem to me that the principal was working for the highest good of the school in the action he took in the matter and so I believe he should have the moral support of all right thinking citizens.

As his work, during the short time he has been in Wilmington, has appeared to be along the best educational lines and of real benefit to Howard School, I hope that you and the other members of the Board of Education will use your influence and votes in his behalf and urge him to reconsider his resignation and to remain in the position in which he appears to be rendering excellent service to our community.

Very truly yours,
S.G. ELBERT.

Dr. Banton moved that the resolutions of the Delaware protest League be accepted. Motion prevailed.

Dr. Beck moved that the resignation of Mrs. Nelson be accepted.

Mr. Stradley stated that he believes in progress. He had partially promised to support Mr. Wooten. After having a conference with Mrs. Nelson, however, he feels in consideration of her eighteen years of faithful service, he cannot conscientiously vote to accept her resignation. Although Mrs. Nelson had assumed authority which did not belong to her and deserved the centure of the Board and has received it; he also reminded the Board that Mr. Wooten made a mistake. He wanted to see Mr. Wooten retained as principal of Howard School, but he does not want to see the Board accept the resignation of such a valuable teacher.

A Yea andNNay mote was taken with Messrs. Rommel, Cooper, Kersey, Ostro, MMmmele, Banton, Campbell and Beck voting in the affirmative and Mr. Stradley in the negative.

Dr. Cooper moved that Mr. Wooten be requested to withdraw his resignation. Motion prevailed.

Dr. Cooper stated that he felt sure that Mr. Wooten will "make good" in Wilmington both from his reputation in other places and from the personality of the man.

Dr. Cooper also spoke in favor of the many faithful years of service of Miss Kruse. This brought applause and expressions of approval from the delegation present.

Dr. Scott read the following letter from Mr. Wooten:

202 E. 10th St., Wilmington, Del.
October 15, 1920.

Mr. Clifford J. Scott,
Supt. of Lublic Schools,
Wilmington, Del.

My dear Mr. Scott:- By request of the Board of Education, I am withdrawing resignation presented on the night of October 12th.

Most respectfully,
H.RAY WOOTEN.

Dr. Beck moved the communication be accepted and filed. Motion prevailed.

Dr. Beck moved that the secretary inform Mr. Wooten of the Board's action. Motion prevailed.

Dr. Banton moved that a leave of absence be granted Mr. Croney on account of the serious illness of his wife. Motion prevailed.

Dr. Banton moved that the secretary advertise for bids for 225 yards of shading for the High School. Motion prevailed.

Dr. Cooper stated to the delegation that Dr. Banton had given a splendid address in behalf of Mr. Wooten before their arrival.

Dr. Banton stated that the janitor of #22 school needs a dust-pan, brush and soap.

Dr. Beck moved that the secretary send flowers from the Board to Dr. Palmer, Mr. Jester and Mrs. Croney. Motion prevailed.

Mr. Stradley moved that a letter of appreciation of Mrs. Nelson's 18 years of service be sent to Mrs. Nelson. Motion prevailed

No further business appearing, the meeting adjourned at ~~10:15~~ P.M. on the motion of Dr. Beck.

Attest:
Mildred J. VanDyke,
Acting Secretary.

3/23/37

acting secretary.

You may send me a copy of the Brownie with my baby's picture in it Arthur Holmes & Davil send you the price also subscribe for it —

Mrs A. W. Hunter
[HUNTER?]

THE CRISIS

70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N. Y.

MAY 25 1920

For RENEWAL of SUBSCRIPTION for one year in advance, as per date on wrapper.

MAY 22 1920

ONE DOLLAR AND A HALF
FOREIGN $1.75

NAME Mrs. A. W. Hunter

STREET AND NUMBER #1630 Harmon St

CITY New Orleans

STATE La —

Enclosed $1.50 C Yan
(money)

PHONE DOUGLAS 5320

NOTARY PUBLIC

Captain Polk G. Johnson

COMMANDING COMPANY A., C. P. R.
3017 SOUTH PARK AVE.

Chicago Ill, April 25th 1920.

From: Captain, Polk G.Johnson. 3017 South Park Av, Chicago Ill

To: Hon: W Dubois, Editor, The Crisis. New York, N.Y.

Subject: Power of race organizations,

Dear Sir:

I, am herewith enclosing a synopsis of the work that was patriotically accomplished by leading citizens of Chicago since the outset of the war, early in 1917, when the United States went into the world war, our city as all leading cities did, seen fit to form organizations to assist in maintaining law and order while the troops were away at war,

The General Superentendant of Police Of Chicago at once appealed to the citizens for help, and the citizens responded nobly and an organization was formed as was known as The Chicago Police Reserves, with full Police power, But the General Superentendant felt that the organization was imcomplete without a race unit, so he at once called and appointed POLK G.JOHNSON. Captain, with two Lieutenants, six Sergeants, and One hundred and fifty men, the race unit served continually three years and have been credited with having faithfully performing regular police duty, and was regarded by the general public as being very valuable, as their presence meant that the non-law abiding citizen was continually covered with the ever vigilant eye of these faithful men. On March 27,1920 the city council voted down a bill that placed the organization upon the pages of history, soon after the organization was disbanded, The leader of the famous colored unit realized the vital importance of keeping the well trained body of race fighters to-gether He went to the Commanding officer of the

3/28/53

PHONE DOUGLAS 5320 NOTARY PUBLIC

Captain Polk G. Johnson

COMMANDING COMPANY A., C. P. R.
3017 SOUTH PARK AVE.
Chicago

From: _____

To: _____

Subject: _____

Gallant Eighth Regiment, and offered to turn over the body, whihh was readily accepted, Captain, Johnson is well liked by the citizens of Chicago, where he have lived twenty two years, he was also a member of the EIGHTH Regt; for fifteen years, was borned in Clarksville Tenn, and educat d in the schools in that city he was also a student of The Northern Ill, Bible training,school, he is now in the services of the Goverment. his daily appeal to the young race men as well as the elder ones is to become unified in mind and purpose,

3/28/54

2: Trusting that you may find words eneugh to publish a story to meet the eyes of the well thinking citizen of the whole U.S.

Thanking you in advance for all and above favors, I remain yours very respectfully,

Polk G. Johnson.

3017 South Park Av , Chicago Ill.

Editor The Crisis
N.Y. N.Y.

[Joint Protective Board of Railway Coach & Car Cleaners]

Chicago, Ill.
December 13th, 1920.

In view of the willful and deliberate intent of the Pullman Company to deprive its employees of their Civil Rights, and in as much, they have dared to institute an Industrial Plan against the protest of its employees to their higher and local officials. Further the Pullman Officials in their intimidation and abuse have deprived thirty-three or more employees up to date of earning an honest living, thereby violating the principles of the U, S. Constitution.

The institution of an industrial plan of the employees against their wishes, the unsanitary housing of their employees, the managements determining to maintain a high rate of dividend without regard to health, life and limb of its employees by the speeding up method on men employed.

The Car, Cleaners have stood up manfully for their rights rejecting this plan by a huge majority. To the shame of the Industrialism and to the shame of and disgrace of the Race many of the porters are willing tools of this diabolical plan of enslavement; but we hope to see the day when all of the "Uncle Tom"- Hat in hand",-"me to boss" brand of employees are under the sod, then and only then will the young Negro unite and unhampered join the March to Industrial Freedom.

3/26/1

We are soliciting the aid of every Negro News Paper and Magazine in getting our cause before the public in, order that you may get a thorough knowledge of our contention. We enclose copies of the Industrial Plan and a brief analysis of the same, by the Executive Board of Car Cleaners.

Feeling that you have the interest of the the Race at heart, and always willing to take up the cause of the weak and unprotected Negro; we ask you to give this matter a little thought and if possible give the Pullman Company as only your paper can; the most scathing editorial lashing ever published.

Garrett A. Rice Gen. Chairman

Frederick Wilson Vice Chairman

Ridgeker Sec-Treas.

AW/EW

Joint Protective Board
Railway Coach & Car Cleaners
#3008 S State St. Chicago Ill.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

CHICAGO

October 1, 1920.

To the District Employees of The Pullman Company:

The Act known as the "Transportation Act," recently passed by Congress, provides that employers and employees shall exert every reasonable effort to adjust and settle their differences by conference between themselves. To this end The Pullman Company has put into effect at its Manufacturing Plants at Pullman, Illinois, and in certain Repair Shops, and now proposes to install in each district the following plan of employee representation.

This plan is offered to our employees for the purpose of handling expeditiously and settling promptly and fairly all questions which arise as to wages, working conditions and such other matters as may be of importance to the welfare of the employees. Therefore, as the Company will deal with its individual employees directly or through committees or representatives selected from those in its employ, the plan provides for such committees and the selection of such representatives.

In the event a mutually satisfactory agreement cannot be reached in regard to any matter which may be considered by the committees and the representatives of the Company, that matter shall be referred for decision to the Bureau of Industrial Relations (which has been appointed and as hereinafter described) and the decision of the Bureau shall be final.

By the adoption of this plan it is not sought to prevent any employee, who may properly do so under the Transportation Act, from appealing to the Railroad Labor Board, concerning any question which may rightfully be brought before that Board, on which the employees are unable to reach a satisfactory settlement with the management.

J. S. RUNNELLS,
President.

PLAN *of* EMPLOYEE REPRESENTATION

Article 1—Bureau of Industrial Relations:

To aid in the carrying out of the plan of employee representation there has been established at the General Offices of The Pullman Company in Chicago a Bureau of Industrial Relations, consisting of executive officers of the Company appointed by the President, and which will report direct to the President.

The active work of the Bureau of Industrial Relations shall be under the management of a Supervisor and such Assistants as may be necessary for the expeditious handling of the work of the Bureau.

The scope of the work of the Bureau shall cover matters pertaining to wages, working conditions, questions of industrial relations, and such other matters as may be of importance to the welfare of the employees.

Article 2—Formation of Committees:

There shall be in each district—

(a) One Local Committee for District Office forces, Conductors and Storeroom Clerical Employees.

(b) One Local Committee for Minor Supervisory forces, Yard Mechanics, Car Cleaners and Storeroom non-Clerical Employees.

(c) One Local Committee for Porters and Maids.

(d) A fourth Local Committee may be added, where conditions justify.

(e) Each such Local Committee shall consist of not less than three employee representatives, or one representative for each 200 employees in the classifications above mentioned.

(f) There shall be appointed by the Bureau of Industrial Relations representatives to act on each such Local Committee not to exceed the number of employee representatives on each of the respective committees.

(g) It is intended that any employee or group of employees or the management may at any time present suggestions, requests or complaints to the Local Committees with a certainty of full and fair hearing.

(h) Employees having suggestions or grievances should first submit such suggestion or grievance to their immediate supervisory officer and, if a satisfactory settlement cannot be made, the suggestion or grievance should then be submitted in writing to the Local Committee for consideration.

(i) There shall be seven "Zone General Committees," six to represent respectively the territories under the general jurisdiction of the six Super-

intendents and one to represent the territory comprised within and contiguous to the Chicago Districts, as shown below:

1—F. E. Cook, Superintendent, New York, N. Y.
2—J. A. Rittenhouse, Superintendent, Philadelphia, Pa.
3—W. M. Camp, Superintendent, Atlanta, Ga.
4—A. V. Burr, Superintendent, St. Louis, Mo.
5—H. J. Clark, Superintendent, Houston, Tex.
6—F. A. Cooke, Superintendent, San Francisco, Cal.
7—Central Zone, Chicago, Ill.

(j) Each such "Zone General Committee" shall consist of six Employee Representatives to be selected by and from the District Local Committees, and an equal number (to be appointed by the Bureau of Industrial Relations) to represent the Management.

(k) Each Zone General and Local Committee shall select one of its number as chairman, who shall hold office for a period of not more than six months unless re-elected. The chairman will have the same voting privileges as the other representatives on the committee.

(l) Employee representatives on the Local Committees and Zone General Committees shall be elected for a period of one year, provided, however, that if an employees' representative is elected to fill a vacancy he shall hold office only for the balance of the year or until his successor is elected.

(m) Employees who have been in the service of the Company not less than two years shall be eligible to election as employee representative on a committee.

Article 3—Election of Employee Representatives:

(a) The employees of each district shall meet annually and elect from among their number who are eligible, representatives to act on their behalf on the committees provided for. The first meeting of employees for that purpose shall be held upon notice given by the Supervisor at as early a date as possible after this plan is put into operation, notice of meeting, mentioning time and place, to be posted in each district not less than five days before the date of the meeting.

(b) Employee representatives on committees shall be elected to hold office until the next annual election or until their successors are elected.

(c) Annual meetings of employees for election of representatives on committees shall be held simultaneously in all districts on the second Tuesday in November of each year after this plan becomes effective. The Supervisor, in issuing notices of meeting for the nomination of employees as candidates for election to committees and notices of the time and place of elections, shall state the number of candidates to be voted for. Such notices shall be posted for the information of the employees in the various districts.

(d) Special meetings of employees for special elections shall be called by the Supervisor by similar notice when on account of resignation or other circumstances it becomes necessary to fill vacancies on committees.

(e) At the first meeting of employees, and at each annual meeting, the employees shall select a temporary chairman and secretary. The chairman will appoint an election committee of an adequate number of em-

ployees to supervise the nomination and election of candidates for employee representatives on the various committees, and one representative of the Company shall be appointed by the management to serve with the employee representatives on such election committees.

(f) The election committee shall outline, with the approval of the Supervisor, the necessary detail procedure in connection with the nominations and elections, and shall act as tellers in the counting of ballots at such elections.

(g) Each employee who has been in the service of the Company for a period of not less than six months shall be eligible to vote for employee representatives on the committees, and each such employee may nominate representatives equal to the total number to be elected on a local committee for the district in which he is employed. However, Supervisory Officers and other employees having the power of employment or discharge shall not be allowed to vote for employee representatives. All votes, both for nominations and elections, shall be by secret ballot.

(h) The nomination election shall be for the purpose of selecting candidates to be voted for at the regular election to the number of twice the employee representatives as are to be elected to the Local Committees, and the number of employee representatives required to be nominated who shall receive the highest number of nominating ballots shall be certified to by the election committee and declared to be candidates for employee representatives, and shall be so announced to the meeting by the chairman.

(i) Within five days after the nomination of candidates for the positions of employee representatives on the local committees the election shall take place in each District. Ballots containing the names of the candidates nominated, and indicating number to be voted for, shall be distributed to each employee entitled to vote and such employee shall mark the ballot by placing a cross (X) opposite the names of the candidates for whom he wishes to cast his vote. These ballots shall be deposited in a locked ballot box, which shall be located in a convenient place or presented to each employee to enable him to deposit his ballot, and shall be under the supervision and in the custody of the election committee, which shall be accompanied by a representative of the Management with a list containing the names of the employees entitled to vote, whose names shall be checked off as their votes are cast.

(j) Car Service Employees, whose duties require them to be on the road, may deposit their ballots in the ballot box on election day, or in case of absence, may forward their ballots by mail to the election committee in sufficient time to be deposited in the ballot box on election day. In the latter event the ballot must be accompanied by a separate slip of paper showing full name and vocation of voter.

(k) The election committee shall take charge of the voting list, the ballot boxes or ballot returns containing the votes, shall count the votes and shall prepare lists of nominated candidates and elected representatives. The results of the balloting and the names of the nominees elected shall be posted in the District Offices and Yards as soon as the results have been ascertained.

(l) Every assistance will be afforded to facilitate the procedure of nominations and elections of employee representatives, in the preparation of

ballots, ballot boxes and other necessary machinery, in order to assure an impartial count of the ballots and to protect the secrecy of same.

(m) If dissatisfaction with the count should prevail, either as respects the nominations or elections, any 25 employees may demand a recount, and for the purpose of recount the election committee shall select from those demanding the recount at least two additional tellers, and such additional tellers shall act with the election committee and a representative of the management in the recount. There shall be no appeal from this recount except to the Bureau of Industrial Relations.

(n) Ballots and voting lists shall be preserved for a period of thirty days, within which time any demand for a recount or an appeal to the Bureau of Industrial Relations must be made in writing. Should the Bureau deem any election unfair, it shall order a new election at a time to be designated, and to be handled in accordance with the foregoing general outline.

(o) Within fifteen days following the election of the local committees each such committee shall meet and by secret ballot elect from among the employee representatives on the local committees in that zone six representatives to serve on the zone general committee for one year or until their successors are elected.

Article 4—Zone General and Local Committee Meetings:

(a) The local committees and zone general committees will each organize with a chairman, selected from the employee representatives, and a secretary, and will keep minutes of all meetings, which will be accessible and subject to inspection of all employees and copies of which will be furnished to the Supervisor. Meetings of local committees may be held from time to time on the request of the management or of a number of the employees to be determined later, or on call of the chairman. The committees may consider and make recommendations concerning any matters pertaining to their employment, working conditions, questions arising out of existing industrial relations, and such other matters as they may deem important to the welfare of the employees.

(b) The zone general committee will consider promptly all matters referred to it by local committees for decision, and where agreement cannot be reached by the zone general committee the matter will be submitted to the Bureau of Industrial Relations for final decision. All grievances or statements must be submitted to the local committees, zone general committees and to the Bureau of Industrial Relations in writing. Copies of all minutes of each zone general committee's meetings will be certified to by the secretary of such zone general committee and delivered to each of the representatives on the zone general committee for report to the local committees and employees.

(c) Meetings of the zone general committees will be held in the office of the Superintendent of the zone or in the Pullman Building in Chicago at intervals of not more than six months after its organization, which shall take place as soon as possible after selection of the members. All grievances and other matters which are not settled by the local committees of the various Districts shall be submitted to the Supervisor in writing with full report of the contention and result of the conference held by the local committee. The Supervisor shall transcribe this report

to show all of the circumstances of the case and the contention of the employee representatives and the Management representatives for submission to the Zone General Committee at its next meeting. On such matters as require decision before the next meeting of the Zone General Committee, he shall submit a copy to each member of the Zone General Committee representing the Districts with request that such member state in writing his views on the contention.

On receipt of replies the Supervisor shall tabulate them and submit the result to the Bureau of Industrial Relations for final decision.

(d) The purpose of zone general committee meetings will be to endeavor to settle all matters that have not been disposed of by the local committees and to discuss freely matters of mutual interest and concern to the employees and the Company, including consideration of the enforcement of discipline, avoidance of friction, and to promote in every way possible friendly and cordial relations between the Company and its employees.

(e) The Pullman Company will provide appropriate places of meetings for the zone general committees and will defray the necessary expenses of the representatives on the zone general committees in attending meetings.

(f) The Supervisor may, with the approval of the Bureau of Industrial Relations, appoint from the representatives on the zone general committees sub-committees to investigate special conditions throughout the Company's activities.

Article 5—Duties of the Supervisor:

(a) It shall be the duty of the Supervisor to respond promptly to any request from employees, local committees or zone general committees, for his, or his representative's, presence at conferences or any meetings to be held, and to advise all parties interested in regard to decisions on the part of the management or findings of the Bureau of Industrial Relations or the zone general committees in relation to matters under consideration. Before any question is referred from a local committee to the zone general committee the Supervisor must investigate promptly and obtain complete information in regard to the case under consideration and if, in his judgment, it seems desirable, he or his representative should meet with the local committee and arrange a settlement if possible. Whenever it is impossible for the local committee to reach an agreement and appeal is made to the zone general committee, it shall be the duty of the Supervisor to see that a statement of the facts in the case is prepared and furnished to the zone general committee under whose jurisdiction the case falls, and to advise the local committee of the date on which the zone general committee will act upon the question involved.

(b) The Supervisor shall arrange the necessary routine in order that there may be no delay in presenting matters to local committees, zone general committees and the Bureau of Industrial Relations for prompt action, and shall keep himself informed of all matters coming before the several committees and see that complete records are kept and that decisions reached are put into effect as promptly as possible.

Article 6—General Principles Which Are Recognized by the Company and the Employees in the Adoption of this Plan:

(a) That all Federal and State laws respecting the conduct of the Company's business and the Company's rules and regulations will be observed.

(b) The Company's rules and regulations pertaining to their employment shall be given the employees either by posted notice or personal communication of the same.

(c) There shall be no discrimination by the Company or by any of its employees on account of membership or non-membership in any fraternal society or union.

(d) The right to hire and discharge, the management of the properties, and the direction of the working forces shall be invested exclusively in the Company, but grievances arising in relation thereto shall be considered as in this plan provided.

(e) Should a reduction in working forces become necessary consideration will be given to efficiency, length of service and employees having families, in selecting those to be retained in the service.

(f) The Company will not permit its employees to be discriminated against because of any action taken by them in performing their duties as committeemen, and employees who consider that they are subjected to such discrimination will have the right to appeal direct to the Bureau of Industrial Relations.

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

August 23, 1920.

Dr. S. P. Lee,
118 West 131 Street,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Lee:

These photographs will not make good reproductions. I am sorry.

When you have time, if you'll write us facts about Mound Bayou, perhaps we'll be able to give the city publicity through our columns. I thank you for your interest and cooperation.

Sincerely yours,
Madeline G. Allison

(Enc. 3.)

3/23/28

To Mr. Shillady, Feb. 25-20

Report of the Director of Publications and Research
of the N.A.A.C.P.
and Editor of THE CRISIS
For the Year 1919

1920

THE CRISIS

The cash income of THE CRISIS for the year 1919 was $70,502.92, as compared with $57,367.02 during 1918. The total number of copies sold was 1,138,900, as compared with 902,250 during 1918.

Month	Copies Published	Copies Sold	Income
January	87,000	83,000	$6,863.53
February	85,000	85,000	5,550.89
March	93,000	92,900	6,390.87
April	97,000	97,000	5,930.77
May	100,000	100,000	6,204.94
June	105,000	104,000	5,524.71
July	105,000	104,000	6,664.29
August	105,000	103,000	6,692.47
September	105,000	102,000	5,124.16
October	105,000	101,000	6,525.28
November	92,000	85,000	4,005.17
December	83,000	82,000	5,025.84
		1,138,900	$70,502.92

The average monthly net-paid circulation of THE CRISIS for 1919 was 94,908 copies, as compared with 75,187 copies during 1918.

By calendar years the average monthly net-paid circulation of THE CRISIS has been as follows:

1910 (2 months)	1,750 copies
1911	9,000 copies
1912	22,000 copies
1913	27,000 copies
1914	31,450 copies
1915	32,155 copies
1916	37,625 copies
1917	41,289 copies
1918	75,187 copies
1919	94,908 copies

The total income of THE CRISIS since its inception, November, 1910, has been $274,790.94.

The total net-paid circulation of THE CRISIS by years since November, 1910, has been 4,462,899 copies, as follows:

Year	Income (Round Numbers)	Circulation
1910 (2 months)	$ 375	3,500 copies
1911	6,572	108,000 copies
1912	13,217	264,000 copies
1913	19,739	336,000 copies
1914	22,184	377,400 copies
1915	23,865	385,872 copies
1916	28,193	451,500 copies
1917	32,836	495,477 copies

1918...	57,357	902,250 copies
1919.....	70,502	1,138,300 "

A word should be said concerning the expense of publishing THE CRISIS: 55% of our expense is for publishing, which includes paper, printing, engraving, binding, etc.; ~~23%~~ 23.9% goes for salaries; 10.6% for postage; 8.3% for general expense, including rent; and 2.2% for stationery and supplies.

Since January, 1916, THE CRISIS has been self-supporting. It pays all items of its cost, including publishing, rent, light, heat, etc., and the salaries of the Editor, Literary Editor, Business Manager, and nine clerks.

THE CRISIS circulates in every state in the Union, in all the insular possessions of the United States, and in most of the foreign countries. Its circulation in Africa is of especial interest and encouragement. THE CRISIS has a force of 800 agents.

Because of the publication of "Documents of the War", collected by Dr. DuBois, in France, the May 1919 issue of THE CRISIS was held seven days at the New York, N.Y., Post Office, pending a decision as to its privilege of passing through the mails. The issue, however, was finally released and THE CRISIS and these documents of prejudice against American Negroes by the American Army, received widespread advertisement and attention.

One hundred thousand copies of this edition were published and 100,000 copies were sold.

On account of the printers' strike in November, the size of THE CRISIS was reduced from ~~48~~ forty-eight pages and cover to thirty-two pages and cover. The delay in publishing and additional expenditures curtailed our financial status. With the December issue, however, we carried out our plans, made previous to the restriction of the War Industries

Board, of enlarging the size of THE CRISIS from ~~48~~ forty-eight pages and cover to sixty-four pages and cover. The price of THE CRISIS with this issue was increased from One Dollar a Year and Ten Cents a Copy, to One Dollar and a Half a Year and Fifteen Cents a Copy.

The price of advertisements in THE CRISIS is $80 per inside page.

The PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS.

From December 1, 1918, to April 1, 1919, Dr. DuBois was away from his office, serving as special representative of THE CRISIS at the Peace Conference; collecting first-hand material to go into a History of the American Negro in the Great War; and as the representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, for the purpose of bringing to bear all pressure possible on the delegates at the Peace Table in the interest of the colored people of the United States and of the world.

As the representative of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Dr. DuBois summoned a Pan-African Congress, which met in Paris, February 19-21, 1919, in four sessions, and pressed the question of internationalization of the former German colonies.

The Congress cost $750. Yet with this meagre sum, a Congress of fifty-eight delegates, representing sixteen different Negro groups, was assembled. This Congress passed resolutions which the entire press of the world has approved, despite the fact that these resolutions had two paragraphs of tremendous significance to us:

"Wherever persons of African descent are civilized and able to meet the tests of surrounding culture, they shall be accorded the same rights as their fellow citizens; they shall not be denied on account of race or color, a voice in their own Government, justice before the courts, and economic and social equality according to ability and desert.

"Whenever it is proven that African natives are not receiving just treatment at the hands of any State or that any State deliberately excludes its civilized citizens or subjects of Negro descent from its body politic and cultural, it shall be the duty of the League of Nations to bring the matter to the attention of the civilized world."

~~Despite the enormous significance of these demands,~~ Colonel House, of the American Peace Commission, received Dr. DuBois and assured him that he wished these resolutions presented to the Peace Conference. Lloyd George wrote Dr. DuBois that he would give our demands "his careful consideration." The French Premier offered to arrange an audience for the President and Secretary of the Conference. Portugal and Belgium, great colonial powers, offered complete co-operation.

The League for the Rights of Man, which freed Dreyfus, appointed a special commission to hear not only of the African, but the facts as to the American Negro problem.

At this stage no more funds were available and Dr. DuBois had to return to the States. Nevertheless, the "Pan African Congress," had been organized as a permanent body, with M. Diagne as president and Dr. DuBois as secretary; and there was proposed an international quarterly BLACK REVIEW, to be issued in English, French, and possibly in Spanish and Portuguese.

The TERCENTENARY Celebration.

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in October, 1917, appointed Dr. DuBois chairman of the Tercentenary Committee, to commemorate the landing of the Negro race at Jamestown, Va., August, 1619, with Mr. James Weldon Johnson, secretary, and Dr. H. C. Bishop. Arrangements were begun for a National Celebration, when the Armistice and the Peace Treaty necessitated the Director's absence in Europe, four months. This and the unsettled conditions made any attempt at a National Celebration unwise.

Local celebrations were, however, encouraged, and a general program and literature were sent to numbers of places.

LECTURES

During the Director's connection with the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, he has lectured as follows: 1911, 99 lectures, 35,000 auditors; 1912, 72 lectures, 25,467 auditors; 1913, 56 lectures, 41,000 auditors; 1914, 50 lectures, 21,750 auditors; 1915, 37 lectures, 14,800 auditors; 1916, 30 lectures, 13,000 auditors; 1917, 24 lectures, 12,000 auditors; 1918, 33 lectures, 15,000 auditors; 1919, 40 lectures, 23,350 auditors,- making a grand total of 464 lectures before 221,367 auditors, in nearly every state of the Union and in several foreign lands.

The lectures of 1919, were especially on the war and the treatment of colored soldiers. This attracted very large audiences in Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Detroit, and elsewhere.

44-7-12

12-1-19

CO-OPERATION

A meeting was called at THE CRISIS office during August, 1918, and resulted in the formation of the Negro Co-operative Guild. Dr. DuBois was elected chairman.

As was published in the December 1919 issue of THE CRISIS: Mr. B. M. Roddy of Memphis, Tennessee, who attended the meeting, returned home and entered upon an active campaign for the introduction of co-operation throughout the South--beginning with Memphis. He organized and incorporated The Citizens' Co-operative Stores. Within ninety days after receiving the charter, the organization had sold the entire $5,000 worth of stock and was obliged to amend the charter and capitalize anew, at $15,000. By August 30, 1919, $10,000 worth of this stock had been sold and now five stores with meat markets are being operated. Five or six other ventures have been started. Literature

on Consumers' Co-operation is being sent broadcast and a study is being made of this movement.

THE BROWNIES' BOOK.

The publication of THE BROWNIES' BOOK, by Messrs. DuBois and Dill, ~~is beginning~~ will begin with the January, 1920, issue. This is a monthly magazine for children, but especially for colored children. It will seek to teach Universal Love and Brotherhood for all little folk. The size of the BROWNIES' BOOK is thirty-two pages and cover, and the price, One Dollar and a Half a Year and Fifteen Cents a Copy.

DARKWATER.

The New York firm of publishers--- Harcourt, Brace and Howe, of whose Board of Directors Mr. J. E. Spingarn is a member, will issue in January, 1920, "Darkwater," by the Director. It is a volume of essays and sketches , and similar to "The Souls of Black Folk."

HISTORY OF THE NEGRO IN THE WORLD WAR.

The work on the History of the Negro in the World War has begun. The first volume, which will deal specifically with the accomplishments of the Negro Soldier in this war, will, it is hoped, be published in the summer of 1920; two additional volumes are planned.

22-1-14

44-7-13

1920
Pub Binacp

Report of the Director of Publications and Research and Editor of THE CRISIS For the Year 1919

THE CRISIS

The cash income of THE CRISIS for the year 1919 was as compared with $57,367.02 during 1918. The total number of copies sold was as compared with 902,250 during 1918.

44-2-54

44-2-8

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1919	copies

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44-2-53

THE CRISIS circulates in every state in the Union, in all the insular possessions of the United States and in most of the foreign countries. Its circulation in Africa is of especial interest and encouragement. The Crisis has a force of over 1,200 agents.

44-2-10

Because of the publication of "Documents of the War," collected by Dr. DuBois, in France, the May 1919 issue of THE CRISIS was held seven days at the Post Office pending a decision as to its mailability. The issue, however, was finally released and THE CRISIS and these documents of prejudice against American Negroes by the American Army received widespread advertisement and attention.

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44-2-13

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44-257

44-2-14

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HISTORY OF THE NEGRO IN THE WORLD WAR

The War History Committee of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has recommended :

1. That the balance of $186 due Dr. DuBois over and above the payments to him (from the N.A.A.C.P. administrative fund, $1,250; THE CRISIS, $750; subscriptions made at the Pan-African Congress, $105--total, $2,105;) be paid.

2. That a committee representative of the Board be appointed with power to raise funds for the publication of a History of the Negro in the War.

The work on the History of the Negro in the World War has begun. The first volume which will deal specfically with the accomplishments of the Negro Soldier in this war, will be published in the spring of this year; two additional volumes will follow, during 1920-21.

44-2-258

44-2-15

1920

Nov. 12, 1920

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,

C/o The Crisis,

New York City.

My dear Sir:

A possible partial reorganization of this firm the first of the year will make it impossible for me to submit photographs and other data before that time.

You may be sure I shall do my best to hand this information to you at the very first possible moment.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

C. R. Patterson

FDP/J

3/25/28

48-14-49 [NAACP]

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS for the month of January, 1920.

January Copies Publisht	85,000	
January Copies Sold	77,000	
********		
Balance 31 December, 1919	$ 165.95	
Received during January, 1920	6,641.96	
		6,807.91
Disbursed during January, 1920		5,020.06
Balance 31 Jan., 1920		$1,787.85

1920

[In aacP]

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

FOR JANUARY, 1920.

The net paid circulation of THE CRISIS for January 1920 was 77,000 copies. This reduction is only partially due to the increase in price; for the larger part of it is due to the difficulty of paper, printing, and mailing.

The November number was a month late, our December number was three weeks late, and our January number is two weeks late, forcing these three issues so near together that our agents were not able to adjust themselves. The mails, too, have been very irregular and unreliable, and the paper situation is most serious.

December 31, 1919, we had a balance of $165. We received during January $6,641, making a total of $6,807. Of this we disbursed $5,020 during January, and had a abalance January 31, of $1,787.85.

We have published a most interesting calendar of war heroes. This, also, on account of the printing situation, was late.

February 9, 1920.

[n.a.a.c.p]

Pub Crisis

1920

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1920.

The net paid circulation of THE CRISIS for the month of February, was 72,000 copies. The income for the month was $6,086; the expenditure, $7,485. The balance in the bank is $388.42.

March 8, 1920.

48-14-46

[n.a.a.c.p.]

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH X 1920

FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 1920.

The net paid circulation of THE CRISIS for March was 70,000 copies. Our normal circulation is about 80,000, but the situation in the paper market is such that we could only buy paper for 70,000 copies. The income for the month was $6335.50. The disbursements were $6009.22. We had a balance in the bank March 31 of $714.70.

We have at last secured a bookkeeper who seems able to handle the bookkeeping machine and hereafter we shall be able to make more detailed financial statements.

Outside of the paper shortage the general situation of THE CRISIS is good.

48-14-47

April 12, 1920.

file

[n.a.a.c.p]

1920

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH

For April 1920.

Net paid circulation of THE CRISIS for April 1920 was 69,000 copies. The income was the largest of any month since THE CRISIS has been published, being $7,858.59. These two contrasted facts illustrate the difficulties which we face. We cannot get paper enough to publish THE CRISIS and we shall have to cut the July number down to 48 pages so as to avoid the contingency of having to omit an issue during the summer. On the other hand, the cost of materials and printing has increased so enormously that our large income barely pays our bills. We have a balance of $204.24 from our April income.

44-41-84

48-14-45

[n.a.a.c.p.]

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS for the month of April, 1920.

April copies publisht	....	71,000	
April copies sold	....	69,000	
Balance March 31, 1920	....	$ 714.70	
Received during April	....	7858.59	
		$ 8573.29	
Disbursed during April	....	8369.05	
Balance April 30, 1920	....		$204.24

W. E. B. Du Bois

[naacp]

Report of the Director of Publications and Research for the month of May 1920

The net paid circulation of THE CRISIS for the month of May 1920 was 67,000 copies. The income was $6,268.15.

Because of the shortage in the paper market the July CRISIS will contain 48 pages, as did our June issue.

The Director was present at the eleventh annual conference of the N. A. A. C. P. and delivered a lecture. During the month he lectured in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts.

48-14-43

48-14-42

[naacp]

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS for the month of May, 1920.

May copies publisht	.....	70,000
May copies sold	.....	67,000

Balance April 30, 1920	....	204.24
Received during May	....	6268.15
		6472.39
Disbursed during May	....	5217.42
Balance May 31, 1920	....	1254.97

file

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1920

As this finishes six months' work of THE CRISIS for the year 1920 a general survey may be in order.

The average circulation of THE CRISIS for 1917 was 41,289 copies; for 1918, 75,187 copies; for 1919, 94,908 copies.

The average monthly income for 1917 was $2736; for 1918, $4781; for 1919, $5875.

If we take the figures for circulation and cash income for the first six months of 1920 we have the following table:

44-7-12

	Circulation	Cash Income
January	77,000	$6,641
February	72,000	6,086
March	70,000	6,335
April	69,000	7,858
May	67,000	6,268
June	63,000	7,763
Total ----	418,000	$ 40,951

44-7-3

This shows that our circulation has fallen to an average of 69,666, while the cash income has risen to $6,825. A part of our fallen circulation has been due to the increase of price from ten to fifteen cents per copy. To a larger influence than this has been the paper situation. That situation has been such that we are afraid to make any decided push for increase of circulation as we should not have the paper to supply. On the other hand, unless we had made this change it would have been impossible to pay the largely increased charged for publication. These increases as

compared with the first half of the year 1917 are shown in the following table:

1st 6 months 1917		1st 6 months 1919	
$1426	General expense	$3081	− 1655 − 116%
1077	Postage	3566	− 2489 − 231%
6677	Publishing	19444	− 12767 − 191%
4513	Salaries	10120	5607 − 124%
481	Stationery & Supplies	847	366 − 76

This shows our problem. We were selling THE CRISIS to agents before 1920 at five cents per copy. It cost us five cents and a fraction to manufacture. We are now selling it at nine cents per copy and its costs us something over eight cents per copy. Our profit comes from advertising which amounted to $7053 for the first six months of 1920, and from the subscriptions on which we make a larger percentage of profit. The subscriptions for the first six months amounted to $9665.

When once the paper situation is stabilized and the printing costs stationary we can then start to replace the lost 30,000 of our circulation. I think this can be easily done by an organized drive.

The present situation is that financially we are better off than we ever have been but we have lost one-third of our audience without which our real mission canno be accomplished.

48-14-41

[NAACP]

Financial Statement of the CRISIS for the month of June, 1920.

June copies publisht	----	67,000
June copies sold	-----	63,000

Balance May 31, 1920	----------	$ 1254.97
Received during June	----------	7763.20
		9018.17
Disbursed during June		8982.14
Balance June 30, 1920	------	36.03

7/12/20

48-14-38

[n.a.a.c.p.]

Financial Statement of the CRISIS for the month of July, 1920.

July copies publisht ----		65,000
July copies sold --- ---		58,000
Balance June 30, 1920. -------	$	36.03
Received during July ----------		7060.06
		7096.09
Disbursed during July, 1920 -----		7087.52
Balance July 31, 1920--------	$	8.57

[n.a.a.c.p.]

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH
for the Month of August 1920.

THE CRISIS has had a hard summer. Costs of publication steadily mount. They were $2980 in January, $3473 in April, and $4618 in August. Paper is particularly high and hard to get. Nevertheless we are making ends meet. Our net paid circulation varies from 60 - 70 thousand copies for the summer and will naturally rise in the fall. Our August cash income was $6315, and for the seven months of 1920 our revenue $55,548. We are hoping to start a campaign for renewed prosperity in the fall.

48-141-39

[naacp]

REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLICATIONS AND RESEARCH FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1920.

During the three summer months of July, August and September the circulation of the CRISIS has remained about stationary between 60 and 70 thousand copies. The income has been

July	$7096
August	6315
September	6170

Our total assets September 30, were $27,775, and there were no liabilities.

04-14-48

48-14-36

[NAACP]

Financial Statement of the CRISIS for the month of September, 1920.

.....

September copies publisht	----	61,000	
September copies sold	----	56,000	
Balance 31 August, 1920	----		$13.66
Received during September,1920	----		6157.09
			$ 6170,75
Disbursed during September,1920	----		6140.36
Balamce 30 September, 1920	----		30.39

[N.A.A.C.P.]

REPORT of the Director of Publication and Researdh
for the month of October

The CRISIS circulation remains unchanged, between 60 and 70 thousand copies monthly. The cash income for October was $5060.19 and the expenses $5059.18. The N.A.A.C.P. owes us $478.44 for subscriptions received by them and we still have in tact our reserve fund of $1500 in liberty bonds. The net worth October 30 was $28,478.63.

48-14-33

[N.a.a.c.P.]

Financial Statement of the CRISIS for the month of October, 1920.

October copies publisht	56,000	
October copies sold	53,000	
Balance 30 September, 1920		30.39
Received during October, 1920		5060.19
		5090.58
Disbursed during October, 1920 -----		5059.18
Balance 31 October, 1920		31.40

48-14-37

[naacp]

Report of the Director of Publications and Research for the month of November, 1920.

There were 56,000 copies of the November CRISIS published, and 53,000 copies sold.

The cash income for November was $5,662.92 and the expenses $5,673.36.

The Director is absent to address forums at Ford Hall, Boston, and Brockton, Mass.

43-41-84

48-14-31 [naacp]

Financial Statement of THE CRISIS for the month of November, 1920.

November copies publisht	.....	56,000
November copies sold	.....	53,000
Balance 31 October,,1920.	.....	31.40
Received during November, 1920	.....	5,662.92
		5,694.32
Disbursed during November, 1920	.....	5,673.36
Balance 30 November, 1920	.....	20.96

atten & address
Mrs. [illegible] Ford Hall
Boston
[illegible]

[In.accp]

THE CRISIS

BALANCE SHEET

Dec.31,1920

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Bank	54.55	Accts. Payable:	
Petty Cash Fund	25.00	For Printing	1700.00
Liberty Bonds	1500.00	"Brownies'Book"	1.10
Accts. Receivable:		Paid in Advance:	
Advertisers	6311.85	"Hist. of Negro in War"	83.25
Agents	13534.11		1784.35
Depos.w.P.O.	325.00		
N.A.A.C.P.	877.94		
Inventories:			
Paper	147.67		
Books	123.27		
Furn.& Fix.	4028.38	NET WORTH	25143.42
	26927.77		26927.77

THE CRISIS

REVENUE AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Year 1920

4/8-11-35

EXPENSES		REVENUE	
Paper	21082.38	Sales	48463.88
Printing	18763.04	Subscription	17106.58
Salaries	21402.02	Advertising	14691.96
General Expense	6262.46	Interest	110.79
Postage	6274.75		
Bad Debts & Adjustments	2699.31		
Stat'y & Supplies	1389.86		
Engraving	1093.91		
Book Dept.(Loss)	392.14		
Deprec.on Furn.	212.02		
	79571.89		
Net Profit	801.32		
	80373.21		80373.21

[n.aacp]

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

DUBOIS AND DILL — Period ended Dec. 31, 1920.

ASSETS:		
Cash	$ 122.68	
Agents	1167.94	
Deposit with Post Office	20.00	
Paper Inventory Dec. 31, 1920	405.12	
Copies on hand Dec. 31, 1920	550.00	
Total Assets		2265.74
LIABILITIES:		
Accounts payable (Schedule 1.)		1801.82
		463.92
NET WORTH		
Represented by,		
A.G.DILL, Capital	3600.00	
Loss for the Period	3136.08	
	463.92	463.92

48-14-29

Schedule 1.
Accounts payable:

The Berkeley Press	1283.64
Imperial Engraving Co.	506.92
THE CRISIS	9.26
Advertisement paid in advance	2.00
	1801.82

[n.a.a.c.p]

AUDITORS REPORT
TO
THE CRISIS

YEAR ENDED
DEC.31,1920

48-14-50

The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave.
N.Y.

Gentlemen:

In accordance with request I have made an audit of your books for the year 1920 and submit the results of my work in the form of schedules attached hereto as follows:

A- Balance Sheet as of December 31, 1920
B- Revenue and Expense, year 1920
C- Analysis of General Expense Account

48-14-571

Comments

The Cash in Bank and Petty Cash Fund have been independently verified.

The Accounts Receivable due from Advertisers and from Agents agree with detailed lists drawn off by your bookeeper from individual accounts, less deduction for accounts considered uncollectible. The amount shown as due from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People agrees with a corresponding balance appearing on the books of the Association.

For values of Paper and Books on hand I have used the inventories furnished me.

Furniture and Fixtures are shown at book value, representing cost less yearly deductions for depreciation.

The only indebtedness I ascertained which had not been entered on the books and paid was a bill from the Berkeley Press for printing amounting to $ 1700., which I have included in the Balance Sheet under Liabilities and charged to Printing in the schedules of Revenue and Expense.

It has been the practice to enter bills only when paid. If paid immediately there is no objection to this, but if payment be long delayed, the charges do not get on the books in the month when the service or merchandise is rendered. In my opinion it is preferrable to charge all invoices during the month when the goods and services are received, setting up Accounts Payable to be cancelled when payment is made.

Vouchers for nearly all salaries were found except for the first semi-monthly payment of Jan.1920 and for quite a number of payments to Miss Fauset. It was explained that, as editor, Miss Fauset had not always been asked to receipt for her salary.

Vouchers were found for all other payments except about 94 aggregating a total of $1689.17 which is a very small percentage of all cash paid out. While some of these, like payments for postage, would have no vouchers, quite a number are missing probably because when sent out to be receipted thay have not been returned. It is my recommendation that no bills be sent out to be receipted. The endorsement on a check is sufficient evidence of the receipt of payment. The check itself (on accompanying remittance slip) should show what invoice is being paid.

Respectfully submitted,

F. J. Batchelder

4/8-1/4-52

THE CRISIS

REVENUE AND EXPENSE ACCOUNT

Year 1920

EXPENSES		REVENUE	
Paper	21082.38	Sales	48463.88
Printing	18763.04	Subscription	17106.58
Salaries	21402.02	Advertising	14691.96
General Expense	6262.46	Interest	110.79
Postage	6274.75		
Bad Debts & Adjustments	2699.31		
Stat'y & Supplies	1389.86		
Engraving	1093.91		
Book Dept.(Loss)	392.14		
Deprec.on Furn.	212.02		
	79571.89		
Net Profit	801.32		
	80373.21		80373.21

48-14-53

THE CRISIS

BALANCE SHEET

Dec.31,1920

ASSETS		LIABILITIES	
Cash in Bank	54.55	Accts.Payable:	
Petty Cash Fund	25.00	For Printing	1700.00
Liberty Bonds	1500.00	"Brownie's Book"	1.10
Accts.Receivable:		Paid in Advance:	
Advertisers	6311.85	"Hist.of Negro in War"	82.25
Agents	13534.11		1784.35
Depos.w.P.O.	325.00		
N.A.A.C.P.	877.94		
Inventories:			
Paper	147.67		
Books	123.27		
Furn.& Fix.	4028.38	NET WORTH	25143.42
	26927.77		26927.77

48-14-54

Schedule C
Analysis of General Expense Account

Stationery & Printing	1645.43
Rent	1516.62
Edit. Expense(W.E.B.DuBois)	800.00
Office Expense	610.12
Publishing Expense	545.99
Freight & Express	226.71
General Expense	329.83
Advertising	199.00
Tel. & Tel.	180.58
Sundry	208.18
	6262.46

48-14-55

[n.a.a.c.p.]

DUBOIS AND DILL

2 West 13th St. New York, N.Y.

SCHEDULE A, 2.
Cost of goods sold:

Paper purchases for period	$ 1744.63	
Less - Paper Inventory Dec. 31, 1920	405.12	
Cost of paper used	1339.51	
Printing	4026.41	
Engraving	1804.58	
	7170.50	
Less - Copies on hand Dec. 31, 1920	550.00	
Cost of sales		6620.50

SCHEDULE A. 13.
Expenses:

Office salaries	807.00	
General expense	268.00	
Postage	183.47	
Stationery and supplies	123.75	
Total		1382.22

48-14.30

Month	Copies Published	Copies Sold	Income
January	87,000	83,000	6,863.53
February	85,000	85,000	5,550.89
March	93,000	92,900	6,390.87
April	97,000	97,000	5,930.77
May	100,000	100,000	6,204.94
June	105,000	104,000	5,524.71
July	105,000	104,000	6,664.29
August	105,000	103,000	6,692.47
September	105,000	102,000	5,124.16
October	105,000	101,000	6,525.28
November	92,000	85,000	4,005.17
December	83,000	82,000	5,025.84
		1,138,900	$70,502.92

Average monthly not-paid circulation of THE CRISIS for 1919: 94,908

How many agents: 800

Remarks:

1919

44-2-12

44-2-59

	1915	1916	1917
Jan.	2019.21	2082.46	2550.31
Feb.	1842.36	2446.84	2491.98
Mar.	2407.36	3107.79	2792.64
Apr.	2587.80	2180.99	2422.01
May	1792.93	2303.75	2554.30
June	1749.23	2542.86	2262.40
July	1656.28	2150.26	2714.96
Aug.	1736.34	2044.02	2400.51
Sept.	1665.20	2198.45	3042.89
Oct.	2095.01	2850.35	3184.88
Nov.	1912.11	2173.86	2962.05
Dec.	2556.63	2639.73	4061.23
Total	24,020.46	28,721.36	33,440.16
Gain		4,700.96	4,718.80
Mo. Ave.	2,001.70½	2,393,44⅔	2,786.68

	1918	1919	1920
Jan.	4,201.30	6,863.53	6,641.96
Feb.	3,825.90	5,500.89	6,086.48
Mar.	4,476.49	6,390.87	6,335.50
Apr.	4,259.19	5,930.77	7,858.59
May	5,536.30	6,204.94	6,268.15
June	4,932.86	5,524.71	7,763.26
July	5,108.64	6,664.29	7,060.06
Aug.	4,690.57	6,692.47	6,315.49
Sept.	4,156.82	5,124.16	6,157.09
Oct.	5,553.58	6,525.28	5,060.19
Nov.	4,878.21	4,005.17	5,662.92
Dec.	5,768.16	5,025.84	6,396.69
Total	57,369.02	70,502.92	77,606.32
gain		13,139.64	7,103.40
My Salary	4,780.47½	5,875.24½	6,467.19⅓

1/12/5

3/28/4

Garvey

Los angeles Cal
Dec 19-1920 Mr W E B Du Bois
Dear Sir I read in your
wonderfull Book of the
wanderfull Lew of you
give the Han Marcus garvey
that was grand in its
make up. I think that
you have made your
self the dump carte
for garvey you taken
your cart and went all
over the world and
scrape up all of the
filth of the world
and loaded cart and
dump it in you book all
this is an garvey let there
be a Bushel of Dogs in
the Street throw a ston in
that Bunch and hit one

them he will howl
garvey have threw a stan
and hit and you ~~or~~ or
barken marcus have
~~the~~ threw at you.
and a gain he is
not got ~~no~~ no raft ~~up~~
up in white folks like
you load up for next
month we will hav a
dump whole for it
Sign I,
3/28/15 P. S. if aint help a do
not down a man

[1920]

Sir:

The Crisis magazine, which circulates among educated Negroes, is makâng an investigation of the editorial usage of the capitalization of the word "Negro". May I ask what the rule is in your perodical as to capitalizing the word Negro in the following sentence: "Among the groups represented were Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Italians, Jews, Negroes, Chinamen and Malays". I should be glad if you would state also the reason for your usage.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/24/5-

PHS. Addresses

(1) Mr & Mrs. A. Kelso
52 Putnam Ave.
Brooklyn, N.Y.
Pupil: Dorothy Kelso

3/29/20
(2) Mr & Mrs. Matthew Welmon
497 Willoughby.
Brooklyn, N.Y.
Pupil: Margaret Welmon

(3) Mr. A. Williams
210 Hull Street
Brooklyn, N.Y.
Pupil: Jessie Williams

(4) Mr & Mrs Charley Marton
113 Schenectady Ave.
Brooklyn
Pupil: Eleanor Marton

(5) Mr & Mrs. S. M. Daniels
609 Ashford St
Brooklyn, N.Y.
Pupil: Laura Daniels

(6) Mr & Mrs V. Bennett
294 Putnam Ave
Brooklyn, N.Y.
Pupil: Gwendolyn Bennett

garvey

Shady Side

Yarmouth (Canada)

Kanawha

garveys boats

3/28/47

6

5'4 1/6 gram.

5'3, 7 regd.

141 W. 36

~~Apalachin 72~~

6

3/28/11

Hon. Marcus Garvey, the President General of the U.N.I.A. and President of the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation, was in the chair and announced at the very beginning his purpose to continue his campaign for the next ship of the line, the S. S. Phillis Wheatley, which he had been forced to postpone on account of the mishap to the S. S. Frederick Douglass. The Frederick Douglass, he announced, would clear as soon as it could get coal. There was a shortage of coal and restrictions covering its supply, but this was merely a temporary condition, and it was hoped that by Monday even coaling would be completed and the ship could continue her voyage to the West Indies and Central America.

Feb 14 1920

May 8, 1920

Already we have purchased the "Yarmouth" and the "Shadyside," and in a few days we will take over the "S.S.Antonio Maceo." At the same time we are taking over a steam laundry and starting a millinery and hat factory. In a word, the Universal Negro Improvement Association, the Black Star Line and the Negro Factories Corporation are enabling the Negro to successfully stand the struggle for existence and to become fit to survive industrially.

At the same time the Universal Negro Improvement Association is planning to have a great convention of Negroes from different sections of the world meet in Liberty Hall, New York, from the 1st to the 31st of August to outline a constructive plan and program for the uplifting of the Negro and the redemption of Africa.

May 15, 1920

3/28/.

I have sent twice to buy shares amouhting to $125.00 (humbers of certificates 3752 and 9617). Now I am sending $35.00 for seven more shares. You might think I have money, but the truth as I stated before is that I have no money now. But if I'm to die of hunger it will be all right because I'm determined to do all that's in my power to better the conditions of my race.

FIRST EXCURSION BOAT

of the Negro Race owned by the

BLACK STAR LINE

Steamship Corporation

Daily Excursions

Up the Hudson on

Sunday, May 16th at 12 o'clock, Noon

From 129th St., and North River Pier

Two Trips on S

unday

Starts at 12 noon and 3.30 P.M.

Round Trip - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $1.05

Buy your tickets at Office of

BLACK STAR LINE, 56 West 135th Street .

And At The Boat

3/28/2

6

FIRST EXCURSION BOAT

of the Negro Race owned by the

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Steamship Corporation

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Sunday, May 16th at 12 o'clock, Noon

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Two Trips on Sunday
unday

May 15, '20

Starts at 12 noon and 3.30 P.M.

Round Trip - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - $1.05

Buy your tickets at Office of

BLACK STAR LINE, 56 West 135th Street

And At The Boat

3/28/40

August 28, 1920

Dr. D. D. Lewis, of Montreal, Speaks.

Your Majesty, Fellow Delegates, Ladies and Gentlemen: I realize that our leader is indisposed, yet his remarks were so impressive that I was sorry to see him sit down.

The Universal Negro Improvement Association is raising a constructive loan of two million dollars from its members. Three hundred thousand dollars out of this two million has been allotted to the New York Local as its quota, and already the members in New York have startedto subscribe to the loan, and in the next seven days the three hundred thousand dollars will be oversubscribed. The great divisions of Pittsburgh, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Wilmington, Baltimore and Washington will also oversubscribe their quota to make up the two million dollars.

3/28/16

Construction work will be started in January, 1921, when the first shop of the Black Star Line on the African trade will sail from New York with materials and workmen for this construction work. This is, indeed, an opportune time for Negroes everywhere to lend their support to the Universal Negro Improvement Association. No Negro should divide his interest at this time, because division of interest spells ruin. If all the members of the race will but concentrate upon the building up of a mighty organization it means that within the next few years the four hundred million of Negroes of the world will be reckoned with as a great commercial and political power.

week the Black Star Line as a ten million dollar corporation. We have also incorporated the "Negro Factories Corporation" at one million dollars. While the Black Star Line will float ships on the high seas, the Negro Factories Corporation will build factories in the great industrial centers of the world. We shall manufacture goods of all kinds, and ship them on o our own ships to the foreign markets. In the next few months we will erect the first factory in New York, then in Philadelphia, and other big cities of America, the West Indies and Africa. I ask therefore, that every member of the race make a desperate effort today and buy 5, 10, 20, 30, 40, 50, 100, or 200 more shares in the Black Star Line and the Negro Factories Corporation. The shares in both companies are sold at $5 each, and you may buy as many as you desire within 200.

Men and women of the race, I ask that you act now, thereby saving the day for yourselves, your children and posterity. There is a great future staring us in the face--a future full of commercial opportunities. The New Negro is determined to carve a way into the great centres of finance; he will raise his factories; he will build his steamships, construct his railroads, found great governments, and in the end we shall see a great African Empire, a republic on which the sun shall never set. So, men and women, be of good cheer, do your duty, and posterity shall crown you with the laurels palms of victory.

3/28/18

MARCUS GARVEY.

Born of humble parentage at St. Ann's Bay about 35 years ago, he received his education at the public school, though for a time under the Rev. Bathurst Hall of Claremont he attended the Church of England Grammar School.

On leaving school he learnt the printing trade which he followed for many years. He emigrated to CostaRica where he joined a fellow countryman, Mr. Markland Taylor on the "Bluefields Messenger" Thee experience thus gained helped him to secure a position on the staff of "La Nacion" another newspaper of that city. Returning to Jamaica he secured work as a printer and became the foreman in the printing department of the P. Benjamin Manufacturing Co., of Kingston, a firm of patent medicine manufacturers.

3/28/19

The opportunity presenting itself he visited Europe and spent some time in England and France. While in England he perfected his scheme of organising a Society for the intellectual, social and moral uplift of his race and in the year 1914 the Negro Improvement Society came into being Subscriptions were collrcted for the benefit of this Society and there was announcement made that a farm school in connection with it would follow. Many regarded the programme as unrealizable, and the failure of the scheme occasioned no surprise. It was generally held that the Negro Improvement Society had perilous times ahead, for Mr. Garvey's energy and enthusiasm could not keep if free from financial embarrassment.

Of the group of men who helped in addressing meetings may be mentioned the Roman Catholic Bishop, the Mayor of Kingston, and ~~many~~ many others. The general public did not or could not share in the founder's enthusiasm. Not without silent supporters as well as outspoken foes Mr. Garvey laboured with a determination and energy which have brought him outside of Jamaica

better results than he could have attained here.

He is a Roman Catholic and has a large number of sympathisers and friends in this Island. The new and rejuvenated Negro Improvement Society has it is claimed a membership of 12,000.

Mr. Garvey has had to struggle through life without any one to help him, and when we make allowances for the disadvantages of birth and station we can not hesitate to say that he is deserving of whatever success that has crowned his endeavours.

3/28/17

d and entreated the
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MARCUS GARVEY is a sort of Billy Sunday of the Negro race. Within a year he has built up an organization of Negroes which claims a million members in the world and probably has half a million in the United States alone. His Universal Negro Improvement Association, which has just held a "Convention of the Negro Race" in New York city and elected a "President of Africa," has branches throughout the West Indies, along the west coast of Africa, and in South America as well as North. It preaches a gospel of pride in the Negro race and its future, with a superb and ignorant fanaticism which has the Sunday movement as its only white parallel. Garvey's all-Negro Black Star steamship line bids fair to be as profitable a commercial venture as the Billy Sunday song-book and syndicated-sermon business. And the dream of a vast Negro republic in Africa may be at least as probable as some of Billy Sunday's prophecies. The parceling of Africa among the white powers is a matter of the last half-century, and there is no reason to believe that so unnatural a condition will endure forever. If such preaching as Garvey's should lead to a bloody race revolt in Africa, we should have to blame the white race more than the Garveys. The best of Garvey's gospel, like the best of Billy Sunday's, is old stuff; but he gives it an emotional color and a stage setting of flags and costumes which appeals to Negroes untouched by more dignified and better balanced leaders. The worst of Garvey is sheer fanaticism and demagoguery. It is a pity that any one concerned for the freedom of black Africa and the future of the Negro race should go out of his way to attack so fine-spirited an apostle of his race as Dr. Du Bois.

THE prediction of twenty-five or thirty cent milk for New York City next winter may turn out to be only an excited guess, but the serious mention of such a price calls attention sharply to a situation which cannot much longer be neglected. Every large city in the country, as well as numerable smaller ones, is threatened with a price schedule no other effect than to remove milk in the ssaries of life, certainly

3/28/22

Negroes the world over should set up a universal democracy. The Wilsons, Lloyd Georges and Clemenceaus refused to ensure real democracy to the Negro, hence the black man of circumstances should yield to no other cry than that of bleeding Africa. Let every Negro think of the revolution that will one day sweep the continent of Africa. Let us dream of and plan for that day. Surely there is a time coming when all men shall greet others as brothers, but that time will mean the universal rise of man, when black, yellow and white men will all in their respective ways boast of their success and their civilization. No white man will respect and care for a black man who has nothing to show of his success in life, and so it is of the yellow man. All men must achieve, and then in the general success there will be an appreciation for all.

Every black man should, therefore, join the new revolution that seeks to place the mind of man in the realm of racial contentment and destroy the hideous monster of slave-thought. To be a successful revolutionist does not mean that you must use the sword and the gun, but to use the faculties of God's endowment and rise to the highest height possible for man. Every Negro may rise to fortune and to greatness by investing today and right now in the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation. Opportunity knocks at every man's door but once, and it is knocking now for you. Through the success of the Black Star Line black men the world over will be able to say in the future, "We came, we saw, we conquered."

Revolt against poverty and hard times in the future by uniting in the Black Star Line Steamship Corporation, 56 West 135th street, New York, U. S. A. The shares are $5.00 each, and you may buy from five to two hundred.

30-11-12

With very best wishes for your success,

Yours fraternally,

In the past twenty months these black people have paid $168,500 outright for one steamship, purchased three apartment houses, which are to be remodeled and converted into offices for the steamship line, purchased the site on which their present meeting place stands, and on which a large hall for public meetings and conventions will be erected.

"The people of Toronto invested in the Black Star Line proportionately more than we have done in New York City. I remember one woman whom I believe is from somewhere in Alabama but is now resident in Toronto. She is married to a West Indian man and she had saved about $40 in gold, consisting of $5 gold pieces, $10 gold pieces, and $20 gold piecs, and she brought out all the gold and bought shares in the Black Star Line.

30-11-15

In view of the universal disunity existing among the people of the Negro or African race, and the apparent danger which must follow the continuance of such a spirit, it has been deemed fit and opportune to found a Society with a universal programme, for the purpose of drawing the peoples of the race together, hence the organization above-named.

All people of Negro or African parentage are requested to join in with us for the propagation and achievement of the following objects.

GENERAL OBJECTS:

To establish a Universal Confraternity among the race.

To promote the spirit of race pride and love.

To reclaim the fallen of the race.

To administer to and assist the needy.

To assist in civilizing the backward tribes of Africa.

To strengthen the imperialism of indepejdent African States.

To establish Commissionaries or Agencies in the principal countries of the world for the protection of all Negroes, irrespective of nationality.

To promote a conscientious Christian worship among the native tribes of Africa.

To establish Universities, Colleges and Secondary Schools for the further education and culture of the boys and girls of the race.

To conduct a world-wide commercial and industrial intercourse.

LOCAL (JAMAICA) OBJECTS:

To establish educational and industrial colleges for the further education and culture of our boys and girls.

To reclaim the fallen and degraded (especially the criminal class) and help them to a state of good citizenship.

To administer to, and assist the needy.

To promote a better taste for commerce and industry.

30-11-13

To promote a universal confraternity and strengthen the bonds of brotherhood and unity among the races.

To help generally in the development of the country.

MARCUS GARVEY, President and Travelling Commissioner

Thos. Smikle, Vice-President.

Eva Aldred, President Ladies' Division.

T. A. McCormack, General Secretary.

Office: 30 Charles Street, Kingston, Jamaica.

BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

Marcus Garvey, Thomas Smikle, T. A. McCormack, Adrian A. Daily, E. E. Reid, T. T. Brown, J. R. Murdock A. Peart, Arthur McKenzie, H. M. Reid, A. Knight, Robert Cross, Eva Aldred, Amy Ashwood, Gwen. Campbell, Connie Phillips, Mrs. A. Pert, and Amy Aldred.

36-11-14

For Dr. Du Bois

For Mr. Best - Please return to Dr. DuBois

Use this list

HAITI

Mr. E. P. Pawley, West Indies Trading Company,	Port-au-Prince		
M. C. Rosemond, Avocat	"	"	"
M. Abel Leger, "	"	"	"
M. Seymour Pradel, "	"	"	"
M. Edouard Laroche	"	"	"
M. Hubert Alexis, Avocat	"	"	"
M. Suirard Villard	"	"	"
M. Price-Mars, National Lycee	"	"	"
M. Pauleus Sannon, Petion-Ville	"	"	"
M. Danache, Sec'y to Pres. Dartigueneve	"	"	"
M. Alfred Henriques, Avocat	"	"	"
M. Louis Borno, Avocat	"	"	"
Ex-President Legitime	"	"	"
M. Georges Sylvaine, Avocat	"	"	"
M. Arthur Ramaux, Avocat	"	"	"
M. Henry Elie	"	"	"
M. Justine Elie	"	"	"
M. Achilles Dorce	"	"	"
M. Furcy Chatelain	"	"	"
Dr. Ricot, National School of Medicine	"	"	"
M. Victor Delbeau, National Lycee	"	"	"
Mr. Charles A. Moore, American Legation	"	"	"
M. L. H. Lehrison, L'Overture College	"	"	"
Dr. A. C. Holly	"	"	"
Dr. D. S. Holly	"	"	"
M. Dorsinville, Editor of L'Essor	"	"	"
M. Clement Magloire, [redacted]	"	"	"
M. L. P. Tippenhauer	"	"	"
M. Etienne Mathon, Avocat	"	"	"
Mr. Lemuel W. Livingston	Cape Haitien		
Mr. C. C. Woolard	"	"	
Mr. H. P. Davis, United West Indies Trading Co.	"	"	
Dr. Felix Coicou	Port-au-Prince		

9/1/20

3/25/21

The above is a list of English reading persons in Haiti to whom it would be well to send Haitian numbers of The Crisis — with subscription blanks.

WM.

Charts

X	College graduates	30 1/2"
	Yale Negroes	22"
X	Illiteracy	30 1/2
X	Grand Kingdom	25 3/4
X	Races	25 3/4
X	Pop. Germ	25 3/4
X	Blood Vessels	6.1
X	College grad	30 1/2
X	Occupations	30 1/2
X	Insurance	26
X	[illegible]	22
X	Federal allendance	30 1/2
X	Negro Population	30 1/2
	Health	30 1/2

59
79
36
5
22
1.835
2.385
85 18

2 5

12) 421 3/4

20 40

Area — 5 1/2

40/88/17

NEGRO SCHOOL ATTENDANCE IN THE UNITED STATES

in 1920.

5 to 20 years of age.	2,030,269	53.5%
Male	969,066	52.4%
Female	1,061,203	54.5%
5 to 6 years of age.	142,987	
7 to 13 years of age.	1,331,043	
14 and 15 years of age.	317,355	
16 to 17 years of age.	168,760	
8 and 20 years of age.	70,124	

F

30

13

40/8b/3

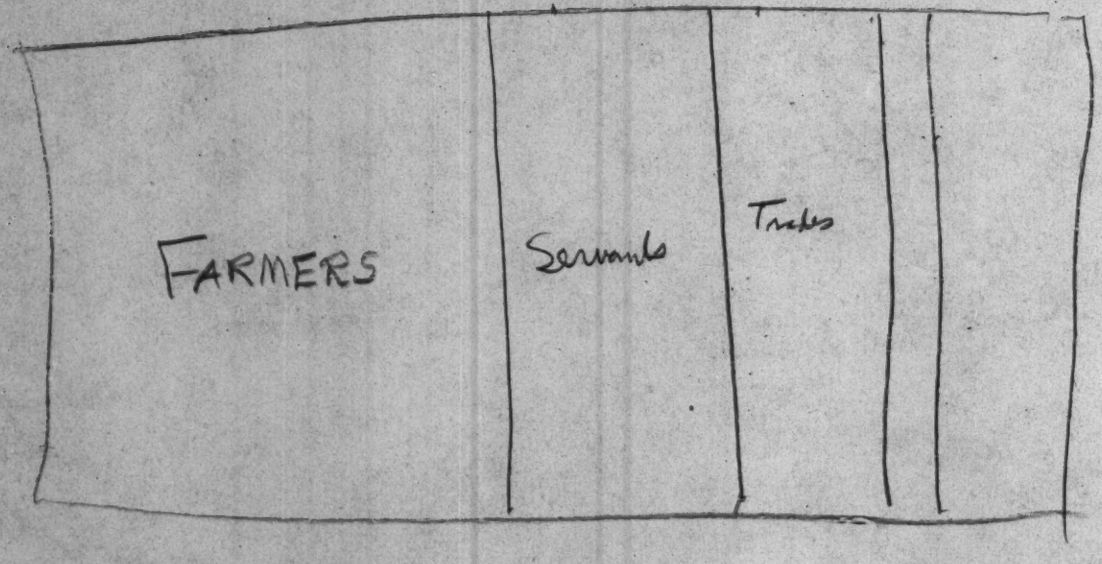
NEGRO OCCUPATIONS, U. S. A., 1920

Farming	45.2%
Domestic Service	22.1%
Trades	18.4%
Transportation	6.5%
Business and Clerical	3.7%
Professions & Pers.	1.7%
~~Mining~~	~~1.5%~~
~~Public Service~~	~~1.0%~~

19.9

2.7

25" = 100%
1" = 4%
¼" = 1%



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40|8b|4

ILLITERACY

NEGROES OF THE UNITED STATES

10 years of age and over.

1870	79.9%
1880	70%
1890	57.1%
1900	44.5%
1910	30.4%
1920	22.9%

30 2½
21
9½

24½

40/8/b/7

	Schools		Teachers	Students	Government cost
	Government	Mission and C.			
KENYA	10	900			
UGANDA				174,000	
NYASALAND		2663	~~107 (w.)~~	163,804	$10,000
UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA	3259	372	21,005	279,655	
CAPE OF GOOD HOPE			4,725	174,295	
NATAL	514			40,112	496,000 (~~white 268,000~~)
TRANSVAAL	386			44,629	
FREE STATE				21,000	
NIGERIA	102	3529			
		(~~20,702~~ Mohammedan)		182,176	
GOLD COAST	22	212		33,127	735,000
SIERRA LEONE	14	235			37,540+
A-E SUDAN	109	250		19,905	
TANGANYIKA	78	2568		160,814	150,000
SOUTHWEST AFRICA		48		3,945	
BRITISH GUIANA	265		1,329	43,453	325,000
BARBADOS	142			22,575	235,000
JAMAICA	681			117,874	585,000
~~BRITISH~~ CONGO		247		200,000	212,500
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC	972		15,044	105,000	
FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA	25			2,800	
FRENCH WEST AFRICA	501			36,902	472,000
GUADELOUPE			172	16,997	
HAITI	944			74,496	1,000,000
LIBERIA	22	67		3,900	
ANGOLA	52	9		2,410	
MOZAMBIQUE					

40/8b/15

Lectures

1920? or 1926?

TRIP MAY 24-JUNE 7.

Leave New York Monday, May 24 @ 1 P.M., standard time. Arrive in Chicago May 25 @ 12.50 P.M. Wire Bentley. Go to home 5816 Michigan. Notify E. H. Heslup, 552 East 37th St. Speak Cook's church at night ($100).

May 26. Notify Dr. Arthur Butler, Evanston. Speak at Evanston at night. (½ proceeds).

May 27. Leave Chicago at 9.30 A.M., arrive in Dayton at 5.07, Xenia at 5.45.

May 28. Leave Xenia at 3.04, arrive Cinti. 5.00 P.M. Leave Cinti. Southern at 8.10. Mr. A.L. Gmes, 816 W 9th. (Lower 2)

May 29. Arrive Atlanta morning, Saturday.

30 Speak morning Cong'l Church @ 11

31 (Arrange expenses) Mrs. E. R. Boutte, 1009 Maple Street, Rome.

47-1-23

1
2 Speak

3 Leave at 11 P.M.

4 Arrive Washington 8 A.M.

Arrive Philadelphia at 10?

Leave Philadelphia at 2.45 or ~~43~~ 4:43, arrive Kennet at 5.46 or leave Baltimore at 3.00, arrive Mennett 5.55. Wire Miss Josephine Pennock, Unicorn Inn, Kennett Square, P. O.

5 Morning. Speak $50. Leave 12.15 or 5.46, arrive Baltimore 5.05 or 8.50 or via Philadalphia. Wire M.A. Hawkins.

June 6 P.M. speak ($25) ~~leave Baltimore 5.30 or 6.44, arrive Philadelphia 7.50 or 8.50.~~

June 7. Germantown Y.M.C.A. ($50). Miss Meta V. Evans, 6128 Germantown Ave. Alice Davis, 1342 S. 46th St.

of South Carolina

At the age of ~~twenty three~~ years Joseph Hurlong Scott was commissioned a Captain of Infantry in the United States Army. He was trained at Fort Des Moines where he was commissioned First Lieutenant and assigned to the 349th Field Artillery, in which unit he became Instructor in Mounted Drill. He served as instructor of the S.A.T.C. Unit at Howard University and as Commanding Officer of the S.A.T.C. Units at Atlanta University and Morehouse College.

3/27/10

Cornelius Chapman Scott was trained at Camp Grant where he was promoted from a private to Supply Sergeant; [redacted] he was sent to the Officers' Training School where he was rated Second Lieutenant. According to the policy of the War Department, [redacted], he was not given his commission; however, during the month after his arrival overseas he was commissioned and served as a Lieutenant of the 365th Supply Company.

[redacted]

Mem of Mo

1920

A Little of Albert A. Smith.

Born in New York City, attended and finished primary schooling. To High School of De Witt Clinton,--two years there. End of second year won scholarship to Ethical Culture High School. There two years, and was graduated.
To the National Academy of Design.
First year .awarded Suydum Bronze Medal, for figure drawing from the antique.
Second year awarded Honorable mention for life drawing
Third year awarded Suydum Bronze Medal for life drawing.
" awarded Third Prize in Etching.
Fourth year and last...awarded the first prize in etching. A fund prize in composition, A fund prize in oil-painting. Also awarded a Chaloner Prize, in competetion, with art students of the United States. (A painting from the nude being the subjet

3/25/79

------This completes the scholastic side -------

To earn my schooling I have relied upon three distinct occupations, far distant from academic art .
The first being, as a chauffeur-mechanic, licensed by the state for five years.
The second being, as a musician, playing with equal facility, three instruments,- -the violin, the mandolin, and the banjo-mandolin.
The third being, at this date, most practised, that of designer of title-pages for songs, posters, illustrations, etc.

Scholastic attainmaints---Have had two etchings accepted by the Spring Exhibition of the National Academy of Design. Etchings now in the show at the Brooklyn Museum. Titles----"Ambition " and "Plantation Melodies.

JAZZING IT UP PARNASSUS

Young Afro-American Art Student Goes From New York Bohemia to Paris Latin Quarter With a Joyous Self-Supporting Scheme.

By F. F. Wetmore.

Albert A. Smith a young New York art student, having completed a brilliant scholastic carrer at the National Academy of Design of this city, and to whom the John Armstrong Chaloner prize was recently awarded, is going to Paris to finish his artistic education. An old and unexciting story, but observe: Albert A. Smith carries within him the swart blood of Africa, and he departs with his steamship fare and not much more.

The annals of the Quartier Latin are full of the poor student who labors at every queer sort of task while he follows the winged ideal up the steep slopes of Parnassus, and there would seem small possibility of telling anything new in that line. It must be stated, nevertheless, that Smith is going to support himself during his student life in the Montmartre section by operating a banjo in a jazz band. He is not merely a talented artist, but also an expert at "playing blue", and the jazz band is popular in Paris just now.

Here, certainly, is a novelty for the chronicles of Bohemia. It is, in addition, the picturesque culmination of a little story of New York life.

Smith was born and grew up in the San Juan Hill district of New York City, and in boyhood displayed a pair of desires not unusual in his neighborhood: he loved the sound of the banjo and the ragtime fiddle, and he loved the beauty of colors. He would sit for hours looking at highly colored pictures, and, after a while, he became a constant visitor at the Metropolitan Museum of Art. In time he was drawn to the art school, where he studied hard and crowned his first year by taking a prize.

During the years of art study, what became of Smith's love for the fiddle and the banjo and the toe-inspiring sound of the syncopated tune? He impressed jazz into the service of art, and at night played fiddle and banjo in the jazz bands of white light cabarets. In this pleasant manner he contrived to earn enough money to support his studies.

Smith's pictorial work is racy and characteristic, especially when he depicts the lief of the Negro, His etchings show sound draughtsmanship and good composition. In his paintings a frequent rioting of high tones of orange, yellow and red suggests the barbaric splendor of African strangeness.

3/25/21

When the war came, Smith went into the army. The military authorities had no eyes for his work with the brush and pencil; they had ears for his mastery of the fiddle and banjo, and his erudite understanding of jazz. But, unfortunately, the military band has not either fiddle or banjo, not even the jazz military band of recent war fame. So Smith had to school himself in the art of "playing blue" on a clarinet. He served through the whole war with one of the noted jazz military bands.

Now he is arranging to ship with an agency that is recruiting jazz experts to fill the large French demand. Next season will find him studying by day, under the mastership of one of the great artists of France, and sawing the fiddle and hitting the banjo by night at a glittering Parisian cabaret.

Pan Af

1921

April 7, 1921.

Dr. A. Abdurahman,
119 Loope Street,
Capetown, South Africa.

My dear Sir:

313/124

You have, I think, already received literature concerning the Second Pan-African Congress. I write to urge that you put this matter before the African political organizations and induce them to send representatives. I sincerely wish that you could be one of these persons. Mr. Sol Plaatje is here in New York just now and we are hoping that the people of South Africa will make it possible for him to attend the meetings.

I trust I may hear from you at your leisure.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

(ADIS ABABA)

May 26, 1921.

Hon. Ato Herne,
Mayor of Adis Ababa,
Abyssinia, Africa.

Sir:

There was held in February 1919 at Paris, France, the First Pan African Congress at which sixteen groups of persons of African descent were represented by fifty-seven delegates. This Congress, under the presidency of Blaise Diagne, and with myself as secretary, ordered a second congress to convene during the year 1921. In accordance with this direction a Second Pan African Congress will assemble as follows:

A preliminary conference at London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

The final session at Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

At these conferences we wish to have all groups of Africans and the descendants of Africans represented. I write, Sir, to ask

so that delegates
ent at the Second

eat esteem,

spectfully yours,

HULL-HOUSE
800 SOUTH HALSTED STREET
CHICAGO

March 10, 1921

My dear Mr Du Bois:

Miss Addams asked me to thank you for the notice of the Pan-African Congress which is to be held in Paris next Fall. She is planning to go to Eurppe in June to attend the Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, which is to be held in Vienna; and during the first week in September is going to attend a meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations, so she will be unable to be in Paris. She is sending your notice on to Miss Emily Balch, the Executive-Secretary of the Women's International League, at 6 rue du Vieux-College, Geneva, as you

HULL-HOUSE
800 SOUTH HALSTED STREET
CHICAGO

suggest; and will be glad to have the further news with regard to the Congress which you have promised.

Faithfully yours,
Kathleen Jennison
Secretary to Jane Addams

3/32/52

[Addams]

Second Pan African Congress

May 27, 1921.

Miss Kathleen Jennison,
Hull House,
800 So. Halsted St.,
Chicago, Ill.

3/32-1204

My dear Madam:

In your letter of March 10, 1921 you tell me that Miss Addams was going to attend the meeting of the Assembly of the League of Nations in Switzerland in Sept. We are to have the following sessions of the Pan African Congress:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session in Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

From the Paris session we are going to send a special committee to Geneva. Would it not be possible for Miss Addams to attend one of our three sessions, without undue trouble?

I trust you will kindly lay this before her and tell her how much we need her presence even for a short time.

Very sincerely yours,

Letter from Jane Addams

1921

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM
Formerly Women's International Committee for Permanent Peace
OBJECT
To organize support for the resolutions passed at the Women's International Congress at The Hague in 1915 and in Zurich in 1919, and to support movements to further Peace, Internationalism and the Freedom of Women.

President: Jane Addams, U.S.A. Vice Presidents: L.G. Heymann, Germany; H.M. Swanwick, England
Secretary-Treasurer: Emily Balch, U.S.A.
Assistant Secretaries: E. Ramondt, Holland; Marguerite Gobat, Switzerland

International Office: Geneva
6, Rue du Vieux--College Tel. 78-20

NATIONAL SECTIONS

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Great Britain
Hungary
India (British)
Ireland
Italy
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Roumania
Sweden
Switzerland
United States
Uruguay

3131/63-64 dup

My dear Mr. Du Bois

I would like above all things to attend the Pan African Congres. London would be quite out of the question but I might manage Brussels or even Paris. I am ~~assuming the duties~~ (inclosing the dates) of our Congress and our school. I had hoped to be in Geneva in time for the Assembly of the League September 5th.

Will you kindly keep me informed through our Geneva office, from which mail will always reach me- With all good wishes.

I am Hastily(?) our June addresses (see P.S.)

[Jane Addams]

P.S.

I will be at the Hotel Belmont N.Y. on the evening of Thursday June 2d until we sail on the 4th. Could you send me some announcements there--

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

Formerly WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PERMANENT PEACE

OBJECT

To organize support for the resolutions passed at the Women's International Congress at The Hague in 1915 and in Zurich in 1919, and to support movements to further Peace, Internationalism and the Freedom of Women.

PRESIDENT: JANE ADDAMS, U. S. A. VICE-PRESIDENTS: L. G. HEYMANN, GERMANY; H. M. SWANWICK, ENGLAND
SECRETARY-TREASURER: EMILY BALCH, U. S. A.
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES: C. RAMONDT, HOLLAND; MARGUERITE GOBAT, SWITZERLAND

International Office: Geneva
6, Rue du Vieux—College Tel. 78-20

NATIONAL SECTIONS

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Great Britain
Hungary
India (British)
Ireland
Italy
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Roumania
Sweden
Switzerland
United States
Uruguay

3/31/63

My dear Mrs Ste Bris

I would like above all things to attend the Pan American Congress. London would be fairly out of the question but I might manage Brussels or even Paris.

I am awaiting the date of the Congress and all details. I shall be glad to be in Geneva in time for the Assembly of the League Sept 5th

With kindly deep me informed there in Geneva 7 Rue de Vieux where mail will always reach me — With all good wishes,

I am Yours truly Jane Addams (Mrs J.A.)

WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM

Formerly WOMEN'S INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE FOR PERMANENT PEACE

OBJECT

To organize support for the resolutions passed at the Women's International Congress at The Hague in 1915 and in Zurich in 1919, and to support movements to further Peace, Internationalism and the Freedom of Women.

PRESIDENT: JANE ADDAMS, U. S. A. VICE-PRESIDENTS: L. G. HEYMANN, GERMANY; H. M. SWANWICK, ENGLAND
SECRETARY-TREASURER: EMILY BALCH, U. S. A.
ASSISTANT SECRETARIES: C. RAMONDT, HOLLAND; MARGUERITE GOBAT, SWITZERLAND

NATIONAL SECTIONS

Australia
Austria
Belgium
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Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Roumania
Sweden
Switzerland
United States
Uruguay

International Office: Geneva
6, Rue du Vieux—College Tel. 78-20

5/31/64

P. S.
I will be at the White Belmont—
N. Y. on the morning of Thursday
June 4th until noon and on
the 4th I could go and see
the announcement then.

6835

JUN 20 1921

2127, Boulevard Place,

Indianapolis, Indiana.

17th. June 1921

Rcd. JWJ 6/20

Rfd. to

Ack.

D. O.

The Secretary: N.A.A.C.P.

70, Fifth Avenue,

New York City.

Dear Sir,

In connection with the Pan-African Conference which it is proposed to hold in Europe this summer I beg to advise you that it is my intention to attend the sessions in London, Paris and Brussels as the representative of the African International League, with Headquarters at Norwich House, High Holborn, W.C.I

In view of the fact that London is my home I shall have great pleasure in doing anything that lies in my power to assist you and the Officers of your organization in spending their time pleasantly during their stay in England. Please do not hesitate to notify me if there is any direction in which I may be of assistance to you.

I shall probably be sailing from New York for England at the end of July , and communications addressed to me here up to that time will reach me without undue delay.

I am,

Yours very truly,

(Rev.) J. E. M. Heraules

Director: African International League

3/32/12

June 23, 1921.

Rev. F. E. M. Hercules,
2127 Boulevard Place,
Indianapolis, Indiana.

My dear Rev. Hercules:

We are very glad to learn of your intention to attend the sessions of the Pan-African Congress. We particularly appreciate your offer to assist us during our stay in England. Between now and the time of your sailing there will probably be some matters arising on which we shall be glad to ask your aid and advice. Following your offer you may expect to hear from us at any time.

With many thanks for your kindness, believe me,

Sincerely,

Acting for Dr. DuBois.

JF/EH

3/32/11

AFRICAN PROGRESS UNION.

7 Mark Lane,
LONDON E.C.3.
7th April 1921.

Dr W.E.B.DuBois,
Secretary, Pan African Congress.
70 Fifth Avenue, New-York.

Dear Sir,

I received with great pleasure your Note of ~~the~~ the 14th ulto enclosing the Circular Statement & Invitation for the second Meeting of the Pan African Congress during the first week of next September & shall look forward to receiving furthef details- for all of which adcept my thanks on behalf of of the Union.

I have already brought the above to the Notice of Mr J.R.Archer- our Chairman in Chief.

I am glad to inform you the African Progress Un is still alive although it has many difficulties to face-still we are walking on crutches & we are not without hope.

The Delegates from West Africa -representing The National Congress of British West Africa returned Home recently after spending a few months in London doing propaganda work, ow--ing to misapprehensions the Colonial Secretary could not see his way to receive the Delegates, a disappointment shared by nearly all Africans at Home and in this Country,

Second Pan African Congress

May 27, 1921.

Mr. J.R. Archer,
c/o African Progressive Union,
7 Mark Lane,
London, E C 3, England.

3/3>/20

My dear Mr. Archer:

Enclosed I am sending you the first bulletin concerning the Pan African Congress. Another will go forward next week. We have decided to hold the Pan African Congress as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

I have written to the British Colonial Secretary, the London Mission Society and the Aborigines Protection Society, Mr. Ramsay Mac Donald as representing the Labor Party and some others, asking their cooperation.

I should be glad to learn from you just what other steps I would best take. Are you on such terms with Mr. John Harris that you could consult with him as to our London meeting. Also to what colored people in London should invitations go. Kindly let me know at your earliest convenience.

I trust that this will find you in good health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM:
ENCL.

3/38/44 Broadhurst

AFRICAN PROGRESS UNION.

7 Mark Lane, LONDON, E. C. 3.

23rd June 1921.

Dr W. E. Burghardt DuBois,

Secretary- Pan African Congress.

Dear Sir,

I confirm my letter to you of the 7th April last, since which your favour of the 27th ulto addressed to Mr J. R Archer- African Progress Union, has come to hand-also the II Bulletin announcing the Meetings of the projected Pan African Congress- for all of which please accept thanks.

I am instructed by the Board of Management to reply to your communication.

We are hoping that one-if not two Delegates will attend the meetings of the Congress to represent our Union. All the colored People in this Country (especially London) would be glad to be allowed to attend and listen to the Deliberations while they are being carried on here. There are several minor African Associations in existence here to whom invitations could be sent later.

It is noted that you have written to The Colonial Secretary- The London Mission, The Aborigines Protection Society (Mr Harris) and Mr Ramsay Macdonald asking for their co-operation. With regard to your enquiry my Committee have appointed three of it's Members to interview Mr Harris and exchange views as to the London Meetings of the Pan African Congress-the result will be communicated to you by next Mail as it has been arranged to see Mr Harris next Monday.

Looking forward to the pleasure of writing you in a few days.

Yours Faithfully,

Robt. Broadhurst

Hon Secretary.

P.S. The Committee are of opinion that you should appoint a Representative here to make arrangements for your London Meetings

AFRICAN PROGRESS UNION.

CHAIRMAN:
COUNCILLOR J. R. ARCHER
(EX-MAYOR OF BATTERSEA)

VICE CHAIRMAN IN CHIEF:
MAX THOMPSON, ESQ.

ACTING TREASURER:
J. A. BARBOUR-JAMES, ESQ.

HON. SECRETARY:
ROBERT BROADHURST

a/28/66

TEMPORARY ADDRESS:
7, MARK LANE.
LONDON, E.C.3

29th June 1921. 192

Dr W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue. New York

Dear Sir,

I confirm my respects of last week, and now tell you that three Members of our Committee interwiewd Mr Travers Buxton and Mr John H. Harris an the 27th inst at the Offices of the Anti-Slavery & Aborigines Protection Society and after discussing the Programme as outlined in your II Bulletin-the following conclusions were reached.

Without knowing your reasons for holding any of th Sessions in Brussels it was thought unadvisable to hold any Conference there. It is wise that the preliminary Conference be held in London and themain Congress in Paris.

That the Special Committee to visit the Assembly of the League of Nations at Geneva should have at it's head for cho choice, a French subject or British West African; it is felt that as The United States of America is not in the Council at Geneva the appointment of Dr DuBois as head of this special Committee would not be appropriate.

That the preliminary Congress in London should be of a private character and ~~not exe~~ the first sitting composed of not more than 25 or 30 members who would discuss and frame the Resolutions to be passed at the larger Conference which would be held the next day when the Resolutions (subject only to amendments) would be passed and adopted.

That it is deemed advisable copies of your Resolutions that are to be discussed and passed should be forwarded to the Anti Slavery Society and to ~~teh~~ the African Progress Union at once.

That all and every effort should be made by you to advance the dates of the Conferences by three days in order to avoid any rushing to get to Geneva where the special Committee ought to be at least two days before theopening of the Leagueof Nations Conference.

AFRICAN PROGRESS UNION.

3/38/67

CHAIRMAN:
COUNCILLOR J. R. ARCHER
(EX-MAYOR OF BATTERSEA)

VICE CHAIRMAN IN CHIEF
MAX THOMPSON, ESQ.

ACTING TREASURER:
J. A. BARBOUR-JAMES, ESQ

HON. SECRETARY:
ROBERT BROADHURST

TEMPORARY ADDRESS:
7. MARK LANE.
LONDON, E.C.3 192

Dr DuBois cont'd II.

You can appreciate that as the Irish question looms very large in England nothing here should be left undone ⊗ to avoid embarrasing the position and so wound the susceptibilities of the American Government although it is strongly felt that some steps must be taken in regard to the recently disclosed continuation of ill treatment of Negroes in America- this could be forcibly brought forward during the sittings of the Congress in Paris.

Looking forward to the pleasure of hearing from you at an early date, and adding the best wishes of my Committee for the success of the II Pan African Congress.

I Remain, Dear Sir,

Yours Faithfully,

Robt. Broadhurst

Hon Secretary.

1921
1 Pa

July 11, 1921.

Mr. Robert Broadhurst,
7 Mark Lane,
London, E. C. 3, England.

My dear Mr. Broadhurst:

I have your letter of June 29 and hasten to answer it. I am writing at the same time to Mr. Buxton and Mr. Harris.

First as to the date and place of the Congress. I am very sorry indeed that it is impossible at this time to change. It is of course, a dangerous experiment to try and arrange meetings from this distance from Europe. But having sent out the bulletins and made the dates and interested persons in the three cities I am compelled to stick to the arrangements. My reasons for holding the main conferences in Belgium were these: Belgium was the only country which offered us semi-official recognition by allowing us to have our sessions in the Palais Mondial. Moreover, the secretary of the Palais Mr. Otlet and Mr. Fontaine are personal friends of mine and are doing everything to promote the Congress. You can see that I am, in honor bound, to keep the appointment made. As to the London appointment I could only suggest that the conference should begin on the 27 instead of the 28 of August. I have already sent you a proposed program but I do not at all, insist upon this, indeed, I am enclosing a formal appointment

3/38/83

of you as assistant secretary of the Pan-African Congress for the London meeting and I am constituting you and Mr. Harris as a committee to take entire charge of that meeting, arranging closed and open conferences as you will.

If you think it better not to attempt any open conferences I am quite willing although it seems to me that at least one open meeting would be an excellent thing.

As I have written before I have been in communion&onewith Mr. Ramsey MacDonald and Mrs Leonard Woolf and I will let you continue that correspondence.

I have a letter from the London Missionary Society a copy of which I enclose. I shall write them referring them to you. I shall bring to the London conference a set of proposed resolutions and will be very glad to have any of you propose others.

With regard to the Geneva committee I beg to say that the selection of that committee is entirely in the hands of the Congress. I trust this solution of the London conference in spite of its inconveniences will be satisfactory to all concerned.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

3/38/93

1921

July 13, 1921.

Mr. Robert Broadhurst,
7, Mark Lane,
London, E. C. 3, England.

My dear Mr. Broadhurst:

I am writing Mr. W. Leslie McCarthy, a prominent West African Lawyer, urging him to take part in the Congress. I do not know his exact address, but I hear he is in England. I trust you will try and get in touch with him.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

P.A.

1921

328/45

July 27, 1921.

Mr. Robert Broadhurst,
7 Mark Lane,
London, E. C. 3, England.

My dear Mr. Broadhurst:

I am enclosing a copy of letters which I have received from the British Embassy in Washington and from the Colonial Office. I trust you are going to be able to go ahead with our London meeting and that all will be well. I am expecting to leave here August sixth and will probably be in London about the thirteenth. I shall be glad to confer with you. I am sending the enclosed bulletin to a number of people.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

C.

3/36/46

August 4, 1921.

Mr. Robert Broadhurst,
7 Mark Lane,
London, E. C. 3, England.

My dear Mr. Broadhurst:

I leave New York August 6 and shall land in Boulogne, France, about the sixteenth. I shall go directly to Paris and stay there about four days and then proceed to Brussels for a three or four days visit. I shall then to to London arriving sometime during the week of August 21.

Meantime, however, Mr. White, who is accompanying me will proceed directly to London and reach there the seventeenth or eighteenth. I shall give him credentials and instructions and expect him to work with you for the organization of our London meeting.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

[ENC. FROM AFRICAN ...?]

3/38/116

HOTELS
UNDER THE COMPANY'S MANAGEMENT.

LONDON & NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY

BLETCHLEY,
STATION HOTEL,
TELEGRAMS, BESTOTEL, BLETCHLEY.

CREWE,
CREWE ARMS HOTEL,
TELEGRAMS, BESTOTEL, CREWE.
TELEPHONE, CREWE, 21.

PRESTON.
PARK HOTEL,
TELEGRAMS, BESTOTEL, PRESTON.
TELEPHONE, PRESTON 188.

LONDON,
EUSTON HOTEL,
TELEGRAMS,
BESTOTEL, NORWEST, LONDON.
TELEPHONE, MUSEUM 3000.

BIRMINGHAM,
QUEENS HOTEL,
TELEGRAMS,
BESTOTEL, BIRMINGHAM.
TELEPHONE, MIDLAND 2740.

HOLYHEAD,
STATION HOTEL,
TELEGRAMS, BESTOTEL, HOLYHEAD.
TELEPHONE, HOLYHEAD, P.O. 24.

GREENORE,
GREENORE HOTEL,
TELEGRAMS, BESTOTEL, GREENORE.

DUBLIN.
NORTH WESTERN HOTEL,
TELEGRAMS, NORTHWESTERN HOTEL, DUBLIN.
TELEPHONE, DUBLIN 1291.

LIVERPOOL,
NORTH WESTERN HOTEL.
TELEGRAMS,
BESTOTEL, LIVERPOOL.
TELEPHONE, ROYAL 2960.

NORTH WESTERN HOTEL,
LIVERPOOL. 11th Aug. 1921

Dear Mr Broadhurst,

Many Reels for your letter of the 28th July, which is my reply. Jenning Climbs has just handed to me. As I have been travelling for the last fortnight he was unable to give it to me sooner.

Mr F. W. Dorman gave me your address early this week which

I am on a flying visit to London, & I called at your office yesterday morning, but too early to meet you.

I have not yet received any communication from the Boris.

I may return to London almost immediately, & on the other hand I may not return for a couple of weeks.

However as soon as I do I will look you up.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

L. E. V. McCarthy

32-40-1

PUBLIC RECEPTION

to

Dr. W. E. Burghart DuBois

of New York
Editor of "The Crisis."
Secretary, The Pan African Congress.
and Author.

GIVEN BY THE

African Progress Union

THE PORTMAN ROOMS
BAKER STREET, LONDON, W.

Thursday, September 29th, 1921

10 p.m. to 4 a.m.

Souvenir

Order of Procedure.

---

10 p.m. INTRODUCTIONS.

10.20 Remarks by Chairman
Dr. JOHN ALCINDOR

10.30 Address by Dr. DuBOIS

11.15 Vote of Thanks by
W. E. S. CALLENDAR, Esq.,
Barrister-at-Law

11.30 REFRESHMENTS

12.0 DANCING

Music very kindly furnished by musicians of the various Dance Orchestras engaged in London, through the activities of Messrs. CARPENTER and CAROL MORGAN.

Guests.

W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS, Ph.D., M.A.

Editor of "The Crisis." Secretary of the Pan African Congress. Author of "Darkwater," "The Soul of the Black Folk," etc., etc.

Mr. WALTER WHITE

of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People.

Carriages at 4 a.m.

1921

October 28, 1921.

3/32-1211

Mr. J. Alcindor,
23, Westbourne Park Road,
W. 2. London, England.

My dear Mr. Alcindor:

I have at last gotten through my worse mass of correspondence and I am trying to catch up with my letters of courtesy. May I express to you and Mrs. Alcindor and through you to the African Progress Association my appreciation of the very deep courtesy extended me. I shall look back to my London visit with a great deal of pleasure.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/38/37

June 18, 1921.

Miss Ira Aldrich,
c/o Dr Francis Hagyan
London, Eng.

My dear Miss Aldrich:

I am sending you enclosed bulletins of the Pan-African Congress. We are arranging for a preliminary session in London, August 28 and 29. I shall be very glad to have your cooperation and advice. I hope you will let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Mrs. DuBois and Yolande join me in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH
(Enc.)

August 27th 1921 [Calendar]

3/39/76

1921

Dear Dr. DuBois.

Many thanks for your note. I regret that I am very much tied to the house. And shall not be able to attend the Congress. Either Saturday or on Monday. As you know - my sister is very helpless

through Rheumatism
and our Maid being
away on holiday
I have a very great
deal to do and
I cannot leave
for more than a few
minutes at a time.
I have arranged Mouths
also to go away this
week End. Thinking that
my sister would be so
much better but alas.

3/29/77

We are disappointed.
I hope that the
meetings will prove
most successful.
I am very sorry
not to be able to be
present!
Mrs Foley & I are
at home to morrow (Sunday)
if you have any
spare time to call
We should be delighted
to see you. And Mr. Dubois
if she is with you. Our greetings
to you both. Very sincerely yours
Ralph Ellison.

Memorandum.

FROM
WILLIAM A. ALDRIDGE,
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE
THE NATIONAL BOILER
AND
GENERAL INSURANCE Co.,
LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICES: MANCHESTER.

"TELEGRAMS:
"ALDRIDGE, BUSHY PARK, BRISTOL."

3/38/41

~~MELROSE, BUSHY PARK,~~

~~BRISTOL,~~ ..... ~~189~~

3 Carlton Avenue
Old Trafford,
Manchester.
England May 20/1921

My dear Sir,

The article in the "World's Work" (current number) on the progress of the movement in Connection with Negro enlightenment & uplift, reminds me of your brief and kind note of Augt 18/20.

Truly my life's dreams have come true, for 50 years I have nourished the views that your President (Mr Garvey) has been able to put into a concrete form. Independent

advance, recognition and respect, justice & opportunity.

At last Africa looks as though it would be for its people.

I have always been haunted by the fear that no Combination of Africans Afro-Americans, Afro Anglicans & all the gamut of mixed pedigrees could Combine — without a Haiti & San Domingo resulting — but now it looks promising.

I should like to see some of the literature or newspapers connected with the movement, have you any representative in Manchester or any part of this Country.

My mother was a quadroon & I was born in New Orleans in 1849. Sixty years in England — two sons officers in British forces, Egypt, Gallipoli

Memorandum.

FROM
WILLIAM A. ALDRIDGE,
DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE
THE NATIONAL BOILER
AND
GENERAL INSURANCE Co.,
LIMITED,
HEAD OFFICES: MANCHESTER.

TELEGRAMS:
"ALDRIDGE, BUSHY PARK, BRISTOL."

MELROSE, BUSHY PARK,

BRISTOL,.....189

3/30/42

7

France, Russia.

After forty years work in One employ now in the receipt of Small pension.

I am not aware of any connection with Ira Aldridge. altho' I know he was a great Tragedian.

Trusting you can find an opportunity to reply to this brief letter.

I am Dear Sir
Very Sincerely Yours
W A Aldridge

Dr W. E. B Du Bois,
New York.

3/38/43

June 20, 1921.

Mr. W. A. Aldridge,
3 Carlton Avenue,
Old Trafford,
Manchester, England.

My dear Sir:

I am enclosing bulletins of the second Pan-African Congress in which you may be interested.

I regret to say that I can not share your optimism with regard to Mr. Garvey. He has no connection with this organisation and if possibly sincere is a wild and irresponsible agitator whose work can not possibly be permanent.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH
(Enc.)

[Alexander]

2

1560 Cambridge Street
Cambridge Mass.
March 17 1921

My dear Dr. DuBois,

I am in receipt of your invitation and statement concerning the Second Pan-African Congress to take place this September. They are both very interesting and, like most any Negro who has a pride in his race, he gets a thrill and desire to be on the spot when the convention opens. That is exactly my feeling and I intend to push it thru. I have notified my organization, the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, and note here for your bureau to advise the Omega Psi Phi, a strong Fraternity, thru Mr. Wm. S. Nelson, Director of Publicity, Union Theological Seminary, New York City: also the Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity c/o Dr. A. L. Locke, Howard University, Washington D.C.

I have learned to know very well Professor Manley O. Hudson of the Harvard Law School. He is a very liberal minded man and sympathetic with the Negro cause. He was the legal adviser to ex-Pres. Wilson at the Peace Conference and was in Paris at the last session of the Pan-African Congress. I talked this matter over with him and he is very interested and would like to know more about it. I am asking will you kindly send him some information relative to it?

As before mentioned I should like very much to

44-13-11

be numbered among the delegates and as a further request should like to know whether there is such a possibility other than being a representative of some organization, i.e. in any manner connected with the main delegation from New York?

I sincerely trust you have a most encouraging response to this most splendid undertaking. I should be glad to be of assistance in any manner.

Very respectfully yours,

Raymond P. Alexander

49-13-12

[ali]

Cables and Telegrams: "AFRORIENT, FLEET, LONDON." Codes used: A.B.C. (5th Edition), and Bentley's.

AN Up-to-Date MONTHLY REVIEW for the THOUGHTFUL.
Price 8/6 per Annum, Post Free.

AFRICA & ORIENT REVIEW

EDITED BY DUSÉ MOHAMED ALI.

WEST AFRICAN DIRECTORY and YEAR BOOK
Price 10/6 Net
Post Free.

158, FLEET STREET,
LONDON, E.C. 4.

May 25th 1921.

W.E. Burghardt DuBois, Esqre.,
Pan-African Congress,
70, Fifth Avenue,
New York, U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your invitation to the Pan-African Congress to be held in London in September.

I am not sure whether I shall be in England then but I need hardly say that I am interested in the movement and should be very happy to accord it my support, using such influence as I have for its ideals.

I hope you will not fail to send me details from time to time.

Yours sincerely,

Duse Mohamed Ali

NAACP

3/30/34

(11)

DR. J. S. ALLEN
Diseases of Women and Children a Specialty

OFFICE HOURS
9 TO 10 A. M., 12 TO 1 P. M.
7 TO 8 P. M.

Ref. Dr. DuBois

Reel 1-2 Sent

121 Lancaster St.

CHESTER, S. C., June 2 / 1921.

6341
JUN 7 1921

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,

New York,N.Y.

Dear Doctor:-

I am not a member of the N.A.A.C.P.not because I wish it so,but because there is no branch in my town. But I read the Crisis with the same interest one would read a good novel; and not myself only,but my whole family and all the friends that I can induce to take it. I am wonderfully pleased at the way you have handled many of the big problems pertaining to the race,and that we have a real champion for our cause. I am especially interested in the fund solicited annually and used for the purpose of employing legal talent to secure justice and a square deal to our people all over this country; and with this communication,I am sending you a check to the amt.of twenty five($25.00) dollars to be applied on that fund.

Dr.DuBois,I am also very much interested in the trip to London and Paris about the last of August,and would like to know if it will be possible for me to make the trip with your delegation. Kindly let me hear from you regarding the matter and also send me a membership card to the N.A.A.C.P. and oblige yours truly,

J. S. Allen

P.S. I hope to be able to send you this amt annually.

3/38/33

June 17, 1921.

Mr. J. S. Allen,
121 Lancaster Street,
Chester, South Carolina.

My dear Sir:

I am sending you herewith bulletin concerning the Pan-African Congress. You will find more information in the July CRISIS. I have asked the Travel Bureau to communicate with you. I trust you will be able to go.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH
(Enc.)

[ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORP.?]

3/35/15

January 25, 1921.

Memorandum to E. C. Brown, L. E. Williams, H. H. Pace, J. E. Nail, J. S. Jones, B. M. Roddy, J. Binga, C. C. Spalding, R. R. Moton, J. R. Hawkins and B. J. Davis.

Gentlemen:

I have received from Mr. Emmett Scott an invitation to join the directorate of the "Allied Industrial Finance Corporation" to be capitalized at Three Million Seven Hundred Fifty Thousand Dollars and as I understand already chartered in Delaware.

As I have said I believe that the next fifty years are going to be the most critical in the history of the darker races and that in that time it is going to be settled as to whether or not white domination will continue or a period of race equality will dawn. The key to this situation is the way in which the educated American Negro guides industrial development during the next generation. The chance is so big and the issue so faithful that we can make no mistake. For this reason I am considering very carefully the proposition of this finance corporation and I am writing frankly to eleven men who are all men of business experience in the colored

3/35/20

race.

I need not tell you gentlemen that any miscarriage or failure of a proposition of this sort just now would have consequences too terrible to contemplate. It would not only mean the placing of some of us in the penitentiary but what is of far more importance than that it wouldkkill the growing confidence of the race in its leadership for a generation or more. We must, therefore, tread with the utmost care and the widest forethought.

I am glad that the present proposition has been made and that some practical steps have been taken but I am disturbed because so far as I can learn the plans are so nebulous and indefinate. There is no question in my mind but what the large capital asked for this enterprise could be riased among colored people, particularly if the proposition were backed by the names on the proposed Board of Directors. But the question that bothers me is this. What is going to be done with the money when we get it? how is it going to be safely invested? what kind of enterprise among Negroes can today take care of this amount of capital? how are we going to get the necessary ability, experience, and integrity and put it in control of this large enterprise so as to insure its success?

Now these are vital questions. They must be answered definitely before any further steps are taken. It will not do to collect nearly four million dollars worth of money before we know how it is to be invested. Not only would this be a temptation to thieves but worse than this it would be the rightful spoil of inefficiency and inexperience.

3/35/21

It is therefore necessary that by careful thought and consultation those persons who propose to go into this enterprise should come to clear and definite agreement. I am, therefore, enclosing for your reading, comment and critisism, a definite plan for a Negro finance corporation. It is not a perfect plan. I am eager for its betterment and criticism, but it is a plan growing out of my own knowledge and experience and after you have read it carefully I want you at your earliest convenience to sit down and write me. To tell me first, whether from your local and personal experience you think it would work and if not why it would not work? Secondly, I wish you would suggest amendments or alternate plans.

When I have heard from all of you gentlemen I am going to take the proposed plans and criticisms and lay them before a body of the best white financiers of New York City and then I am going to write you of their comment. After a series of letters have passed between us in this way it seems to me that we will have settled in our minds pretty clearly what we want to attempt to do and then we ought to come together with the whole body of Mr. Scott's directors and see how far we can put the thing through.

I have selected these men to whom I am writing because of their practical business experience. If now or later there are others to whom you think this letter ought to go, I should be glad to send it.

May I again ask a reply at your earliest convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PB

Allied Industrial Finance Corporation

SALES TALK NO. 1

BY

S. H. ROBLIN

3/31

ALLIED INDUSTRIAL
FINANCE CORPORATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AND CHICAGO, ILL.

SALES TALK

By S. H Roblin

No. 1

If I can bring you Mr..... the finest and best opportunity a Colored man ever had to get real money, would that interest you?

If I can show you how to get on the ground floor of a financial institution the way rich white men do, will that interest you?

Well here is the opportunity, a Negro finance company organized and owned by Colored people to be used for Colored people, to make money for Colored people and therefore to make money for you.

Here is where you come in personally. You can be an owner of origin in this corporation on the same ground with a small expenditure as that occupied by the man who invests thousands, and your dollar will earn for you exactly as much as his dollar earns for him.

You can make your money earn for you more money than you ever thought possible because you unite yourself with those who know how to make money earn more money and you will get the full earnings which belong to you instead of the small part of your money's earnings you have had hitherto. How? —rental value, earning power.

Do you know that money earns largely in excess of 4%, 5% and 6% with safety? These returns are but rental value. Earning power is decidedly more. Everyone connected with financial institutions knows these facts and profits by them. Use your brains as they do theirs and put your money where it will make more money and so reach out after financial independence.

Allied Industrial Finance Corporation

SALES TALK NO. 2

BY

S. H. ROBLIN

ALLIED INDUSTRIAL
FINANCE CORPORATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AND
NEW YORK, N. Y.

SALES TALK

By S. H. Roblin

No. 2

Do you wish to know about a plan for the Colored People to share in money profits on an equal basis with the White People?

For the first time in history I am able to say to you that a financial institution has been opened of which you can be a part owner and receive the full earnings of every dollar you put into the same.

The Allied Industrial Finance Corporation is to be owned by the Colored People. It will operate in very profitable fields and its owners will receive very substantial dividends.

As its shares have been capitalized at a par of $10.00 every man and woman can be an owner therein and as for every two shares of preferred at $20.00 one share of common $10.00 par is given to the purchaser for $6.00 you can at once see how desirable this offering is to all who seek profit therein.

Instead of receiving the usual rate of from 2% to 4% the Allied Industrial Finance Corporation will pay 8% and besides all accumulations and surplus above 8% will be divided proportionately among the stockholders. A knowledge of the earnings of Commercial banking institutions will afford you an understanding of the large returns which will come to the owners of the Allied Industrial Finance Corporation.

You cannot afford to let such an opportunity pass you by. You are as anxious as any other Colored man to make your money make more money, and you have an equal pride in wishing to own a part of the first great financial institution which has been founded in the interest of and for the people of the Colored Race.

Allied Industrial Finance Corporation

SALES TALK NO. 3

BY

S. H. ROBLIN

ALLIED INDUSTRIAL
FINANCE CORPORATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AND CHICAGO, ILL.

SALES TALK

By S. H Roblin

No. 3

Do you know the difference between rental value and earning power of money?

Do you know the difference between the ordinary fields where money is placed and commercial banking?

Do you realize the profits which are made in the commercial banking enterprises throughout the country?

Do you realize the safety of your money in a commercial banking institution where it is under the management of men whose **training, integrity and ability** stamp them as men of the highest order?

Do you wish to know the names of a remarkable group of financiers who have taken up the Colored man's interests and are willing to use their influence and ability for **you** so that **your** money will earn for **you** more money than you ever thought possible?

Do you wish to own a part of the greatest financial institution ever incorporated for the Colored people in which your rights will be amply protected and your vote will count the same as every other vote and you receive proportionately just as much as every other owner?

Do you wish to have a part in the greatest economic movement ever launched for the benefit of the Colored people which will liberate millions from the yoke of finance and put them in the sure way of financial independence which millions of white people have secured?

Do you desire to take your place along side of those Colored people who are no longer willing to lag behind on the way to progress but are resolutely determined to be in the van with the advancing people of the world who seeing opportunity for bettering their condition eagerly grasp that opportunity and so go forward day by day?

I am bringing you that opportunity now and you are wise enough I know to see it and grasp it at once You have waited and prayed for this opportunity year after year; now it has come and it is yours at last.

Allied Industrial Finance Corporation

SALES TALK NO. 4

BY

S. H. ROBLIN

ALLIED INDUSTRIAL
FINANCE CORPORATION
WASHINGTON, D. C.
AND
NEW YORK, N. Y.

SALES TALK

By S. H. Roblin

No. 4

Mr. ....., I came in to talk with you a few moments on one of the most important matters affecting you and our race that you have ever known or ever will know.

Here is a list of foremost financiers, both Colored and white, people who have planned a great enterprise which they wish to have you join with them in demonstrating unusual values for our race.

We have been shut out from all the big opportunities which white people have enjoyed, and now for the first time the door has been opened wide for you and me. I have entered that door, will you?

See the character and standing of these men who are sending you this invitation. Look at the splendid statements they here make for our people, and note their positions in the financial world, so there can be no doubt of their ability to carry to success the plans they have so ably set forth.

You have been seeking for opportunity, praying for opportunity, working for opportunity, and now opportunity is loudly knocking at your door. Are you wise enough to grasp that for which you have so long waited now that it is at hand? I have no doubt you are and I am here to serve you by giving full information on all points covering this great proposition.

The financial hour has come for the Colored man. Thousands will rejoice that it has come and will eagerly accept what it so propitiously offers. It delights me beyond measure when each one I visit intelligently sees the full meaning of this wonderful movement and enthusiastically embraces the opportunity I bring. You are to be of this number, I am sure, and will enjoy with them the prosperity assured. I congratulate you on your decision.

ALLIED INDUSTRIAL FINANCE CORPORATION Inc.

Price List

No. of Shares	Total Price	Initial Payment	Note	Monthly Payments	No. of Payments	Stamps required on note
100 Preferred 50 Common	1300.00	200.00	1100.00	50.00	22	.22
90 Preferred 45 Common	1170.00	180.00	990.00	45.00	22	.20
80 Preferred 40 Common	1040.00	160.00	880.00	40.00	22	.18
70 Preferred 35 Common	910.00	140.00	770.00	35.00	22	.16
60 Preferred 30 Common	780.00	120.00	660.00	30.00	22	.14
50 Preferred 25 Common	650.00	100.00	550.00	25.00	22	.12
40 Preferred 20 Common	520.00	80.00	440.00	20.00	22	.10
30 Preferred 15 Common	390.00	60.00	330.00	15.00	22	.08
20 Preferred 10 Common	260.00	40.00	220.00	10.00	22	.06
10 Preferred 5 Common	130.00	20.00	110.00	10.00	11	.04
6 PREFERRED 3 COMMON	78.00	13.00	65.00	5.00	13	.02
200 Preferred 100 Common	2600.00	400.00	2200.00	100.00	22	.44
300 Preferred 150 Common	3900.00	600.00	3300.00	150.00	22	.66
400 Preferred 200 Common	5200.00	800.00	4400.00	200.00	22	.88
500 Preferred 250 Common	6500.00	1000.00	5500.00	250.00	22	1.10

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Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

Office of
THE SECRETARY

April
second,
1 9 2 1.

Dr. W.E. B. Dubois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I thank you for the invitation and statement sent me recently regarding the Second Pan-African Congress. I am enclosing herewith directory of the various chapters of our Fraternity with the request that the bulletin announcing the Congress and other literature be sent to them.

I have already taken up the matter of representation from our organization at the Congress with our General President, and it is our hope that we may be represented.

Yours very truly,

Norman L. McGhee

Norman L. McGhee,
General Secretary,
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity.

[1921]

Spend Christmas in Liberia

By Accepting the Personal Invitation of

His Excellency

Hon. C. D. B. King

President of Liberia

The Liberian Flag

GRAND PAGEANT OF NATIVE RACES

CHRISTMAS DAY

"S. S. TUNISIAN"

of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

Sailing Dec. 3rd, 1921; Returning Jan. 17th, 1922

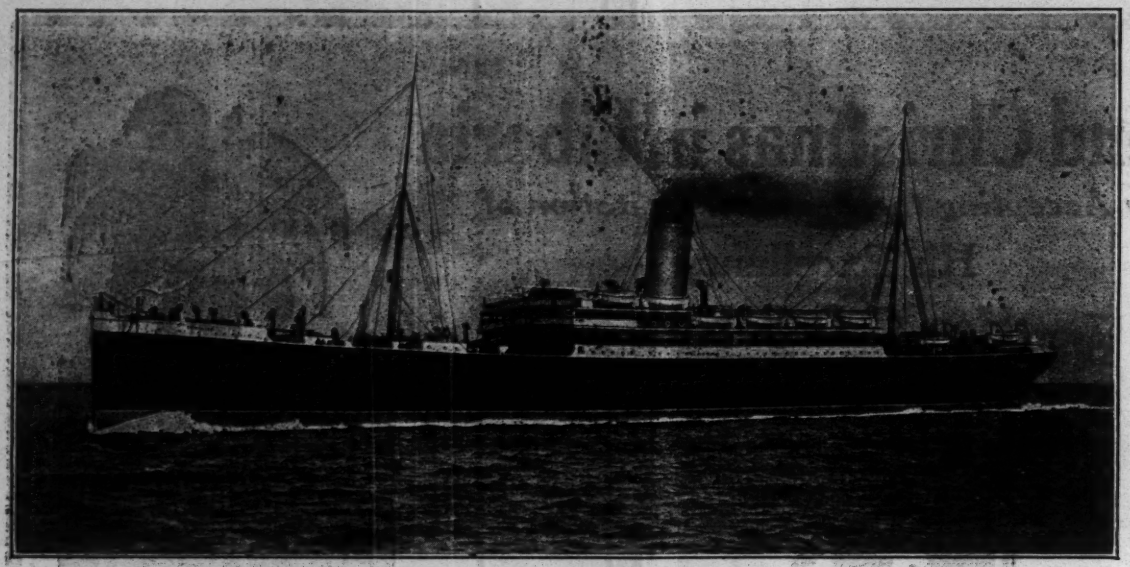
INCLUSIVE RATES FOR THE ROUND TRIP

American-African Tourist Co., Inc.

701 South 19th St.,

Philadelphia, Pa.

Gale Print, 413 S, Broad St. Phila.



THE S. S. TUNISIAN

The steamer chartered is the well-known twin-screw liner "Tunisian," of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. This will be the first trip for this new Passenger Liner to African Waters. It is now in the Trans-Atlantic Express Service between Montreal and Europe. Built for the North Atlantic trade, no boat is better fitted for modern passenger service. No tourist party has ever used a better boat. The "Tunisian" has twin screw reciprocating engines; gross register, 10,576 tons; length, 500 feet; breadth, 59 feet; speed, 14 knots.

THE C. P. O. S., LTD.

has always been noted for the excellency of food served on board its ships, and the standard will be fully maintained aboard the TUNISIAN while she is engaged in the African Cruise for 1921.

State rooms and public apartments on our cruising steamers will be found both comfortable and luxurious, the cuisine unexcelled and the service attentive. The large, staunch vessel possesses splendid spacious promenade decks, where the social activities aboard are centered, and, in fact, the entire steamer is available for the use of the passengers.

Salt water swimming pool on deck, professional musical concerts, social occasions, parties, and many other forms of entertainment add to the many pleasures of the voyage.

At various ports "little journeys" ashore will be arranged under the Company's direction.

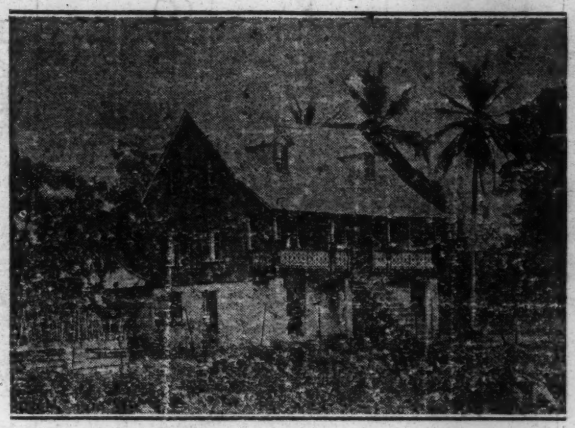
THE CELEBRATION

Liberia will be celebrating her One Hundredth Anniversary, and invites tourists from all parts of the world to join in this unique Christmas holiday event, which, this year, takes the form of a Trade Exhibit and Grand Convocation of Chiefs, December 21 to 31, 1921. Thus, the African interior, with all its untold natural splendor, will be on display in Monrovia. Natives of all tribes will appear in tribal costume in a typical native village. Native handiwork on sale.

This is also an ideal opportunity for missionary interests to study the foreign field. No constructive mission work can be successfully conducted without a thorough general knowledge of actual conditions. Centralization of efforts is the great mission need of Liberia.

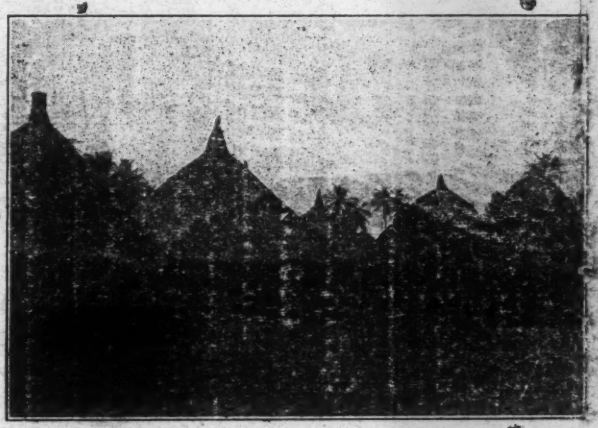
As an opportunity to investigate West Africa as a commercial and business field, this cruise has no equal, calls being made at the leading British, French and Spanish ports of West Africa. The future of Negro greatness depends upon their ability to organize and connect their forces commercially. No forward-looking educator or business man can afford to miss this trip.

LEGEND OF CABIN BERTHS BRIDGE DECK "A"	For 1 Adult	For 2 Adults	For 3 Adults Each, per	For 4 Adults Berth
Cabins Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8	.....	$750	.....	.....
CABIN PROMENADE DECK "B"				
Cabins Nos. 107, 122	$750	675	.....	.....
" " 102, 3, 4, 5, 24, 26, 28	750	675	625	$495
" " 123, 25	750	625	550	495
" " 106, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21	750	$625	550	.....
" " 100, 101	750	550	495	495
SALOON DECK "C"				
Cabins Nos. 200, 3, 4, 7, 8, 11, 12, 16, 17, 20, 21, 24, 25, 28, 32	.....	675	550	495
" " 201, 2, 5, 6, 9, 10, 14, 15, 18, 19, 22, 23, 26, 30	.....	625	525	495
CABIN DECK "D"				
Cabins Nos. 316, 30, 35, 42	750	625	495	.....
" " 309, 15, 19, 23, 27, 31, 39	.....	.....	525	495
" " 318, 22, 26, 34, 38, 44	.....	.....	525	495
" " 305, 7, 11, 17, 21, 25, 29, 33, 37	750	625	495	495
" " 314, 20, 24, 28, 32, 36, 40	750	625	495	495



A Liberian Home

Street in Monrovia



A Native Village

A Street in Freetown

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REFERENCES

The Liberian Plenary Commission,
No. 1319 R. St., N. W., Washington, D. C.
The Liberian Consul-General,
No. 141 W. Hill St., Baltimore, Md.
The American Travel Club,
Charles and Saratoga Sts., Baltimore, Md.
Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.,
No. 1231 Broadway, New York.

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All cabins are in every way first class, of most modern type.

The "Tunisian" will carry a limited number of 3rd-class passengers. This service has been arranged especially for families emigrating to Liberia. Seventy-five cabins have been set aside for this purpose—One way, $195.00, or round trip, $300, covering every expense while aboard.

THE CRUISE

A forty-five day trip, allowing nearly four weeks in African waters for a study of Missions, social life, industries, agriculture and the general African situation, now so much talked of and so vital to the personnel of the Darker Races.

Because we take a direct route, the actual sailing time to West Africa is but nine days. The beauty of the West African coast during December and January is unsurpassed. West Africa is nearer to us than many of South American ports and almost as near as Europe. Consult your map.

The parts to be visited comprise some of the territorial holdings of most of the foremost European countries. We may, therefore, study the African under the influence of the French, the British, the Spanish, the Portuguese and under the Republican form of government.

Competent interpreters and guides will make possible detailed investigation. Through the best maps and pictures, and through lectures while en route, the knowledge to be gained from this cruise is unequaled. College professors, school teachers, farmers, business men, ministers, missionaries and students should take this trip. The low rate will place it within your reach.

ITINERARY

First Day—Leave Baltimore at noon. Daylight cruise down the beautiful Chesapeake Bay, through Hampton Roads and under the great guns of Fortress Monroe, the watch dogs of the National Capital.

Second Day—Crossing the Gulf Stream.

Tenth Day—Arrive at the Canary Islands, a Spanish port and health resort of modern Europe. Home of fruit, flowers, fine laces and wicker furniture. Automobile trip to the mountains. Evening Band Concert upon the plaza. A glimpse of Sunny Spain.

Thirteenth Day—Arrive at Dakar, Capital of French West Africa, and the city where the black army of France was trained. Here we may study, at close range, Africans under French rule. Visit public buildings, parks, barracks and the famous public market, where every kind of tropical wear is on sale. Automobile or camel trip may be taken to the edge of the great Desert. Band concert or movies during the evening

Sixteenth to Eighteenth Day—Freetown, Sierra Leone, the original free port of West Africa during the slave days. A study of Africans under the British. A rail trip interiorward, where we get our first chance to study native home life. Here we see Africans as they live everywhere on the Continent. Freetown is a city of 60,000 inhabitants, with a fine harbor, great shipping industries and much wealth.

Nineteenth to Twenty-seventh Day—At Monrovia, Liberia, the cradle of Negro Liberty, and which holds the future destiny of the Africans of the world. A study of the Negro, under the Republican form of government (self-government) Visit Exposition Grounds, where the First General Convocation of Chiefs will be in session. Here, the entire interior will be on display. Through this great event, a careful study of the tribal life, all over the Republic may be made. Samples of soil, of Liberian coffee, cane, hardwoods, fibre, vegetables, fruit, stock and game. Visit St. Paul River district, where typical life of the Liberian may be studied. Visit the new sections now being thrown open to emigrants. Under the Constitution, Liberia gives each emigrant fifteen acres to settle on. This land produces every article common in our South—cotton, tobacco, sugar cane, corn, rice, vegetables, and, in addition, tropical fruits. Such domestic animals as donkies, cattle, sheep, goats and poultry thrive. Our information bureau gives full details. Monrovia is a modern, tropical city, of 7000 inhabitants. The homes are unsurpassed anywhere on the West Coast.

Newest And Best Map of Lib

300 Miles of Atlantic Ocean Co

Churches, schools and colleges, public and business buildings, cable and wireless stations, electric lights, telephones, ice plant and hotel—all of this, though on a small scale, lends an air of refinement. When further thought is given to the foreign legations, and a harbor full of ships from all countries, we may expect to find the Liberian Capital a city forging toward the standard of other national capitals.

Twenty-eighth to Thirtieth Day—At Grand Bassa, Liberia, the headquarters of much missionary activity. Visit the St. John River coffee and cane district. Visit new sections open to emigrants.

Thirty-first to Thirty-second Day—Cape Palmas, Liberia, the beaconlight of the West Coast. Great farming and trading section. Visit Cavally River, studded with native villages

Thirty-fifth Day—Pass Cape Verde Islands, a Portuguese port; coaling station and lands end of the ancient world.

Forty-second to Forty-third Day—Bermuda Islands, the winter playground of America. A tropical vineyard of flowers, fruit and vegetables, where 97 per cent. of the population is African. Bermuda is said to be the garden spot of the Atlantic.

Forty-fifth Day—Arrive at New York or Baltimore.

INDUCEMENTS

The Liberian Plenary Commission, now in Washington, and headed by His Excellency, C. D. B. King, President of the Republic, indorses this cruise. Major W. H. York, late Commander of the Liberian Frontier Force, and perhaps the best informed American as to the Liberian Interior Section, is our Business Manager.

COST OF CRUISE

The expense while aboard steamer—there will be no time when party may not live aboard if they wish—covers all items, including three meals and afternoon tea daily, berth in stateroom, amusement, and access to all parts of boat allotted to passengers. When considering the high-class arrangements of our system, our rate of $495 for the round trip is very low.

Only First-Class Passengers. . $495.00 up.

Laundry, Deck Chairs, Rooms with Private Bath and Parlor, Single Rooms, etc., are extra charges.

Those wishing to join our cruise must fill out application blank and return it to office, accompanied with $25.00, which will assure reservation. Local offices will soon be located in your section.

OUR RATES

Special arrangements are provided for those wishing single passage. This rate will be $275 up.

INSURANCE

Special arrangements can be made at a nominal charge for Accident Insurance.

PASSPORTS

No passports will be necessary for our party except for persons who expect to remain in Africa.

ONE-WAY PASSAGE

A special rate will be given to missionaries, emigrants or others not wishing to return with our party. Full information upon request. Applications for such passage should be made early because of the much detail. Our Information Bureau is at your service.

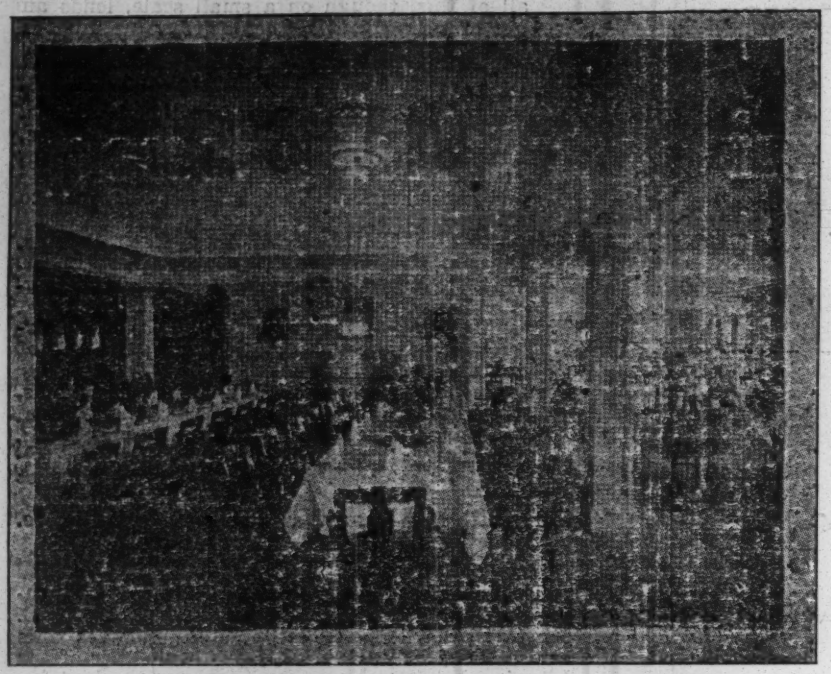
WHAT TO CARRY

Tourists should carry a fair supply of under-garments and summer clothing. One winter suit and overcoat or furs will be sufficient for the time we sail through winter weather. A few days out runs us into fine summer weather.

Other equipment, such as glasses, camera, tennis racquet and outfit, may be found convenient.

Nothing larger than steamer trunks, 14 inches high, should be carried. Larger luggage must be kept in baggage room.

Laundry work done at two ports of call and aboard steamer.



Main Dining Room

Those who enjoy their morning hot or cold sea water baths will find bath rooms, fitted with the latest modern improvements, situated in most convenient locations in all decks.

Arrangements may be made with room steward or stewardess for the bath to be ready at a certain time each day.

Special attention has been paid to the amount of space in the three-berth cabins. There is ample room between berths and excellent toilet facilities, so that occupants may dress in comfort.

SAMPLE MENU

Breakfast

Fruit
Cereal
Steak or Chops
Eggs, any style
Potatoes
Rolls
Buckwheat Cakes
Jam
Tea Coffee Cocoa

Luncheon

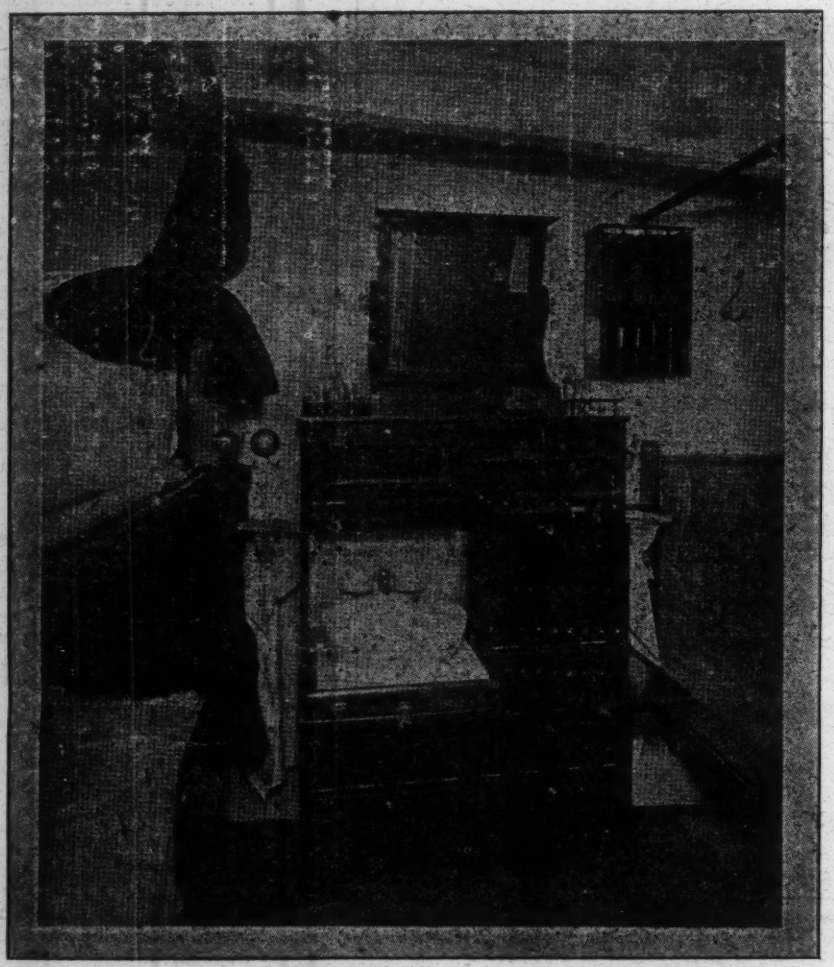
Scotch Broth
Grilled Dorf
Saute Kidneys
Grilled Pork Chops
Mashed Potatoes

Buffet

Roast Beef or Mutton
Oxford Brawn
Salad
Dessert Coffee

DINNER

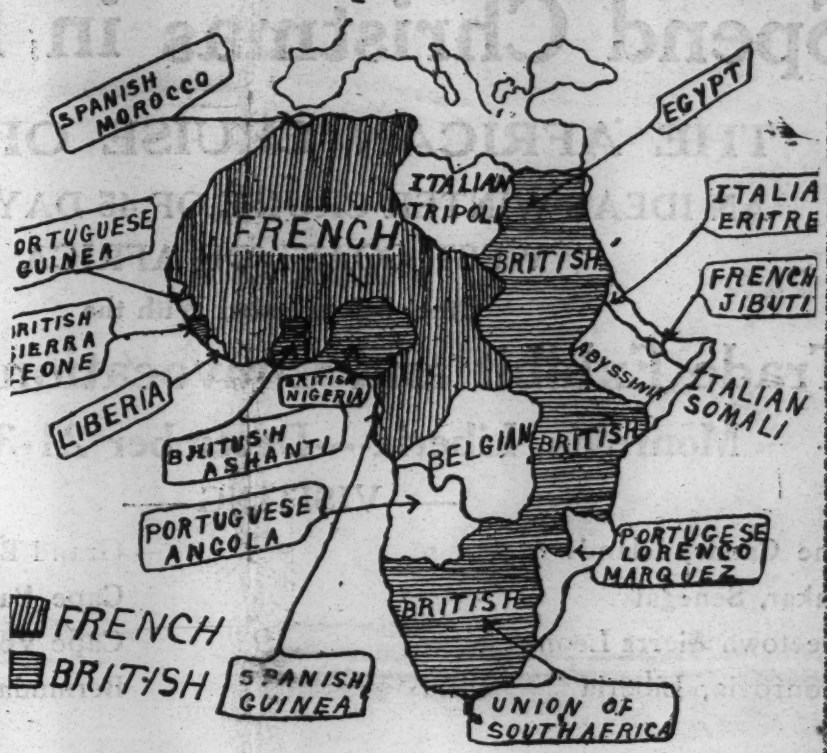
Bluepoints
Fillet of Halibut
Curried Lobster
Roast Chicken
Peas
Potatoes Tomatoes
Salad
Dessert Coffee



A THREE BERTH CABIN

Have Black Men no sense of patriotism? Study this map of Africa. The dismemberment of that Continent is one of the appalling events of modern history. If Africa is to be saved, it must be through the united effort of the American Negro who is schooled in the arts, science and religion of the Western World. One of the saddest things about the African situation is that Europeans have passed laws preventing the American Negro from entering any of their territory. That simply means that their African possessions are wanted only as a field of exploitation. Who knows but that our tourists are God's vanguard for the awakening of all Christendom, that these wrongs may be righted?

The New Map of AFRICA



Bring Me Some Christmas When You Come?

Two Classes Round Trip

1st. Class $495 up
3rd, Class $300

One way Passage by Special Arrangement

LIMITED RESERVATION

That all phases and professions of our racial group may be represented on our tour to Africa, we have set apart space as follows:

Preachers and Christian workers	125
Doctors, lawyers, heads of colleges, teachers and craftsmen	70
Professional men and women, including blacksmiths, carpenters, electricians and wheelwrights	35
Farmers	40
Business men and traders	25
Mineralogists, photographers and explorers	5

Reservations Positively Limited to Party of 300

PAYMENTS

Upon reservation of passage, $25.

By August 1st, one-third payment.

By September 1st, one-third payment.

By November 15th, balance due.

Spend Christmas in Liberia

THE AFRICAN CRUISE OF 1921

AN IDEAL WINTER CRUISE OF 45 DAYS TO THE WEST COAST OF AFRICA

Official Connection With the

Trade Exhibit and Convocation of Chiefs

Monrovia, Liberia----December 21-31, 1921

——VISITING——

The Canary Islands
Dakar, Senegal
Freetown Sierra Leone
Monrovia, Liberia
Grand Bassa, Liberia
Cape Palmas, Liberia
Cape Verde Islands
Bermuda Islands

FOR INFORMATION

American-African Tourist Co., Ltd.

701 S. 19th ST., PHILA., PA.

Or any of the Branch Offices of the Canadian-Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

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THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1832—INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK 1843

FIELDS
Frontiers, Rural Communities, Industrial Centers, Cities
Negroes, Indians, Latin-American and Foreign Speaking Groups

23 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK

CITY AND FOREIGN SPEAKING MISSIONS
Charles Alvin Brooks, *Secretary*

ACTIVITIES
Missions, Evangelism, Education, Community Service, Church Erection
Negro Work in the North
ELBERT W. MOORE, *Director*

2

Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 22, 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Yours of the 15th, containing invitation and notice of the Second Pan African Congress and contents duly noted with care. I am taking this matter up with our Society with a view to having them represented by at least two delegates. You shall hear from me later on concerning same.

Mrs. Moore, who was Secretary at your first meeting in London is planing to attend.

Yours very truly,

E. W. Moore

3 Fullerton Av

3/32/90

PHONE MADISON SQ. 7215

THE AMERICAN BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

ESTABLISHED 1832—INCORPORATED IN NEW YORK 1843

23 EAST TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, NEW YORK

CITY AND FOREIGN SPEAKING MISSIONS
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FIELDS
Frontiers, Rural Communities, Industrial Centers, Cities
Negroes, Indians, Latin-American and Foreign Speaking Groups

ACTIVITIES
Missions, Evangelism, Education, Community Service, Church Erection
Negro Work in the North
ELBERT W. MOORE, *Director*

Pittsburgh, Pa., April 1, 1921.

W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

The matter of the Pan African Congress was discussed a few days ago by some of the leaders of the society that I am connected with. They are deeply interested in the same, but lacking in information. If you have any data or matter giving light as to the scope and aim of the same, will you kindly send it to Dr. Charles A. Brooks, 23 E. 26th St., New York?

They stand ready and willing to join in sending a representative to such a meeting, but would like to know more in the way of details concerning the objective.

I need not assure you that many of the best friends of the Negro are somewhat apprehensive concerning the Garvey movement in its affect on the situation here at home as well as abroad. I know however, that they are all in accord with your views and with your attitude in regard to the same.

I remain

Very truly yours,

E. W. Moore
Fullerton

3/22/110

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.

FORM NO. E 866. OCT. '29.

MEMORANDUM OF FOREIGN MONEY TRANSACTION.

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THE AMERICAN SOCIAL HYGIENE ASSOCIATION
INCORPORATED
105 WEST FORTIETH STREET
NEW YORK

TELEPHONE
2434 BRYANT

CABLE ADDRESS
"ASHANYINC"

April 9, 1921.

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

I have just received your letter of April 6. I agree with you that the matter of apartments is paramount to all other earthly considerations. I know this from dire experience, and can readily understand why you were not in when I called on you.

I have looked over the resolutions adopted by the Pan-African Conference, and am glad to note that public health and sanitation were included in the matters discussed. I suppose that the same problem will be considered in the coming Conference, and it will hardly be necessary for me to have a personal conference with you on the matter, unless you feel that I could be of some assistance.

I am particularly interested in the control of venereal diseases and the promotion of proper sex education, and I thought that the Pan-African Conference might offer me the opportunity of discussing this matter with some of the delegates from the various colonies, with the hope of enlisting their interest for pushing the work in their particular countries. Of course the discussion in the Conference ought to include just what you have on the program and no special made of venereal diseases and sex hygiene, unless other phases of public health come in for particular discussion.

It might be possible for me to get to Paris in the interests of this work, should public health receive a place on the program for discussion. Will you please advise me in this regard?

Very truly yours,

Franklin O. Nichols
Associate Director
Department of Educational Activities.

FON/AD

3/32/139

1921

Pan Af.

April 18, 1921.

Mr. Franklin O. Nichols,
105 West 40 Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I shall be very glad to make a place on the program of the Pan-African Congress for the discussion of venereal diseases and sex hygiene. If you have any colored representatives of your association we would especially like to have them sent, but any person would be welcomed. The ability to speak French would be an advantage.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

3132/138

AMERICA'S MAKING (COMM. to)

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE

FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES

127 EAST 23RD STREET. ROOMS 33-34 NEW YORK CITY

TELEPHONE, GRAMERCY 3978

1921

3/36/34

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PLAINFIELD, N. J.
SAVANNAH
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.
ST. LOUIS
TRENTON, N. J.
WESTFIELD, N J.
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO

April
Fourteenth
1921

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

A meeting of the Study Committee of America's Making Committee on African Exhibit of which you are a member will be held at the office of Mr. James Weldon Johnson, Room 621, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City on Monday morning, April 18th at ten o'clock. We hope that you can be present. The meeting should be short.

We must have our report ready to submit to the meeting on Wednesday at the Board of Education, Park Avenue and 59th Street, and if possible to get it to the Exhibit Committee before that date.

Sincerely yours,

Eugene Kinckle Jones

Eugene Kinckle Jones,
Executive Secretary.

EKJ/PWJ

ENDORSED BY NATIONAL INFORMATION BUREAU

"Let us work not as colored people nor as white people for the narrow benefit of any group alone, but TOGETHER as American citizens for the common good of our common city, our common country."

What we do toward this end

We

1. Work for co-operation between social welfare agencies.
2. Secure and train social workers.
3. Persuade social betterment organizations to include Negroes in their programs.
4. Fit workers { for / to } work.
5. Extend and develop proper recreational facilities.
6. Investigate conditions of city life as a basis for practical work.
7. Demonstrate through inter-racial committees the values of inter-racial co-operation.
8. Form and stimulate local affiliated organizations which carry out this program.

THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr. E.K.Jones,
National Urban League,
127 East 23rd Street,
New York City.

[Amer. Making Commit]

3/36/23

I shall be present at the meeting
shall not

of the Study Committee of America's Making Committee on African Exhibit to be held at the office of Mr. James W. Johnson, room 621, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City, on Monday morning, April 18th at ten o'clock.

3/36/22

1921

April 21, 1921.

America's Making,
7 West 16 Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly tell me as a member of the committee on the Negro group approximately, the space which each racial exhibit will occupy?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

3/36/36

1921

Office Corresponding Sec'y,
2303—7th Avenue,
New York City.

"AMERICA'S MAKING"

NEGRO COMMITTEE

May 23d, 1921.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

The city-wide pageant to be known as "America's Making," should command the attention and interest of every forward-looking Negro in this country. This proposed exhibition gives to the Negro an opportunity for which he has watched and waited many a year. Whether we will avail ourselves of this occasion to demonstrate to the American people what the Negro has done, is doing and intends to do, rests entirely with a small committee who has been selected to handle the executive management of the pageant.

Since you have been asked to serve on this committee, we are hoping to see you at a very important meeting on Thursday evening, May 26th at 8:30 P. M. in the Board of Education building, 500 Park Avenue, corner 59th Street. As we are relying upon you, please do not disappoint us.

Very sincerely yours,

Victor R. Daly

Corresponding Secretary.

James Weldon Johnson,
Chairman.

3/36/31

1921

AMERICA'S MAKING

(Negro Division)

June
Tenth
1921.

Dear Friend:

The meeting of our Committee last Thursday evening at the Board of Education was a tremendous success, from point of view of attendance. Close to thirty members of the group responded and were in attendance at the Board of Education Building.

A very important meeting---the most important that we have yet had, is scheduled for Tuesday, June 14th at the Board Building, 500 Park Avenue, (Cor. 59th Street) at 8:30 P. M. sharp. Please make a special effort this time and show us by your presence that you are for the movement and, therefore, for the Race.

Remember: Tuesday: June 14th: Board of Education: 8:30 P. M.

Sincerely,

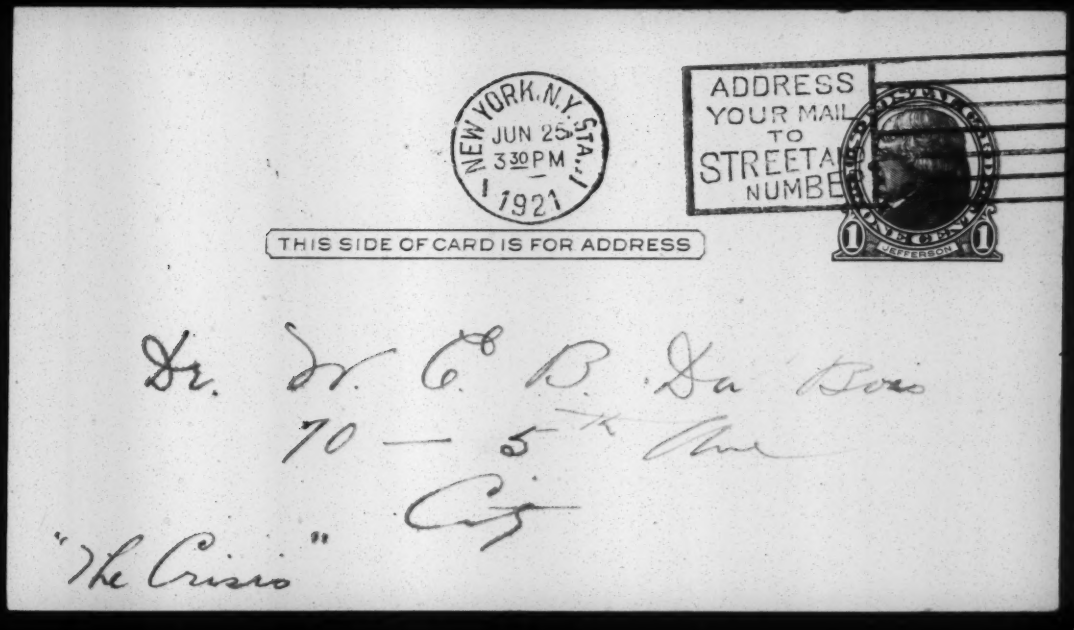
Victor P. Daly

Secretary.

James Weldon Johnson,

Chairman.

HCLS.


NEW YORK, N.Y. STA. J
JUN 25
330 PM
1921
ADDRESS
YOUR MAIL
TO
STREET A
NUMBE
ONE CENT
JEFFERSON
THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS
Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 — 5th Ave
City
"The Crisis"

3/36/25

June 25th, 1921.

There will be a very important meeting of the newly organized Executive Committee of America's Making on Wednesday morning, June 29th, at the Association of Trade & Commerce 2370-7th Ave. (near 138th St.) at 11:00 o'clock sharp.

This meeting will be short but very important so please come on time.

E.K. Jones, Chairman Ex. Com.

Victor P. Daly
Secretary.

1921

3/36/2

AMERICA'S MAKING

2303 Seventh Avenue

New York City

October 25th, 1921.

A very important meeting of the General Committee of America's Making will be held this Thursday evening at eight o'clock, at the Board of Education Park Avenue and 59th Street, Manhattan.

This is the last meeting before the Exhibit. We are very anxious to have a large attendance, so that all reports and money returns can be brought in.

Please make a special effort to be present and to come early so that we can have a successful meeting.

Very truly yours.

Louis R. Latimer

Secretary.

LRL/MNP-

AMERICA'S MAKING

A FESTIVAL AND EXHIBIT

OF THREE CENTURIES OF RACIAL AND IMMIGRANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR NATIONAL LIFE

1921

NEGRO GROUP

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON - - - - - *Chairman*
70 Fifth Avenue

LOUISE R. LATIMER - - - - - - - *Secretary*
2303 Seventh Avenue

HARRY H. PACE - - - - - - - - *Treasurer*
257 West 138th Street

Executive Committee
EUGENE KINCKLE JONES, *Chairman*
127 East 23rd Street

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
Robert J. Elzy
Mrs. E. F. Horne
James H. Hubert
Louise R. Latimer
Mrs. Daisy Tapley
Mrs. Harriet Gibbs Marshall
John E. Nail
Mrs. Dora Cole N[illegible]nan
Gerald F. Norman
Arthur Schomberg
Mrs. C. C. Saunders

General Committee

Mrs. Lillian A. Turner
Jessie R. Fauset
Thomas Grigsby
Birdye H. Haynes
Mrs. Louis A. Corbin
B. B. Church
Victoria Bishop
Mrs. Grace Nail Johnson
Harry T. Burleigh
Charles S. Gilpin
Mrs. Lelia Walker Wilson
Mrs. Daisy Cargyle Reed
David I. Martin
Kathryn M. Johnson
Ernest F. Atwell
Mrs. W. W. Lawton
H. Adolph Howell
Aiken A. Pope
A. B. Pilkington
Mrs. K. L. Warren
Mrs. J. B. Adams
Mrs. K. E. Edwards
Mrs. J. W. Hamlin
Mrs. M. Marsh
Mrs. H. H. Proctor
Mrs. C. E. Wilson
Mrs. C. P. Cole
Mrs. J. H. Mason
Mrs. N. P. Boyd
Mrs. J. H. Dennis
Rev. John R. White
Rev. W. R. Lawton
Mrs. M. A. Holbrook
Mrs. Alfred T. Smith
George Young
George W. Harris
Mrs. David I. Martin
Mrs. Frank Downing
Alfred T. Smith
Mrs. E. P. Roberts
Josephine Pinyon
Dr. H. C. Bishop
Dr. W. P. Hayes
Dr. W. H. Brooks
Dr. A. C. Powell
Dr. J. W. Brown
J. Rosamond Johnson
Lester A. Walton
Minnie Brown
Mrs. R. P. McClendon
Anna C. Hawley
Edith L. Wright
Mrs. Maude Hall
Charles T. Gibbs
J. A. Jackson
Vashti C. Maxwell
Mrs. A. C. Matthews
Mrs. Timothy White
Mrs. J. H. Dennis
Mrs. C. D. Patterson
Mrs. S. L. Arlington
Mrs. S. W. Timms
Mrs. W. S. Carpenter
Mrs. W. C. Brown
Mrs. P. A. Wallace
Mrs. Geo. S. Stark
Mrs. G. G. Howell
Mrs. W. F. Bowden
M. E. Butler
Rev. Benjamin Ryland
Rev. Spencer Carpenter
Rev. A. C. Garner

3/35/2

October 31st, 1921.

Dear Friend:

The final meeting of the Colored Section Committee of America's Making before the Musical Festival, will be held this Thursday evening, November 3rd, at the Board of Education at 8:15 o'clock.

Distribution of passes to the Armory will be made. On Saturday night our group received the greatest ovation of all participants in the opening pageant. Mrs. Fuller's statue is in our booth. You will be glad to know this.

We should be stimulated to a great final effort to raise the balance of the funds necessary to pay our bills. We need $1200. Please come to the meeting whether you have a financial report or not. We must hold up our race's end.

Sincerely yours,

E. K. Jones

Chairman,
Executive Committee

EKJ/R

AMERICA'S MAKING

A FESTIVAL AND EXHIBIT

OF THREE CENTURIES OF RACIAL AND IMMIGRANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR NATIONAL LIFE

NEGRO GROUP

JAMES WELDON JOHNSON - - - - - - - *Chairman*
70 Fifth Avenue

LOUISE R. LATIMER - - - - - - - - *Secretary*
2303 Seventh Avenue

HARRY H. PACE - - - - - - - - - *Treasurer*
257 West 138th Street

General Committee

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Birdye H. Haynes
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Ernest F. Atwell
Mrs. W. W. Lawton
H. Adolph Howell
Aiken A. Pope
A. B. Pilkington
Mrs. K. L. Warren
Mrs. J. B. Adams
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Mrs. J. W. Hamlin
Mrs. M. Marsh
Mrs. H. H. Proctor
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127 East 23rd Street

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Robert J. Elzy
Mrs. E. F. Horne
James H. Hubert
Louise R. Latimer
Mrs. Daisy Tapley
Mrs. Harriet Gibbs Marshall
John E. Nail
Mrs. Dora Cole Norman
Gerald F. Norman
Arthur Schomberg
Mrs. C. C. Saunders

1921

3351

November 16th, 1921.

There will be an important meeting of the America's Making Committee a t the New York Urban League - 2303 - 7th Avenue, this Friday evening, November 18th at 8:00 o'clock.

Please make a special effort to be present for there is a great deal of business to be transacted.

Very truly yours,

Louise R. Latimer.

Secretary.

Press

Folder

AMERICA'S MAKING

1921

3/36/27

A FESTIVAL AND EXHIBIT

OF THREE CENTURIES OF IMMIGRANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR NATIONAL LIFE.

Auspices State and City Departments of Education, New York

TIME AND PLACE

Opening the latter part of October, 1921, running about two weeks, 71st Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and 34th Street. Related celebrations will be held in public-school buildings and elsewhere.

PURPOSE

To show in popular form, by means of exhibits and pageantry, the most important historical, economic and cultural contributions that Americans of various lines of racial descent, from the original Colonists down to the present, have made to the American nation. Thereby to give each group a fuller sense of appreciation of its own share in the nation's up-building, promote still closer American union, and point the way by which we may further enrich our national life.

IMMIGRANT CONTRIBUTIONS

These include contributions to the settlement, expansion and defense of the country, its agriculture and industry, arts and crafts, architecture, folk-lore, literature, drama, music and education, during the past three hundred years.

Systematic research to ascertain these contributions has been conducted, and a large fund of facts secured.

PLAN OF ORGANIZATION

The different racial elements in the community will be represented by committees of their own. In consultation with the central Board of Directors and expert working staff, these racial committees will prepare their respective sections. School participation will be directed by the Superintendent of Schools. The major groups to take part will include Americans descended from the following races, arranged here in alphabetical order:

Armenian	Finnish	Italian	Portuguese
Belgian	French	Jewish	Rumanian
Carpatho-Russian	German	Jugo-Slavic	Russian
Czecho-Slovakian	Greek	Lettish	Scottish
Danish	Hispanic	Lithuanian	Swedish
Dutch	Hungarian	Negro	Syrian
English	Icelandic	Norwegian	Ukrainian
Estonian	Irish	Polish	Welsh

EXHIBITS

The exhibits will be on view throughout the day and evening, arranged around the sides of the armory drill hall. They will include historic objects, arts and crafts, sculpture, painting, actual photographs, still and moving models, and a wide variety of novel and striking devices, with large scenic effects in the foreground; as for example, a panoramic view showing the settlement of the South-west by the Spanish Colonists.

PAGEANTRY

Pageantry features will be staged every afternoon and evening (and probably mornings also for school children) on the great drill floor. These will include spectacles, tableaux, pantomimes, plays, musical concerts, singing contests, gymnastic drills, folk-dancing and ceremonials. All will portray characteristic contributions of different racial groups,—as for example, the settlement of Fort Amsterdam by the Dutch Colonists, the old town meetings of the English, the eisteddfods or singing festivals of the Welsh.

In addition to these racial features, there will be a great opening pageant, " The Foundations Laid," and a grand finale, "All America."

ENSEMBLE PLAN

A general structural and decorative plan will bind all the exhibits and pageantry together in one unified and harmonious whole, representing the unity of the American nation, —"E pluribus unum"— to which all those racial elements have contributed.

AMERICA'S MAKING, (Inc.) 7 W. 16th St., N. Y. City

Chelsea 4594

6-1-21-2500
1921

AMERICA'S MAKING

A FESTIVAL AND EXHIBIT

OF THREE CENTURIES OF IMMIGRANT CONTRIBUTIONS TO OUR NATIONAL LIFE.

Auspices State and City Departments of Education, New York

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Dutch	Hungarian	Negro	Swiss
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Estonian	Irish	Polish	Ukrainian
			Welsh

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AMERICA'S MAKING, (Inc.) 7 W. 16th St., N. Y. City

Done by printing class, John D. Wells School, P. S. 50, Brooklyn.

49-13-108

[1921]

A Proposed Exhibition and Pageant Illustrating The Part Which The American Negro Has Played In The Making of America

1. The Exhibit. The exhibit consists of a booth. At the back of the booth rises a pyramid in bas-relief with a side view of the great ~~sfinx~~ Sphinx of Gizeh at either side of the pyramid. The pyramid is divided horizontally into seven unequal spaces. In a narrow space at the bottom is Exploration. Above this is a very large space, Labor. Above this is a small space, Self Supporting Womanhood; then a larger space Emancipation of Democracy; above this an equal space, Defense, above this a smaller space, Literature ~~and Folk Lore~~ and large cap stone, Music. Both sides of the booth will be occupied by books, pictures and charts. In front and in the center of the booth would be a tall figure of Ethiopia either seated or standing. Her dark face shines forth from the massed drapery of a white Sudanese ~~bearnous~~ burnous which flows down in folds to the ground and has perhaps a single ~~slash~~ splash of crimson color. The face has closed eyes and on the cheek a slight trace of tears. The arms and hands are black and bare and in the right hand is a crystal globe marked Music and in the left ~~and~~ a crystal globe marked Labor. Within the globe marked labor can be seen a cotton bale, a sugar cask and bundles of tobacco and rice. Behind is a ship in full sail. Within the music globe there is a figure of a dancing girl resembling the late Ada Overton Walker. In her hand is a harp which is so elongated and narrow as to resemble a banjo. Back of her is a cross and on it a draped ~~figure~~ and crucified human figure. From the bottom of the labor globe depends a short chain, the last broken link of which is red. From the top of the music globe sprout a few flowers. Within the figure is a large phonograph which plays

49-15-105

Negro music at intervals every hour.

2. The Pageant

A Pageant of Music

illustrating

The Seven Gifts of Ethiopia

to

America

1. The African Tom-Tom. - Exploration (one person)

The journey and death of Estevanico. A lone figure followed by the veiled Ehtiopia crosses the foreground in silence, dressed in Spanish Mail, and with the muffled beat of drums. He meets Indians, raises his visor and discloses his black face. They lead him on until he is ambushed and killed.

2. The African War Dance - Labor (four persons)

Four massive black men enter carrying the four founding stones of a pyramid, to the music of Coleridge Taylor's "Bamboula". The stones are inscribed, cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice. They then take their place about the stage as sentinels. Under the direction of Ethiopia they lay the foundations of the pyramid which forms a tomb for Estevanico.

H9-13-101

3. Primitive Slave Song - Black Womanhood (eight persons)

Eight women enter, chained, bringing the stones of service, self-support, religion and faith and singing "You may bury me in the East". They entomb the body of Estevanico in the rising pyramid, together with Ethiopia. They slowly circle about the room.

4. The Triumphant Negro Melody - The Emancipation of Democracy (Ten persons)

There enter Benjamin Banneker, Paul Cuffee, Touissaint L'Ouverture, Alexander Cromwell, Frederick Douglass, John M. Langston, B. K. Bruce,

Booker T, Washington, Robert B. Elliott and Sojourner Truth. They bear stones inscribed "Africa for the Africans", "The Right of All to Vote", "The Right of All to Read", "The Right of All to Work", "Public Schools in the South", "Churches for the Masses", "The Trained Hand", "The Free Woman", "Equality" and "Brotherhood". They sing "Roll, Jordan, Roll". ~~"Truth". The music is the music of the slave song.~~ They deposit their stones and range themselves about the room.

5. The Developed Folk Song - Defense

Crispus Attucks leads in 5 soldiers of the Revolution, 5 sailors of the War of 1812, 10 soldiers of the Civil War, 10 soldiers of the Spanish American War and 20 soldiers of the World War carrying stones as follows: "The Revolution - 5000", "The War of 1812 - 5000", "The Civil War - 200,000", "The Spanish American War - 10,000, "Carrizal", "The World War - 367,710". They march to music by Harry Burleigh, deposit their stones and take their places in the circle.

6. The New Negro Music - Literature

There enter 100 children with the following books: "Uncle Remus", "Uncle Tom's Cabin", "When Melindy Sings", "The Wife of His Youth", "The Souls of Black Folk" and "Up From Slavery"; they singing Dett's "Listen to the Lambs". These books form the capstone of the pyramid which now is finished. The children dance to the music of Coleridge-Taylor's "Imaginary Ballet".

7. Coleridge Taylor's "Onaway" is sung. The pyramid is lighted and out of it following Ethiopia and Estevanico come Egyptians and Ethiopians. The groups join the procession and the dancing children pass last. The marching music is Rosamond Johnson's "Walk together Children".

Spirit of Negro Art

49-13-102

The Seven Gifts of Ethiopia

Being a Pageant for the Making of America

1. Exploration

(1)* The reign and death of Estevanico. A lone figure crosses the foreground in silence, dressed in Spanish Mail, and with the muffled beat of drums. He meets Indians, raises his visor and discloses his black face. They lead him on until he is ambushed and killed. (Drums)

2. The Giants of Labor.

(8) Eight massive black men enter carrying the four founding stones of a pyramid, to the music of "Bamboula". The stones are inscribed, cotton, sugar, tobacco and rice. They take their place about the stage as sentinels. (Take-Nabanje)

3. The Hand Maidens of the Lord.

(16) Four women enter with attendant sprites led by Ethiopia and bringing the stones of service, self-support, religion and faith. These discover the body of Estevanico and bury him in the rising pyramid, together with Ethiopia. They slowly circle about the room. (Bamboula)

49-13-109

4. The Emancipation of Democracy.

(45) Men enter with a large mass of attendants. The leaders are Benjamin Banneker, Paul Cuffee, Alexander Cromwell, Frederick Douglass, John M. Langston, B. K. Bruce, Booker T. Washington, Robert B. Elliott and Sojourner Truth. They bear stones and banners inscribed "Africa for the Africans", "The Right of All to Vote", "The Right of All to Read", "The Right of All to Work", "Public Schools in the South", "Churches for the People", "The Educated Hand", "The Emancipation of Women", "Truth" Putting their stones on the Pyramid they range

* member of dancers

~~"Truth". The music is the music of the slave song. They sings~~ themselves about the room. [Slave Songs)

5. Defense.

Crisp us Attucks leads in soldiers of the Revolution, sailors of the War of 1812, soldiers of the Civil War, soldiers of the Spanish American War and soldiers of the World War carrying ~~banners~~ stones as follows: "The Revolution — 5000", "The War of 1812 — 5000", "The Civil War — 200,000","The Spanish American War — 10,000, "Carrizal", "The World War — 367,710". They, also take their places in the circle. (John Brown's body / Marching Thro' Georgia)

100

6. Books.

There enter, Children with the following books: "Uncle Remus", "Uncle Tom's Cabin", "When Melindy Sings", "The Wife of His Youth", "The Souls of Black Folk", "Up From Slavery", followed by Tanner, the painter, and Edmonia Lewis, the sculptor. ~~All these groups have laid their gifts on the pyramid until~~ They crown the Pyramid with the Books which leaves it now ~~it is~~ finished. (Listen to the Lambs / Imaginary ballet)

100

7. Music.

As the children dance, the ~~The~~ pyramid is lighted and out of it, following Ethiopia and Estevanico, come the Egyptians and Ethiopians and the dancing sprites. All pass out led by Ethiopia ~~and sprites.~~ and followed by the groups, and the Children. (Aida march / Walk Together, Children)

350

49-13-110

5 William St.,
Jamaica, L. I.

May 19, 1921.

Dear Doctor;

The American Technical Association would like to receive the Bulletin of the Pan-African Congress. This organization is composed of Negro architects, chemists, civil, electrical, mechanical and mining engineers, and of course I am a member and one of the organizers. The movement is a national one and it is intended to make it international by affiliation with the Pan African Congress,

Will you kindly send all communications to our temporary secretary, Mr. Darnley Howard, 608 Warren St., Brooklyn.

Will you also inform us what the cost of such membership is and if there are any other requirements.

Yours very truly,

Gordon H. Jones M.E.

3/31/43

Phila: May 14, 1921.

751 Martin St.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave,
New York City.

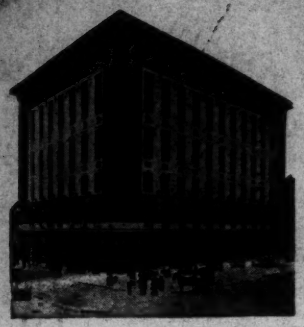
1921

3/3/16

Dr Du Bois,

Yours of 2 inst. at hand. In reply I should like to say I shall be home May 14th. from 2 o'clock to 6 o'clock.

Sincerely yours,
Marian Anderson



Anderson & Company, Bankers

402 Broad Street

Richard D. Anderson, President
Chas. H. Anderson, Cashier

Jacksonville, Florida
April 13th, 1921.

2

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Yours of recent date enclosing invitation to the Second Pan-African Congress, received. I assure you that I appreciate the same, and will take the matter up with such Organizations as I think will be interested.

Best wishes for your continued health and success, I am,

Very truly yours,

Chas. H. Anderson

CHA/mlb

3/32/134

17 le 31-8-81

Facture

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M 102

Doit

ANDRÉ TAILOR SHOP

à Grand Hotel

Conditions pour Tunis

1	costume jaquette diagonale	8	00
1	costume smoking popeline	7	00
1	costume jaune	6	00
		21	00

140-84-29

3/58/17

1921

Pan-Af.

April 7, 1921.

Mr. John H. Harris,
Denison House,
296, Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, S.W.1, England.

My dear Mr. Harris:

Sometime ago I wrote you concerning the second session of the Pan-African Congress. I have had no answer to this letter although our friend Mr. Claparede writes me that he has heard from you on the subject. Our present plan is to have a preliminary conference in London August 28 and 29. The main conference in Brussels August 31, September 1 and 2 and the final conference in Paris September 4 and 5. From there we hope to appoint a general committee to go to Geneva.

At the time of the London conference our National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will be glad to bring American conditions before the English public. Our Mr. White is in correspondence with you concerning this project.

I wish you would write me frankly how far we can count on the sympathy

3/30/18

and protection of the Aborigines Protection Society in the general importance of the Pan-African Congress.

This Congress is, as you can judge from the enclosed resolutions mainly a matter of conference and acquaintanship and the laying down of certain general principles. Our London meeting might take the form of a conference between members of the Pan-African Congress and the Aborigines Protection Society or it might be simply a meeting of the Congress which members of your association would attend.

I should be glad to have you put this matter before your association and write me frankly at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society

Denison House

296, Vauxhall Bridge Road

London, S.W.1.

21st April, 1921.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter of the 7th inst., which, with that from Mr. White, will be laid before our next Committee Meeting, the first week in May.

We took the letter from Mr. Johnson to be a formal communication from your Committee, and treated it accordingly - that is, it was subjected to the most careful consideration by several Members of the Committee, and ultimately at the General Committee Meeting. It would seem, from the letters I have now received from you and Mr. White, that this was not so. However, I am sure our Committee would be prepared to follow up that letter by any action which may be deemed necessary, providing always, that it does not - in their judgment - expose us to the danger of doing "more harm than good".

I will write to you after the next General Committee, but meantime I suggest that if you are going to have the Conference in Paris, no time should be lost in securing an influential attendance; it would be fatal to go into such a Conference unless it were attended by people whose voices would carry weight. I think, for example, it would be most important to get men like Sir Harry Johnston and Sir Sydney Olivier to be present at such a gathering.

I am,

Yours very truly,

sg/ John H. Harris

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70, Fifth Avenue
New Yor,
U.S.A.,

3/31/27-28 dup

Telegraph:
UNYOKE, CHURTON LONDON.

Telephone:
VICTORIA 6065.

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society

(in which are incorporated the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and the Aborigines Protection Society).

SECRETARY:
Travers Buxton, M.A.

ORGANISING SECRETARY:
John H. Harris.

DENISON HOUSE,
296, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD
LONDON, S.W. 1.
(CLOSE TO VICTORIA STATIONS.)

21st April, 1921.

3/31/27

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I am,

Yours very truly,

John H. Harris

3/31/28

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70, Fifth Avenue,
New York,
U.S.A.,

Telegraph:
UNYOKE, CHURTON LONDON.

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DENISON HOUSE,
296, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD
LONDON, S.W. 1.
(CLOSE TO VICTORIA STATIONS.)

3rd May, 1921.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Our friend M. René Claparède, of Geneva, has asked us to write to you on behalf of the effort which he and others in Switzerland have been making to revive and strengthen the work of the International Bureau for the Defence of Native Races, which was naturally stopped by the war.

The activities of the Bureau have been re-organised on the basis of an Executive Committee in Geneva under a Council of Delegates representing different national organisations (to which my colleague, Mr. Harris, belongs), which it is hoped will meet periodically, to discuss native race questions.

Our Committee feels that the Bureau is in a position to do useful international work in linking together the efforts of the Societies in the different countries, situated as it is in a neutral country like Switzerland; and as Geneva is the headquarters of the League of Nations, the Bureau should have special opportunities of keeping in touch with matters affecting

the backward races and persons who are interested in them.

Our Society helps the funds of the International Bureau by an annual subscription and occasional donations, and M. Claparède is very anxious to get regular help from other Associations. Would your Association find it possible to support the Bureau by a subscription? We feel it would be a serious loss if its work were checked by the absence of the necessary means to carry it on.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

Frances Buxton

3/31/42

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70, Fifth Avenue,
New York,
U.S.A.,

Telegraph:
UNYOKE, CHURTON LONDON.

Telephone:
VICTORIA 6065.

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society

(in which are incorporated the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and the Aborigines Protection Society).

SECRETARY:
Travers Buxton, M.A.

ORGANISING SECRETARY:
John H. Harris.

DENISON HOUSE,
296, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD
LONDON, S.W. 1.
(CLOSE TO VICTORIA STATIONS.)

6th May, 1921.

Dear Dr. du Bois,

We laid before our General Committee yesterday the letter from yourself of April 7th and that from Mr. White of April 6th and I was instructed to write to you as follows:-

In the first place, our Committee desire to express to you their deep interest in the work you are doing on behalf of the coloured people in the United States, and their readiness to co-operate with you in any manner which may appeal to them as being right and sound. We can therefore assure you in advance of the most sympathetic consideration for any proposal you at any time care to put before us.

Our Committee suggest that the Conference which you propose holding in London should be a "working" Conference held privately, and that it should be limited to a very few persons who really count on such subjects, that the work of this Conference should be the preparation of what we call "watertight" resolutions for the Paris Conference. It was pointed out yesterday that obviously we could not decide to what extent we should associate ourselves with the Paris Conference until we knew what the Resolutions will be and

who would be likely to attend. We assume that the Resolutions so drafted and the personnel of the Conference in Paris would be such that we should be glad to assist in its work, but you can quite see that it might be possible for individuals to find a place at that Conference which would prevent certain of our people attending.

I think it necessary to be a little more explicit upon this point. There are two men in London who are very prominent just now amongst a certain section of natives, working for reforms. The character of one of these will not bear examination and the other is a photographer, born in London and who, so far as we know, has never been out of this country nor in any way associated with native questions until quite recently and both of these men are in the habit of putting forward impracticable resolutions and pursuing a line of conduct generally which only alienates public opinion. You will understand our Society could not possibly be connected with any Conference in which such men take part.

3/31/36

The Committee suggest that possibly you may be able to submit to us in advance a list of those who you propose should attend the Conference in Paris. This would then be some indication to us as to whether or not we should appoint members of our own Committee for that purpose. This would not, of course, prevent our having the London Conference in order to confer with you with a view to helping on the general work.

May I point out to you that August is a very awkward month for a meeting in London, and I am not quite sure that the 28th and 29th would be suitable, because several of our people who really matter in this question will have to be in Geneva two or three days before the opening of the Assembly. On Sept 5th I think it just possible that I shall have to be in Geneva? three days before the Assembly commences, but I cannot say definitely yet.

Yours very truly,

J. Barnes

31/31/37

Dr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,
The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People,
70, Fifth Avenue,
NEW YORK.

May 13, 1921.

Mr. Travers Buxton,
296 Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, S.W.1, England.

My dear Sir:

I have your letter of the third of May concerning the International Bureau for the Defence of Native Races. I shall be glad to take this matter up with our Board of Directors at their next meeting.

Meantime, may I bring to your attention the coming session of the Pan-African Congress. The main meeting is to take place at the Palais Mondial, Brussels, Belgium. I want, however, very much to have a preliminary conference in London. The object of this congress is not to commit any organization to any program, it is rather a meeting of mutual understanding. I should like to have come together in that meeting representatives of American Negroes, representatives of English philanthropist and English liberal thought. I amthinking particularly of members of the Labor Party and representatives of organizations like yours.

Such a meeting at this time would, to my mind, be of tremendous value. I have already written Mr. Harris concerning it. I should like to ask you first, would your association be disposed to take charge of such a conference? secondly, if you do not see fit to take charge of it would you enter such a conference if it were organized? thirdly, in case neither of the above actions seem feasible in what way can we count upon your cooperation? I have tentatively arranged the London conference for August 28 and 29, Sunday and Monday. I should be very glad to hear from you at your earliest convenience concerning this matter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PP

Telegraph:
UNYOKE, CHURTON LONDON.

Telephone:
VICTORIA 6065.

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society

(in which are incorporated the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and the Aborigines Protection Society).

SECRETARY:
Travers Buxton, M.A.

ORGANISING SECRETARY:
John H. Harris.

DENISON HOUSE,
296, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD
LONDON, S.W. 1.
(CLOSE TO VICTORIA STATIONS.)

23rd May, 1921.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter of the 13th inst., received to-day. I note that you will kindly bring the Appeal of the International Bureau before your Board of Directors at their next Meeting.

As regards the coming Pan-African Congress in Brussels, and the Preliminary Conference in London, this matter came before our Committee at its last Meeting, and by this time you should have received Mr. Harris' reply of the 6th inst., explaining our position. The Members of our Committee would certainly be glad to take part in the preliminary Conference, but we could not - as was pointed out in Mr. Harris' letter - associate ourselves with the Paris Conference before knowing the terms of the Resolutions to be submitted, and the personnel of the Conference. I am afraid the ~~day~~ time proposed would not be very suitable for a London meeting, as so many people are away on holiday at that time. Sunday, also, is a very bad day for a Conference here.

We shall hope to hear from you again upon the matter, after you have received Mr. Harris' letter.

With kind regards,

I am,

Yours very truly,

Travers Buxton

3/31/45

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
The National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People,
70, Fifth Avenue,
New York.

May 26, 1921.

Mr. John H. Harris,
Dennison House,
296 Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, S.W. 1,
England.

My dear Mr. Harris:

3/31/42

I thank you for your letter of May 6th.

First, as to the time of our meeting. We are practically forced to have our meeting late in August and early in September. This is because of the ecumenical council and because of the vacation period of most of the people who can attend. I know that August is an unfortunate month for London, but we have no choice. Of course, there might be some little change in the date of the London meeting, as for instance, the 26th and 27th of August or the 27th and 28th instead of the 28th and 28th as I suggested. The Brussels meeting is fixed for August 31st, September 1st and 2nd, and the Paris meeting for September 4th and 5th.

Now as to the nature of the conference. The main conference in Brussels must be an open meeting where everyone expresses his opinion. I do not want to have a cut and dried meeting, or to force upon them a program already decided upon. On the other hand, neither there nor elsewhere, do I wish to commit to a program, which the majority happens to vote, any organization or any person that does not feel that they can give their consent. I am quite aware that into

from other organizations like the Labor Party, the Church Missionary Society, and some of the colored London bodies. I am willing, however, to let you work out the kind of conference into whic you are willing to enter so far as London is concerned, stipulating only that you should let me know as soon as possible the time, place and character of this conference so that If i thought necessary, I could arrange for conferences with other people. After our London conference you would be in a position to know, probably, whether or not you would wish to appoint delegates to the Versailles meeting.

I trust I have made myself clear and I shall hope to hear from you at your earliest convenience. I am proposing that the Pan African Conference appoint at its Paris meeting a committee to go to Geneva.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM:

Telegraph:
UNYOKE, CHURTON LONDON.

Telephone:
VICTORIA 6065.

The Anti-Slavery and Aborigines Protection Society.

(in which are incorporated the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society and the Aborigines Protection Society).

SECRETARY:
Travers Buxton, M.A.

ORGANISING SECRETARY:
John H. Harris.

DENISON HOUSE,
296, VAUXHALL BRIDGE ROAD
LONDON, S.W. 1.
(CLOSE TO VICTORIA STATIONS.)

10th June, 1921.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Thank you for your letter. I can only send you a personal reply, but as Mr. Buxton knows what I am writing to you, I feel sure the Committee will agree.

3/31/51

The point to which our Committee attaches so great importance is that it is in the real interests of the negro race that any Resolutions proposed should command public confidence, whilst as a Society we can only associate ourselves with a public Conference providing the Resolutions to be moved commanded our support, - hence our suggestion for a private meeting for conference in London. There is also the consideration that a public Congress in August could not, in our opinion, be a success. We work here in the closest relationship with the Missionary Societies and with the Labour Party, and should naturally invite representatives. We should probably also invite one or two reliable coloured people who may be in London, but we have to be extremely careful upon this point. I would suggest, therefore, that we arrange a private meeting for conference in London, leaving you free, of course, to arrange

anything public; but if I may venture to proffer a little advice in this matter, it would be along the line of saying that no Congress organised by any existing coloured body, in August, would be likely to be a success. It is probable, however, that we may have some of our leading West Africans in London at the time, and these would certainly be invited.

With regard to the Paris Conference, I do indeed hope that you may be able to alter the date of the Paris Meeting from September the 4th and 5th. I think I have already told you that I must be in Geneva by the morning of the 2nd of September. So far as I am concerned, therefore, I could not be present; it is probable that our Committee would be willing to send other Delegates, but I would point out to you that any Geneva Committee would be well advised in getting to work much before the opening of the Assembly. I was in Geneva during the whole of the Meetings last year, and found that it was essential to get the preliminary work done before the Assembly Meetings commenced.

3/31/52

Subject, therefore, to the approval of our Committee, the proposals are briefly as follows:-

First, that we make ourselves responsible for organising a small private meeting for conference in London.

Secondly, that we could not associate ourselves with public Conferences until we know the nature of the Resolutions, and

Finally, that we hope you may be able to arrange the Paris Congress at a time when our Delegates appointed for Geneva could

fit this into their programme. All our Delegates would have to leave Paris on the night of September 1st.

I trust I have made the position clear to you, and would at the same time assure you of our deep interest in the work you are doing.

Yours very sincerely,

J. Harris Rhodes

3/31/53

Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois,
National Assocn. for the Advancement of Coloured People,
70, Fifth Avenue,
New York,
U.S.A.,

P.S.,

Could you let us have any adequate report of this disaster at Bullhoek, upon which our papers have commented rather fully?

J.H.R.

1921

Oa.

July 8, 1921.

Mr. John H. Harris,
Denison House,
296, Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, S. W. 1, England.

3/31/70

My dear Mr. Harris:

I have just received a cablegram from Mr. Buxton suggesting that our Congress cancel the Brussels date and have the London meeting three days later. I have answered regreting that it is too late for us to attempt this now. In place of this I suggest the following program of sessions according to the enclosed leaflet.

The two opening conferences on August 28 and 29 I am putting in charge of Mr. Robert Broadhurst, a colored man, and am saying nothing to him regarding the proposed conference. I propose that on Saturday August 27 the officers of the Pan-African Congress and representatives of the Aborigines Protection Society should get together for a confidential talk. Such other persons as you wish to invite I shall be very glad to have present. I am trying to arrange a similar conference with representatives of the Labour Party on the afternoon of August 28. If these two conferences could be made into one I shall be

very glad to But I shall leave that to you.

I am corresponding with Mr. Leonard Woolf, 35 Eccleston Square, London, S. W. 1, England, concerning the Labour Party.

On the afternoon of the 29 I am seeking to hold an open conference on the subjects indicated. At these conferences every body will be welcomed. It seems to me that this, perhaps, solves the difficulties which you have suggested except the one difficulty of date. I am very sorry not to be able to make any changes there. I hope, however, that despite this something may come out of these meetings.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

3/31/71

Paris Conference 1921

July 11, 1921.

Mr. John H. Harris,
Denison House, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road,
London, S. W. 1, England.

My dear Mr. Harris:

Since sending my last letter to you I have heard from Mr. Brockhurst. I have written him a letter a copy of which is enclosed. I have appointed him Assistant Secretary to take direct charge of the London arrangements and made him and you the local committee. I trust this will be satisfactory.

I am enclosing a copy of the letter from the Church Missionary Society. I would like to do everything to bring our arrangements in accordance with your wishes but I think you recognize the limitations under which I have working.

Very sincerely yours,

WEB:/EH
(Enc.)

LAW OFFICE
OF
J. C. ASBURY
S. E. CORNER 16TH AND LOMBARD STREETS

PHILADELPHIA, PA., June 23rd 1921.

3/31/66

Miss Jessie Fauset,
c/o Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Fauset::

Please find enclosed check for ten dollars($10.00) toward the expenses of the Pan-African Congress.

Very respectfully,

JCA:FCH

THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EDUCATION AND EVANGELIZATION OF THE NATIVE AFRICAN

HEADQUARTERS:
633 QUEEN STREET WEST

R. W. COLEMAN, B. A., PRES.
I. H. LEWIS, SEC.
WM. OTIS, TREAS.

TORONTO, CAN., January 5th 1921

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Sir:-

According to the January CRISIS the Pan-African Conference will be called in Paris the early part of the Fall of 1921.

I desire very much to attend this Conference, and no doubt will if I can get the full information as to the conditions. Will you please give me the following information:

(1) The expenses of the whole trip, including the expenses at the Conference.

(2) The length of time in which the Conference will be held.

(3) Whether or not conversation in French is absolutely necessary.

(4) Is it possible to secure any remunerative work at the Conference?

Thanking you for the above information,

I am your humble servant,

R. W. Coleman

McMaster University, Toronto, Canada.

1920

January 14, 1921.

Mr. R. W. Coleman,
McMaster University,
Toronto, Canada.

My dear Sir:

3/32/33

Answering your letter of Jamary 5 I beg to say that the expenses of the Pan-African Congress will be nominal outside of the traveling expenses and the board, while in Paris.

Each person must be the elected representative of some organization and a tax will be laid upon the organization to help defray the expenses. This tax, however, will be small. The Congress will probably set for about a week and will be carried on in French, English and other languages so that a knowledge of French is not necessary.

I do not think it will be possible to secure any remunerative work at the conference. I will send you further data when it is published.

Very sincerely yours,

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS
J. H. EILAND, GRAND PRESIDENT
C. E. HENIKE, 1ST V-PRESIDENT
W. M. BULDGER, 2ND V-PRES.
SIMON SMITH, 3RD V-PRES.

GRAND LODGE OFFICERS
J. W. JONES, GRAND SECRETARY
GEO. H. LEWIS, TREASURER
T. D. REDD, CHAIRMAN TRUSTEE BOARD
C. T. HULLUM, CHAIRMAN EXECUTIVE BOARD

Association of Colored Railway Trainmen

GRAND LODGE HEADQUARTERS
907 FLORIDA STREET
Memphis, Tenn.

May 10, 1921.

Mr. W. E. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

Your letter, statement and invitation of April 4th, relative to the 2nd Pan-African Congress received. Replying to same permit me to say that I, as President of the Association of Colored Railway Trainmen feel safe in saying that I will represent this organization at the 2nd Pan-African Congress, scheduled to convene the second week in September 1921.

Thanking you very much for your consideration, I am

Yours very truly,

J. H. Eiland.

Grand President A. of C. R. T.

E/S

3/32/19

FINANCE COMMITTEE
DEAN SAGE, NEW YORK CITY
HENRY S. COFFIN, NEW YORK CITY
CHARLES E. KELSEY, BOSTON, MASS.
EDWARD F. SANDERSON, BROOKLYN, N. Y.
THE PRESIDENT (EX-OFFICIO)

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY

ATLANTA, GA.

EDWARD TWICHELL WARE
PRESIDENT

MYRON W. ADAMS
TREASURER

March 14, 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

3/32/63

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I have explained to our teachers your invitation to the Pan-African Congress. I do not just at present know of any delegate who can go, and fear there may be none. But it is by no means impossible, and I shall keep your request in mind and possibly be able to make an appointment.

Very truly yours,

M. W. Adams

Rev. Edward T. Ware, A. M.
President

Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Rev. Myron W. Adams, Ph. D.
Dean and Treasurer
Summer Address, Swanzey, N. H.

R.F.D.#1, Keene, N.H., June 29, 1921

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Secretary of Pan-African Congress,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City,

3/32/40

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Rev. George L. Paine of New Haven, a member of our board of trustees, is either in or on his way to Europe. Before his departure I sent him memoranda as to the meeting of the Congress, and asked whether he would be pleased to serve as a delegate. His answer, while not absolutely positive, was favorable. I am therefore notifying you that he is duly accredited as our delegate. If this is acceptable to you -- he is personally white -- I will also notify him. His New Haven address is 478 Orange St.

Very truly yours,

M. W. Adams

Send Bulletins + data to Adams for Paine

1
sure DuB would be glad to have P as a delegate. He is now out of town but will not about middle of July, when matter will be brought to his attention.

3/38/60

July 5, 1921.

Rev. Myron W. Adams,
R. F. D. #1,
Keene, New Hampshire.

My dear Rev. Adams:

I am sure Dr. DuBois would be glad to have Mr. Paine as a delegate. He is now out of town but will return about the middle of July, when the matter will be brought to his attention.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. DuBois.

MGA/EH
(Enc.)

Australian Student Christian Movement

TRAVELLING SECRETARIES:
CONSTANCE DUNCAN, B.A.
J. W. ROBINSON, B.A.
FRANCES GOOD, B.A. (INDIA)

SECRETARY FOR LITERATURE AND FINANCE:
T. McDOUGALL, B.A.

SECRETARY FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS:
MARGARET HOLMES, M.A.

AFFILIATED WITH THE
WORLD'S STUDENT CHRISTIAN FEDERATION

CABLE ADDRESS: "STUDENT," MELBOURNE

TELEPHONE: CENTRAL 7247

ORGANS: "THE AUSTRALASIAN INTERCOLLEGIAN"

GENERAL SECRETARY:
W. H. P. McKENZIE, B.A.

OFFICERS:
J. McK. STEWART, D.PHIL., CHAIRMAN.
MARGERY HERRING, B.Sc., VICE-CHAIRMAN.
STANLEY S. ADDISON, B.Sc., HON. TREASURER.

OFFICE
182 COLLINS STREET,
MELBOURNE, VICTORIA

9th November 1921.

Dr W.E.Burghardt DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

3/35/43

Dear Sir,

There are a few of us here in Australia who are wondering about missionary work in Africa. One or two of us have been working together this year in the A.S.C.M. and we are looking for a future sphere of work. The mission field appeals to us tremendously but we are not a bit keen about the ordinary type of mission, where things are in any way controlled by a board at home, and where very often the mission itself seems to be thought of more importance than the people the mission is established to help. We want to be left free to experiment along modern educational lines, and to develop according as circumstances demand.

We have been reading a good bit about modern educational experiments, (e.g. The Junior Republics of America) and we are wondering if it would not be possible to develop a mission, controlled as far as possible by the local peoples, which would eventually become self-supporting. One where rules and conditions and ideals would not so much be imposed from without as developed from within, and where the peculiar genius of the people concerned could be encouraged and developed. We have been particularly interested in reading about Africa, and are eager to serve the people and to identify ourselves with them in their struggle for a fuller and freer life.

We have an idea that it might be possible to get sufficient people from this country to support a group of us for a start, (Say a Doctor, an Educationalist and an Agriculturalist) who could work together in a certain district. We are wondering if the Sudan United Mission could offer us the type of work we are after and thought of approaching them later on when we feel more decided.

Meanwhile I have taken the liberty of writing to ask if you could advise us as to the type of work most needed in Africa. Where would be the best place for a group such as I have mentioned to go? What would be the best way to go about getting such a group established in the country? What is the most valuable contribution we can make to the life of the people?

We are ignorant of the conditions of Africa except for what we have gathered from books and papers, and you could probably give us valuable advice.

We have come to no definite decisions yet but are just seeking a way to help on the world and would be very grateful

for any help that you could give us.

I hope that I am not asking too much. Your name has been so prominent in African affairs that we thought if we applied to you you might be able to help us.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Jack. to. Robinson

DNA-314

3/4/21

AUTHORS' LEAGUE OF AMERICA, INCORPORATED 1912

Membership Dues — April 1, 1921 to March 31, 1922	$25	00
ARREAR'S	35	
TOTAL	$60	—

Member's Record
PAID

Date_____

Cheque No._____

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

To THE AUTHORS' LEAGUE OF AMERICA, Inc., Dr.

22 East 17th Street, New York, N. Y.

3/42/120

The Authors' League of America, Inc.
22 East 17th Street, New York, N. Y.

Acct. No. 303

Detach this Coupon and return with remittance.
No receipt will be sent unless requested.

JUL 15 1921	**Bill herewith**	$ 60	00

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

If the above is not your present address, please correct.

3/42/13 a

THE AUTHORS' LEAGUE OF AMERICA (Inc.)

22 EAST 17TH STREET NEW YORK - N. Y.

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THOMPSON BUCHANAN, PRESIDENT
MARY H. O CONNOR, VICE-PRESIDENT
JACK CUNNINGHAM, SECRETARY
EUGENE B. LEWIS, TREASURER

July 21st, 1921.

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

According to our record, your dues are over two years in arrears. Article IX of the By-Laws of the League provides as follows:-

"Sec. 1. The dues of members shall be $25. per annum, payable in the first instance within thirty days after notification of election, and thereafter within thirty days immediately following each annual meeting."

Section 3 of the same article provides for the suspension of a member whose dues are not paid within the period above named, and calls attention to the fact that a suspended member shall have none of the rights and privileges of membership. We feel you want to keep your account in good standing, and would not want it referred to the Membership Committee for such action as they might find it necessary to take.

All accounts should be in order before the change to the new fiscal year is made on October 1st, 1921 as provided for in the reorganization of the League. We therefore request that you take steps to place your account in good standing as soon as possible. Enclosed you will find a bill showing the status of your account as it appeared in the books on July 15th, 1921.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Allen, Jr.

John H. Allen, Jr.,
Assistant Treasurer,.

3/142/15

THE AUTHORS' LEAGUE OF AMERICA (Inc.)

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September 1st, 1921.

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

According to our records you last paid dues to cover the year ending March 31, 1919. The Executive Committee, which meets on September 29th, has asked for a list of members whose accounts are in arrears. Unless a check is received before that date, it will be necessary to place your name before them for consideration.

If, for any reason, you cannot make payment by then, any word from you to that effect will be turned over to the committee at the same time.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Allen, Jr.

Assistant Treasurer.

In Ca.
Per all.

3/22/14

Membership Dues — April 1, 1921 to March 31, 1922	$25	00
ARREARS	35	
TOTAL	$60	—

Member's Record
PAID

Date_____

Cheque No._____

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

To THE AUTHORS' LEAGUE OF AMERICA, Inc., Dr.
22 East 17th Street, New York, N. Y.

3/22/14

The Authors' League of America, Inc.
22 East 17th Street, New York, N. Y.

Acct. No. 303

Detach this Coupon and return with remittance.
No receipt will be sent unless requested.

SEP 1 1921	Bill herewith	$60 —

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

If the above is not your present address, please correct.

[Author's league]

3/42/3

1921

September 14, 1921.

Mr. John H. Allen, Jr.,
22 East 17 Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Dr. DuBois is now in Europe, and will not return to the United States until late in October. Upon his return, your letter will be brought to his personal attention.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. DuBois

MGA/EH

3/42/18

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EUGENE B. LEWIS, TREASURER

September 22nd, 1921.

Miss Madeline G. Allison,
Secretary to Dr. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Madam:

Your letter of September 14th has been received and we certainly appreciate your courtesy in covering so fully the question of dues.

While if will, of course, be necessary for the Committee to receive a full report, I feel certain that they will give the most careful consideration to the facts in your case as brought out in your letter.

Sincerely yours,

John H. Allen, Jr.

John H. Allen, Jr., M.T.
Assistant Treasurer

JHA:MT

[Author's league]

1921

3/42/17

October 20, 1921.

Mr. John H. Allen, Jr.,
22 East 17 Street,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Will you please drop my name from the Authors' League of America? I find that I cannot afford the expense. I shall hope to pay up my arrears as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

AUTHORS' LEAGUE OF AMERICA INCORPORATED 1912

3/42.1/6

MAY 10 1918

967

April 1, 1918

Membership Dues — April 1, 1918 to March 31, 1919	$10	00

APR 16 1918

MAY 14 1918

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

To THE AUTHORS' LEAGUE OF AMERICA, Inc., Dr.
33 West 42d Street, New York, N. Y.

3144/12

Telephone 1541 Longacre

W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City

Date June 20, 1921

AUTO BED CAMPS

To JONES & VAN DORAN, Dr.
554 TENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

AUTO TOURISTS' EQUIPMENT
Tents, Cots, Stoves, Cooking Utensils
Luggage Carriers, Lunch Kits, etc. etc.

Terms: Net Cash

1	#A2S Auto Bed Camp	$122.00	
	Express from Kansas City	2.00	
			$124.00

Paid Phil Call

3144/13

Telephone 1541 Longacre

W. E. B. DuBois

Date 6/21/21

AUTO BED CAMPS

To JONES & VAN DORAN, Dr.
554 TENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

AUTO TOURISTS' EQUIPMENT
Tents, Cots, Stoves, Cooking Utensils
Luggage Carriers, Lunch Kits, etc. etc.

Terms: Net Cash

2	Camfy cushions @ 1.75		3 50
1	#7 Roll Top Table		7 50
1	#5 Duplex Auto Pail		3 —
1	#110 Wash Basin		2 —
1	#5 Stool		1 —
1	#4 Hammock		3 90
1	Basline Auto-Line		5 75
			26 65

Soker

Paid B.C. Mfg. Co

Telephone 1541 Longacre

3/44/14

W. E. B. Du Bois
City

Date June 24, 1921

AUTO BED CAMPS

To JONES & VAN DORAN, Dr.
554 TENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

Terms: Net Cash

AUTO TOURISTS' EQUIPMENT
Tents, Cots, Stoves, Cooking Utensils
Luggage Carriers, Lunch Kits, etc. etc.

2	R.R. Brackets	$4.00	
1	#117 folding baskets	3.60	
1	#10 Duffle bag	3.75	
1	#4 " " (soiled)	8.00	
			$19.35

Paid
Taken

[Auto Bed Camp. Mfg. Co.]

1921

July 7, 1921.

Jones and Van Doren,
554 Tenth Avenue,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

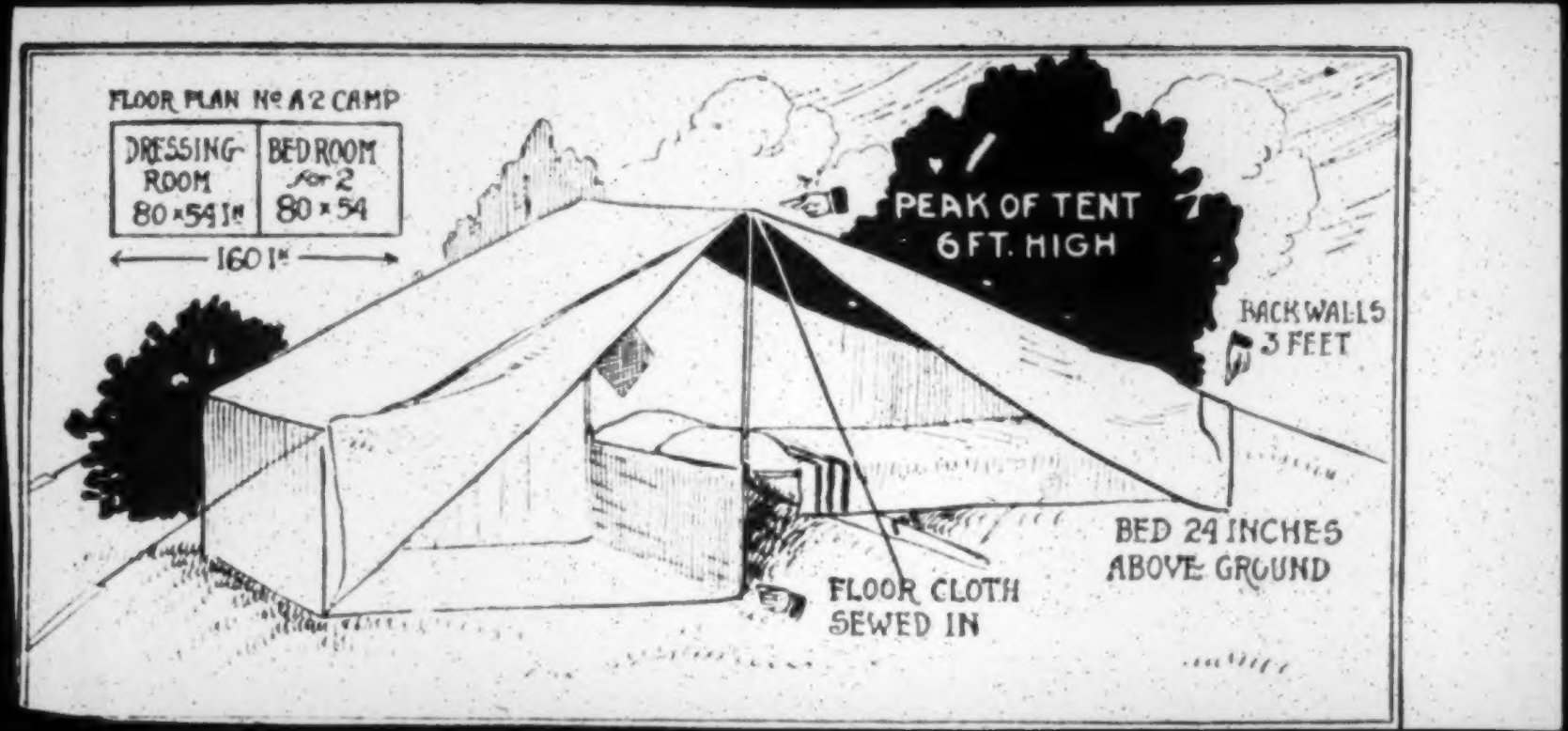
I have tried out your equipment on a six day trip. The tent was easy to erect, the bed was comfortable, the whole tent was waterproof. I enjoyed the trip.

I have, however, three complaints. First, no floor cloth was included which meant that the dressing room was exposed under the bed and the floor of course, not waterproof. Secondly, the small piece of metal which was to be inserted in the upright rods so that they could be pounded into the ground was too large for the holes, and could not be used. Thirdly, only one of the running board brackets had the necessary bolts. From the other the two bolts were missing so that I could not use the bracket.

These things rather seriously interfered with what would have been a perfect trip. Will you kindly send me the floor cloth? Send me a pounding nut that will fit, that is about thsize smaller than the one I am returning. Send me the missing bolts for the running board brackets.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH


FLOOR PLAN No A 2 CAMP
DRESSING ROOM 80 x 54 In
BED ROOM for 2 80 x 54
160 In
PEAK OF TENT 6 FT. HIGH
BACK WALLS 3 FEET
BED 24 INCHES ABOVE GROUND
FLOOR CLOTH SEWED IN

WASH STAND
FUNNEL BUCKET
FOLDABLE BASKETS
solids equally well. They ca
sweet and clean. Made of
Metal parts are spring

AUTO BED CAMP MFG. CO.
OF NEW YORK
554 TENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
:TELEPHONE LONGACRE 1541:

1921

July 8, 1921.

Mr. W. E. Du Bois,
The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

3/4/15

Dear Mr. Du Bois:

We were very sorry to learn from your letter of the 7th that you received the tent without the floor cloth and in accordance with telephone conversation this morning, would very greatly appreciate it if you will bring the tent in for exchange.

If the tent is in such condition that it can be resold as new, we will simply make an exchange, otherwise we will try to get a floor cloth for you. The other matters you mention will also be fixed up when you come in, which I believe you said will be Monday.

Very truly yours,

AUTO BED CAMP MFG. CO.

A. K. VanDorn
Secretary.

V:H

If you have the burlap wrapper the outfit came in would appreciate your bringing it for identification as to markings thereon.

Thomas Nelson Baker Ph. D. (Yale) 1903.

Thesis: The Ethical Significance Of The Connection Between Mind And Body.

Now a Course of Lectures: The Ethical And Religious Meaning Of The Body.

3141

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

SUNDAY SERVICES

PREACHING	10.30 A. M.
SUNDAY SCHOOL	12 M.
CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR	6.45 P. M.
PREACHING	7.20 P. M.
PRAYER MEETING, WEDNESDAY	8 P. M.

T. NELSON BAKER

256 ROBBINS AVE.

PASTOR OF
SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

3144 1.

SECOND CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

PITTSFIELD, MASS.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL	12 M.
CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR	6.45 P. M.
PREACHING	7.20 P. M.
PRAYER MEETING, WEDNESDAY	8 P. M.

Second Pan African Congress.

May 27, 1921.

Mr. W.H. Banks,
Texas College,
Tyler, Texas.

Dear Sir:

3/3>

Enclosed please find the first bulletin of the Pan African Congress. I shall send another bulletin within a few days.

At present I should assume that the cost of the trip would be between $400 and $1000. The dates of the Congress are as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

For exact information concerning the cost of passage, will you kindly write to Mrs. J.C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:VM:
ENCL.

Will Miss Fauset translate

Le 28 mai, 1921.

M. Henri Barbusse,
Internationale des Anciens Combattants,
9 rue de Valois,
Paris (1) France.

My dear M. Barbusse:

I am very much interested in Clarté and met once or twice with a group here who were trying to form an American center. Anything I can do to cooperate with this group or with your other organization will give me much pleasure ~~I shall be very glad to do.~~

Perhaps you know that the second biannual session of the Pan-African Congress will meet in Europe as follows, London, August 28 and 29, Brussels August 31, September 1 and 2, and Paris September 4 and 5. May I not count upon your presence and a few words to us at the Paris meeting? I should be very glad indeed if you could favor us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/32/270

192[illegible]

Pan Af

Le 31 mai, 1921.

M. Henri Barbusse,
Internationale des Anciens Combattants,
9 Rue de Valois,
Paris (1) France.

3/32/2-18

Mon cher Monsieur Barbusse:

Je m'interesse beaucoup a "Clarte" et je me suis trouve une ou deux fois avec un groupe ici qui essayait de former un centre americain. Tout ce que je peux faire pour cooperer a ce groupe ou a votre autre organisation (l'International des Anciens Combattants) me fera beaucoup de plaisir.

Vous savez deja peut-etre que la seconde session biennale du Congres Pan-Africain se fera en Europe ainsi qu'il suit: Londres, les 28 et 29 aout; Bruxelles, les 31 aout, 1er et deux septembre; Paris les 4 et 5 septembre. Puis-je compter sur votre presence et vous demander de faire vous meme une petit discours, a la session a Paris? Je serais bien heureux d'apprendre que vous feriez ceci pour nous.

Veuillez agreer, Cher Monsieur,

l'expression de mes meilleurs sentiments.

WEBD/PF

3/23/43

[1920]

MASTER IN CHANCERY

TELEPHONE 5682 ORANGE

LAW OFFICES OF
FRANCIS A. NOTT
380 MAIN STREET
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

3/26/17

El once de Junio.

Muy Senor Mio:

Tiene Ud. un corresponsal Espanol en su casa? Es sus negocios con los piasis Latino Americanos como deben ser? Si ellos no son Ud. Puede adelantar sus tareas si Ud. emplea una persona quien ha estudiado el Espanol bien al fondo. Tal persona en su rama haria asuntos obtener bien exito.

Estos son las qualificaciones de la persona que tengo en la mento:

Ingles quatro anos	Tienderia de libros tres anos
Frances tres anos	Economicas politicas tres anos
Espanol tres anos	Arte de una maquina de escriba
Ley un ano	tres ano

Si Ud. quiere colocar un joven tenga la bnodad de escribir

Allen Bartlett
Calle Academy 25
Oriente Naranja,
Nueva Jersey.

Quedo su affmo. S. S. Q. B. S. M.
Allen Bartlett.
Allen Bartlett

3/36/6

1921

July 13, 1921.

Mr. Allen Bartlett,
25 Academy Street,
East Orange, N. J.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your letter of July 11 but regret to say that we have no call at present for a Spanish correspondent. We have already persons who do French. If I should hear of any opening for you I shall be glad to let you know.

Very sincerely yours,

WEED/IH

3/38/25

[BELGIUM]

Bruxelles, le 29 août 1921.

MINISTÈRE DE LA JUSTICE
CABINET

Monsieur le Président,

J'ai l'honneur de vous faire savoir que M. le Ministre de la Justice se trouve actuellement à l'étranger. Il vous prie de vouloir bien l'excuser de ne pouvoir assister à la séance d'ouverture du Congrès Pan-Africain.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma considération très distinguée.

Le Secrétaire,

J. Hoefs

Monsieur le Président du Congrès Pan Africain.
Palais Mondial, Cinquantenaire.
BRUXELLES.

LE PROGRAMME DES INDÉPENDANTS

L'OPINION DE M. DANTÈS BELLEGARDE

Mon cher Directeur,

Vous voulez bien me demander mon opinion sur le programme politique que M. Etienne Mathon a exposé dans **LA POSTE** du 3 février. Je réponds volontiers à votre désir. C'est un devoir pour les Haitiens qui ont quelque crédit auprès du public de lui parler net et clair. Dans les circonstances présentes toute abstention serait coupable. Jamais élection présidentielle n'aura eu pour le peuple haitien un caractère plus angoissant que celle qui se déroulera le 12 avril prochain. Ce sont bien les destinées d'une nation qui vont se décider dans l'urne. Ce sont ses aspirations les plus profondes qui seront l'enjeu de la tragique compétition. Quel Haitien de cœur et de conscience pourrait rester indifférent à l'issue d'une telle lutte ?

Mais, pour que chaque citoyen puisse prendre sciemment parti dans la campagne présidentielle, il doit connaître les idées dominantes dont les candidats comptent faire les directives de leur conduite. Et pour que dans leur ensemble les citoyens puissent, d'autre part, juger de la valeur de chaque profession de foi, il est bon qu'ils se soient d'abord entendus sur un programme moyen que devra s'efforcer de réaliser tout gouvernement auquel ils accepteraient de donner leur confiance. C'est à obtenir cet accord préalable — et nécessaire — que me paraît viser la tentative de Mathon. L'accueil chaleureux qui a été fait dans tous les milieux aux idées émises par notre ami montre avec évidence qu'elles correspondent aux désirs et aux vœux du peuple à la veille du grand événement.

⁂

Le gouvernement doit être l'avocat du peuple à Washington et non son accusateur

Le programme de Mathon est un loyal essai de conciliation entre les thèses des modérés et des nationalistes, — thèses convergentes quant au but à atteindre, mais opposées par les méthodes qu'elles préconisent respectivement pour parvenir à ce but. Mathon tient compte de la grande règle qui a permis à la créature humaine de remporter de si belles victoires dans sa lutte incessante contre les forces naturelles : se soumettre à la nature pour la dominer. Il nous propose de nous soumettre aux réalités politiques du moment, non pour y rester asservis, mais pour les dominer et les modifier. Il met en pleine lumière cette vérité:

Que les justes revendications de la nation haïtienne, pour la restauration de ses droits et de ses prérogatives souveraines, n'auront chance sérieuse d'aboutir à Washington que lorsqu'elles auront trouvé pour les soutenir avec toi, avec patience, avec mesure, un gouvernement qui sera l'avocat du peuple au lieu d'être son accusateur.

C'est ce gouvernement que réclame le pays. Le Conseil d'Etat est-il capable de le lui donner ?

⁂

Sur le Conseil d'Etat pèsera la responsabilité du sort de la Nation

Comme Mathon, je fais confiance au Conseil d'Etat. Comme lui, mettant de côté toute discussion qui n'aurait dans le présent qu'une valeur théorique, je considère, comme une nécessité imposée par les circonstances, l'obligation de se présenter devant cette assemblée, puisque c'est elle qui aura à élire le Président de la République.

Les Conseillers d'Etat sont des Haitiens qui ont souffert, comme nous tous, des blessures faites à l'âme nationale. Pendant quatre années ils ont été traités comme des commis sans initiative, de qui l'on réclamait obéissance et passivité absolus. Le 12 avril, ils seront les maitres. Sur eux pèsera la formidable responsabilité du sort de la nation. Comment le sentiment du devoir à remplir envers leur patrie ne les élèverait-il pas au-dessus des grossières ambitions qui rôdent comme des bêtes affamées autour de leurs consciences ?

Ouvrant l'oreille aux mille voix des populations de toutes les parties du pays, ils choisiront l'homme qui leur aura paru être le plus apte à répondre aux vœux de la Nation désireuse de vivre dans la dignité, dans la paix, dans le travail.

⁂

Nécessité d'un traité

Le gouvernement qui prendra le pouvoir le 15 mai n'aura pas de tâche plus essentielle que celle d'obtenir *la restauration de la nation dans la plénitude de ses droits d'Etat souverain.* Dans cette formule générale je comprends tous les détails indiqués par Mathon comme devant constituer le programme de notre action à Washington. J'ai fait campagne à l'étranger pour l'adoption de cette formule. Jamais je n'ai rencontré un Américain qui y fût hostile et qui, connaissant la vérité sur la situation haitienne, ne manifestât sa sympathie pour notre cause. Aux Américains il faut parler le loyal langage de la vérité : c'est ce que je fis dans toutes les occasions où j'eus l'honneur de m'entretenir des affaires d'Haïti avec des représentants hautement qualifiés des Etats-Unis, auprès de qui j'ai toujours trouvé bienveillance et courtoisie.

Il faut que les relations d'Haiti avec les Etats-Unis changent de caractère. A l'état d'asservissement humiliant d'aujourd'hui doit se substituer une alliance basée sur l'amitié, la confiance et la garantie des intérêts réciproques des deux pays.

Aucun Haitien, au courant des questions étrangères, ne peut « résister à cette évidence que les Etats-Unis ont acquis une prépondérance presque indiscutée dans les affaires internationales des deux Amériques » En citant cette opinion de Firmin émise en 1905, j'écrivais moi-même, à l'occasion de la visite à Port-au-Prince du Secrétaire d'Etat Knox en avril 1912, que l'axe de notre politique extérieure se trouve à Washington et que nous devons mettre notre action au dehors en concordance avec l'attitude internationale de notre puissante voisine.

Je suis, par conséquent, vivement partisan d'un traité par lequel l'accord de nos intérêts réciproques serait précisé et qui, tout en reconnaissant la situation spéciale des Etats-Unis dans les affaires américaines, laisserait intactes l'indépendance politique et l'intégrité territoriale de notre pays.

L'APAISEMENT
Pas d'ennemis — Pas d'exclusions
Pas de représailles

Cette tâche de libération, à laquelle devra se dévouer le gouvernement de demain avec tout l'élan de son cœur et tout le tact d'une diplomatie intelligente et mesurée, sera poursuivie sans défaillance, jusqu'au succès. Mais *son œuvre la plus urgente sera de rétablir la paix parmi le peuple et de faire l'apaisement dans les esprits.* Pas de représailles. Pas d'ennemis. Pas d'exclusions. La liberté pour tous. La justice pour tous. Abrogation de toutes les lois qui ont permis que, pour la satisfaction de rancunes personnelles, des citoyens fussent atteints dans leurs droits ou que le pouvoir judiciaire fût attaqué dans ses prérogatives. Sécurité et stabilité assurées aux fonctionnaires publics sous les seules garanties de la moralité, de la compétence professionnelle et de l'obéissance aux règlements administratifs.

Le gouvernement devra faire une politique systématique de paix intérieure, basée non sur la force brutale des baïonnettes, mais sur le consentement des cœurs et l'adhésion des volontés.

⁂

LE PROGRAMME
Le gouvernement de tous, pour tous et par tous

Cette paix est indispensable pour l'étude et l'application d'un programme pratique d'*éducation* et de *travail.* Ce sera l'œuvre la plus considérable du gouvernement de demain.

Le peuple haitien représente un beau « matériel de civilisation ». Autant que dans toute autre société d'Amérique on trouve en Haiti des éléments de progrès : ils ne sont pas *coordonnés* ou *organisés* en vue d'un effort commun. Dans l'œuvre d'organisation de la vie morale, intellectuelle, économique de la nation, le gouvernement devait exercer la fonction essentielle : celle de direction. Il y a constamment failli.

Le gouvernement de demain doit assumer la direction de l'évolution sociale du peuple haitien, en prenant les initiatives nécessaires pour hâter cette évolution, en encourageant les efforts particuliers qui y tendent également.

Il est impossible d'indiquer ici, même sommairement, les mesures pratiques qu'il y aura lieu d'appliquer pour assurer : 1o. l'élévation du « standard » moral et matériel du peuple haitien par la plus large diffusion de l'instruction publique, particulièrement de l'instruction primaire dans les campagnes, et par l'amélioration des conditions générales de la vie en Haiti au point de vue de l'alimentation, du logement et de l'hygiène ; 2o. le développement économique et commercial d'Haïti par l'établissement de conditions propres à augmenter la productivité du travailleur, à garantir le placement avantageux de ses produits, à faciliter la circulation des richesses dans l'intérieur du pays et une exacte répartition des profits entre tous ceux qui concourent à la production nationale.

Haïti a le devoir de s'élever au niveau d'une société pleinement civilisée, dans laquelle les forces nationales s'harmonisent au lieu de se combattre et convergent, sous la direction d'une même pensée, vers un même but de progrès.

Haïti a le devoir d'être riche et d'offrir à tous ses habitants indistinctement le minimum de bien-être indispensable à toute créature humaine. Elle doit tendre de toutes ses énergies vers l'acquisition de la richesse qui, dans la société internationale, assure aujourd'hui le prestige que ne donne plus l'éclat des armes.

Pour réaliser ce programme, dont Mathon a énuméré quelques points particuliers, il faut au gouvernement un homme qui ait « de l'avenir dans l'esprit », de la fermeté et de la volonté dans les desseins, mais qui soit également assez convaincu de la faiblesse de l'esprit humain pour ne pas concevoir l'orgueil de penser qu'il peut tout seul résoudre toutes les questions et décider de toutes choses.

Le gouvernement doit être une collaboration.

Il faut restituer aux ministres la responsabilité.

Il faut que la plus large discussion puisse s'instituer sur tous les problèmes qui intéressent la vie de la Nation et que la plus grande publicité soit donnée aux actes du gouvernement.

Il faut intéresser le peuple à ses affaires. Il faut qu'il puisse les contrôler.

⁂

L'ADHÉSION

Je donne mon adhésion au programme de Mathon, parce que j'y trouve les idées que je viens d'exposer et que je résume de la façon suivante :

1o. — Nécessité d'avoir le gouvernement, comme le moyen le plus sûr de faire aboutir les revendications nationales et d'obtenir la restauration des institutions publiques.

2o. — Substitution, au régime humiliant actuel, de relations cordiales avec les Etats-Unis, basées sur un traité d'amitié et de commerce qui respecte et sauvegarde l'indépendance politique et l'intégrité territoriale de la République d'Haiti.

3o. — Une politique d'apaisement, visant à l'établissement d'une paix réelle et définitive qui donne aux habitants du pays toute garantie pour la sécurité de leurs biens, de leurs personnes, de leur travail.

4o. — Application des mesures les plus immédiatement réalisables pour élever le niveau moral et intellectuel du peuple, améliorer ses conditions d'existence et protéger la santé publique.

5o. — Application d'un programme d'éducation répondant aux divers besoins — moraux et économiques — de la société haitienne, et diffusion la plus large de l'instruction primaire, professionnelle et agricole dans les villes et les campagnes d'Haiti.

6o. — Application des mesures les plus propres à favoriser le développement économique et commercial du pays.

⁂

Qu'il y ait beaucoup d'Haïtiens à s'offrir au choix du Conseil d'Etat pour la réalisation d'un pareil programme, ce sera tant mieux. S'ils n'ont que l'ambition de servir le pays, ils s'engageront tous à s'effacer, avec la plus entière abnégation, devant celui qui, au 12 avril, aura réuni sur son nom la majorité des suffrages.

Cet homme, pour la grande tâche qu'il aura à entreprendre, aura besoin de la sympathie du peuple et de toute sa confiance.

DANTÈS BELLEGARDE

921 B 0493

4.1.26

41/15

Dantès Bellegarde

Envoyé Extraordinaire et Ministre Plénipotentiaire
de la République d'Haïti

Délégué à la 2e Assemblée de la
Société des Nations

104, Bd de Courcelles

Prie le Secrétariat de l'Assemblée de réserver une place dans la Tribune de la Presse à M. Est= Da Bois, directeur de la revue américaine, The Crisis.

12 Sept. 1924

3/36/15

Post Office
Alresford
Hants
30th Aug 21

Dear Sir

During 1896–1897
I was Director of
Telegraphs for the
Gold Coast hence I
have always taken
an interest in
the affairs of the
Colony and many
old native friends

I wonder if you can
give me a list of
Accra people who
are at your meetings
Is Mr Sampson
B L or Mr Papafio
in London please?
Thanking you in
anticipation for
reply Yours truly
J. Benn

PS/ I would so much
like to see some
recent photos of
Accra. Are any
to be purchased?
if so where please?
WB

DR. CHARLES E. BENTLEY
1909 MARSHALL FIELD
ANNEX BUILDING
CHICAGO

TEL. 3770 CENTRAL

July 9, 1921

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

70 Fifth Ave.,

New York City.

3/31/73

My dear DuBois:

In response to your letter of July 7th, I am sending my check for 10.00 as a small contribution towards the expenses of the Pan-African Congress. I wish it were possible that my contribution could be larger.

Very sincerely yours,

Chas. E. Bentley

July 11, 1921.

Dr. Charles E. Bentley.
1909 Marshall Field
Annex Building.
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Dr. Bentley:

I am writing to thank you for your contribution of Ten dollars $10 toward the expenses of the Pan-African Congress.

Yours truly,

JF/PF

3/31/24

Second Pan African Congress.

May 27, 1921.

M. Isaac Beton,
18 Rue Rollin,
Paris (V) France

My dear M. Beton:

3(32)200

As perhaps you know we are going to hold in Europe this fall a Second Pan African Congress as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France September 4th and 5th.

I hope very much that we can have your cooperation in seeing that the Paris meeting is well attended. Our representatives in Paris are, of course, M. Diagne, President, and Mr. Rayford Logan, 148 Ave de Wagram.

I should be very glad to have you talk with him and give him any information and advice.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM:

3/42/32 Black

119 East 84th St., City.
Nov. 9, 1921.

My dear Miss Fawcett,

How do you do?

We all reached New-York safely on Oct. 11th, after a rather rough voyage on which every one was sick with the exception of the Butler family, and Mr. Hentto and Mr. Haynes.

I am writing to ask if you have a set of the Resolutions from the Con-

press. Mrs Louis F. Post
has written to me to get
her a copy - and so I
am writing to you to
see if you have a copy
that you will send her
and also one that you
will kindly send me.
Or will the come out in
the november Crisis?

Mrs. Post's address is
2513 - 12th St. N. W.
Washington -
D. C.

If you can oblige her, I will be very thankful.

We had a lovely trip, and I enjoyed every minute of it. Hope you had a pleasant vacation also. With best wishes I am

Sincerely yours
Lavinia Black.

To Mrs Ed. Williams.

Jessie Fauset Harris

3/22/33

November 16, 1921.

Miss Lavinia Black,
119 East 84 Street,
New York City.

Dear Miss Black:

The resolutions of which you speak appear as the editorial of the November CRISIS. You can tell Mrs. Post about this. If she does not subscribe to The CRISIS of course I shall be glad to send her one.

I was very glad to hear of your safe arrival. My own voyage was very uneventful and rather boring. I was indeed glad to see the land again because I do not care for a long sea trip.

We had wonderful times abroad, didn't we? Aren't you glad you went?

Come in sometime and see me and we will talk things over.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

JF/EH

Second Pan African Congress.

May 27, 1921.

Mrs. J.H. Blackwell, Sr.,
South Richmond, Va.

Dear Madam:

Enclosed please find the first bulletin of the Pan African Congress. I shall send another bulletin within a few days.

At present I should assume that the cost of the trip would be between $400 and $1000. The dates of the Congress are as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

For exact information concerning the cost of passage, will you kindly write to Mrs. J.C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:VM:
ENCL.

Trustees:

REV. RICHARD M. BOLDEN, President
BESSIE E. ROBINSON Treasurer
WILLIAM H. HOGANS Secretary
ALICE M. HOLLOWAY Ass't Secretary

TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 8787

The First Emmanuel Church

105 WEST 130th STREET

Rev. Richard Manuel Bolden
CHIEF PASTOR

Trustees:

WILLIAM E. TOWNSEND Church Clerk
EDNA H. CHANDLER Ass't Church Clerk
MAGIE JOHNSON
DAVID JOHNSON
EDWARD WATTS

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 - 5th Ave
N. Y. C.

NEW YORK CITY March 26, 1921.

3/32/10

My dear Dr Du Bois:

I received the letter the statement and invitation to the second Pan-African Congress, which is to be held according to the program successively in London, Brussells, and Paris. If I can arrange my business I shall be very glad to be a delegate and attend. You may regard me as a prospective delegate. Should I not be able to go I will help in financeing the contention in a small way. The others gentlemen of the various groups of the world of the darker races, with yourself

Trustees:

REV. RICHARD M. BOLDEN, President
BESSIE E. ROBINSON, Treasurer
WILLIAM H. HOGANS, Secretary
ALICE M. HOLLOWAY, Ass't Secretary

TELEPHONE MORNINGSIDE 8787

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WILLIAM E. TOWNSEND, Church Clerk
EDNA H. CHANDLER, Ass't Church Clerk
MAGIE JOHNSON
DAVID JOHNSON
EDWARD WATTS

NEW YORK CITY March 26, 1921.

merit the appreciation and commendation of the oppressed and exploited black peoples. For your efforts will be enlightening and beneficial to all the peoples of the world. You, especially in this movement as well as the N. A. A. C. P. in the midst of terrible criticism, and misunderstanding hath continued with both voice and pen to justly fight for freedom for all. I think I myself, Have just beginning to awaken and behold the sincerity and good-will back of all of your efforts. You might not have known it. I have admired you for your qualifications and I am now expressing to you my thanks for seeing you even in a greater light.

2/32/101

you hath the blessings of God.

I am yours very Truly,

Richard Manuel Bolden

May 26. 1921.

Mr. Bolin,
c/o Berry & Ross,
36 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Bolin:

3/135-163

I had a talk with the State Bank Examiner, Mr. G.W. Egbert, today for about an hour. He seems well disposed toward the project of our bank but asked especially concerning the following points.

(1) Could we get enough commercial business to make the bank pay?

(2) Did we not have too few business men on the proposed Board?

(3) Would the factions in Harlem, especially the West Indians, hinder confidence in our bank?

I answered all these and sought to assure him that while at present our commercial business was small, it would rapidly grow, that the professional men among us all had some business experience and had been selected for

their character, and that factionalism would gradually subside.

I send this for your information and am writing Mr. Nail also.

Very sincerely yours

3/31/34

1921

Versailles - 30 septembre

[BOSSARY?]

Chère Miss Talcott,

Je suis passé aux renseignements. On m'a dit que les demandes de bourses étaient transmises par les Universités américaines, et que toutes les démarches et demandes de renseignements devaient être faites aux Etats Unis.
Cependant, si les renseignements pouvaient quelque chose pour vous, vous pouvez vous adresser à la Maison Française, Columbia University, à Mlle Champenois.

Je serais très heureux, de mon côté, de vous rendre service si je le puis.

Je suis très content d'avoir fait votre connaissance et j'espère que j'aurai le plaisir de vous revoir.
Croyez en attendant, mademoiselle, à l'expression de mes sentiments les meilleurs

Marthe Bossary

P.S. Je pars demain pour Londres, sans avoir vu la Mlle de Paris. Veuillez en voir à faire à Paris - Je le regrette.

Institut français de Londres.
1-7 Cromwell Gdns
Londres S.W. 7.

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City Committee
Town and Country Committee
Student Committee
Department of Field Work
Foreign Department
Department of Conventions & Conferences
Secretarial Department
Publication Department
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Mrs. Samuel J. Broadwell *Treasurer*
Miss Mabel Cratty *General Secretary*

March 11, 1921

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 Fifth Av enue
New York City

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

The statement and invitation of the Second Pan African Congress received. I am deeply interested in it and will be very glad to receive the details that may follow.

3/32/58

Sincerely yours,

Eva D. Bowles

Eva D. Bowles
Director Bureau of Colored Work
Department of Research and Method

EDB/CMJ

W. RUTHERFORD BANKS
PRESIDENT
RT. REV. E. COTTRELL, D.D.
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SEC'Y. BOARD TRUSTEES

TEXAS COLLEGE

Office of the President

TYLER, TEXAS April 28, 1921. 192

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
New York City N. Y.
Dear Dr. Dubois:-

I am writing you to get information concerning the Pan-African Congress. I am planning to attend as representative of the Students Sociological Institute.

I want such information as how to obtain credentials, approximate expenses, length of time of the conference, and when and where the party leaves from the United States.

Thanking you in advance for any attention you give to this matter, I am

Very truly yours,

WBB/BAB

W. B. Bozeman

Executive Secretary, Students Sociological Institute

Second Pan African Congress.

May 27, 1921.

Mr. W.B. Bozeman,
Texas College,
Tyler, Texas.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find the first bulletin of the Pan African Congress. I shall send another bulletin within a few days.

At present I should assume that the cost of the trip would be between $400 and $1000. The dates of the Congress are as follows:

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Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

For exact information concerning the cost of passage, will you kindly write to Mrs. J.C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:VH:
ENCL.

Ft. 23 '21

Dr Du Bois wishes me to write you asking that you do not arrange a banquet or reception on the night of his lecture. He very much appreciates this kindness, but he is too tired after the lecture to attend a reception.

Briggs - Roddy - Simmons

Second Pan African Congress.

May 26, 1921.

Dr. Chas. A. Brooks,
23 East 26th St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

3/31/47

Enclosed please find the first bulletin of the Pan African Congress. I shall send another bulletin within a few days.

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I trust that you will find it possible to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:VM
ENC

1610 Fifteenth St., N. W., Washington, D. C.,

March 19, 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

70 Fifth Ave.,

New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your letter concerning the Pan-African Congress, which was addressed to the Principal and the Faculty of the Dunbar High School, has been brought to my attention.

I would appreciate your sending me, at an early date, more definite information concerning the time and the location of the next Congress, i. e., will one week cover the three sessions? If not, how many days at the most will probably be spent at each session? After the closing of the Congress would there be any further work (stenographic and the like) in the winding up of affairs in which an American delegate might be of assistance? If so, about how long would such work last?

I am very much interested in the Congress and would request that you keep me informed from time to time concerning the plans as they develop.

Yours very truly,

(Miss) L. Brown.

LB/G

3/22/21

Second Pan African Congress.

May 27, 1921.

Miss L. Brown,
1610 - 15th St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Madam:

Enclosed please find the first bulletin of the Pan African Congress. I shall send another bulletin within a few days.

At present I should assume that the cost of the trip would be between $400 and $1000. The dates of the Congress are as follows:

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For exact information concerning the cost of passage, will you kindly write to Mrs. J.C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD: VM:
ENCL.

Cleveland, O. 5-18-21

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,

N. Y. City:-

Dear Dr. I have been appointed a delegate from the Fourth Episcopal District of the C. M. E. Church, Bishop C. H. Phillips, D. D. to the Pan African Conference which meets in Paris France. Bishop Phillips has urged me to write you immediately for full instruction as to time of departure, the approximate cost of the trip, the nature of the duty the delegate is due to perform and such other information as may be necessary.

Thanking you in advance
for the information asked
for, and hoping to hear
from you by return
mail. I beg to remain
Yours fraternally,
(Rev) L. H. Brown,
Pastor of Land metropolitan
C. M. E. Church 46 & Cedar,
Ave.

Second Pan African Congress.

May 27, 1921.

Rev. L.H. Brown,
46th St. & Cedar Ave.,
Cleveland, O.

Dear Sir:

3/32

Enclosed please find the first bulletin of the Pan African Congress. I shall send another bulletin within a few days.

At present I should assume that the cost of the trip would be between $400 and $1000. The dates of the Congress are as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

For exact information concerning the cost of passage, will you kindly write to Mrs. J.C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:VH:
ENCL.

VANDERBILT BROWN, M. D.
CAPTAIN MED. RES. CORPS, U. S. ARMY
820 WASHINGTON STREET
CHARLESTON, WEST VA.

March
fourteen
1 9 2 1

Mr. W.E.B.DuBois
New York City,N.Y.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

I notice in the Crisis that the Second Pan African Congress will be held in Paris, France, sometimes in September of this year. I had the honor and pleasure of attending the first one in February, 1919, in Paris. Will you please advise as to voyage rates and minimum cost of living on the Continent. Advise, please, of all other necessary particulars.

Thanking you in advance for an early reply, I beg to remain,

Cordially and Sincerely Yours,

Vanderbilt Brown

3/32/74

March 16, 1921.

Mr. Vanderbilt Brown,
820 Washington Street,
Charleston, West Virginia.

3/32/72

My dear Mr. Brown:

I am enclosing you a bulletin giving you further information about the Second Pan-African Congress. The voyage rates have gone up considerably since the war but I think you would be safe in calculating on no more than one hundred and fifty dollars for comfortable passage. Living in Europe also has advanced but from what I hear, from fifteen to eighteen dollars a week ought to be a comfortable minimum.

Dr. DuBois is out of town just now and will be away for some time. On his return if he has been able to make further arrangements based as you can see on the probable number of people attending the conference he will be able to give you fuller particulars.

I hope very much that you will be able to attend the Congress.

Sincerely yours,

Assistant Editor.

JF/EH

3/32/75

St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church
PARSONAGE
237 WEST FIFTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 972 CIRCLE
WILLIAM H. BROOKS, PASTOR
CHAPLAIN 15TH REGIMENT

March 1st. 1921

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter calling attention to the Second Pan-African Congress which is to be held in Paris sometime during the Fall is before me. I thank you for the information and accept the honor of membership: I will endeavor to attend.

My health has not been good for sometime and the ocean trip I am sure will be of immense value to me.

Wishing you every blessing.

I am yours truly.

William H. Brooks

WHB/KS.

3/32/44

St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church
PARSONAGE
237 WEST FIFTY-THIRD STREET
NEW YORK
TELEPHONE 972 CIRCLE
WILLIAM H. BROOKS, PASTOR
CHAPLAIN 15TH REGIMENT

B/38/2

June 9th. 1921

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I find that it will be impossible for me to go abroad this Summer on account of having to be here for the building of our new church.

I am yours truly.

William H. Brooks

WHB/KAS.

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Frances E. Christien,
~~43 East Orange Grove~~
Pasadena, Calif.
444 N. Catalina Ave.
Pasadena, Cal.

The Brotherhood of Races

3/38/170

July 1st 1921

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
Secretary, Pan-African Congress,
New York City.

Dear Sir.

Would you kindly let me have copies of both bulletins concerning the Pan-African Congress, and any further information that you can give me.

rec'd 10/K.

Truly yours,

Frances E. Christien

Secretary.

The Brotherhood of Races

3/38

Bulletin No. 1 Published June, 1921

Many letters have been received relative to the purposes of the Brotherhood of Races, and what is implied by membership in it. The object of the organization is "To hasten the coming of a World-Teacher by Breaking down color prejudice", and its three rules are: 1. To practice brotherhood in all relations without distinction of color. 2. To lose no opportunity to overthrow color prejudice in whatever walk of life it may be met. 3. To dedicate all such efforts to the great World-Teacher. To all of these, members are required to subscribe. No theosophist or Star member could find anything to object to in these requirements but there may quite likely be a lack of comprehension as to the methods to be pursued in bringing about this greater brotherhood. Some members have written asking for explicit directions. It is impossible to give these. Each must decide for himself and methods will necessarily vary according to the type of individual, the circumstances of his life and the locality in which he lives. Only the most general rules can be laid down. Attention will be called from time to time to instances in which an absense of brotherhood becomes conspicuous through color prejudice. Those in earnest will take the hint. Members are referred to the following notice of the Tulsa race riot as a case in point.

TULSA RACE RIOT

The recent deplorable race riot at Tulsa, Oklahoma, on June 1st is another instance of the passion and hate displayed as a result of race prejudice. A press dispatch of June 3d states:

"Pillagers preying on burned and blood-stained Tulsa gave authorities a new problem to cope with today.

"Systematic thievery in the districts razed during two days of race rioting was reported —even pianos have been carried away from the Negro district which was wrecked by race hatred.

"Martial law, which was slackened after a day of quiet, was more strict today. A cordon of heavily armed guardsmen was thrown around the Negro district, to save what little remains of the property of Negroes.

"General Barrett, in charge of the troops, today began centralizing the property of Negroes, found in their ruined shacks, into one large heap for identification and protection.

"Revised estimates now place the total death list, whites and Negroes, at thirty killed and about 300 injured.

"Although Negroes were back at the posts of menial labor today, they were not at ease. It will take some time for them to overcome their fears after having been shot at and herded about like cattle in a pasture for over thirty hours.

"It was considered miraculous that no sickness has developed in the camp of 3000 Negroes in the Tulsa Fair Grounds."

The following telegram was sent to Governor J. B. A. Robertson, of Oklahoma by the Brotherhood of Races.

"Deeply deplore race riot Tulsa. Beg you spare no effort to bring to justice perpetrators this shameful outrage and prevent its future recurrence. Such displays race hatred enormously hinder our efforts to bring about amicable relations between the two races."

This reply was received the following day:

"I join with you in deploring race riot at Tulsa. I have directed the Attorney General to proceed immediately to Tulsa, make a complete investigation and fix the responsibility and if necessary institute ouster proceedings against peace officers who it seems failed to do their sworn duty."

Signed, J. B. A. Robertson, Governor.

We shall await with interest the result of this investigation.

Immediate steps were taken after the news of the riot appeared, to get in touch with Mr. Walter J. Zollinger, Secretary of Besant Lodge T. S. at Tulsa asking him to receive and distribute aid sent by Brotherhood members for the suffering Negroes. He promptly wired his willingness and some clothing and money have already been sent, and more has been promised. Members who have not yet contributed are urged to do so at once. The need is very great. Nearly three thousand

Negroes are homeless and without the commonest necessities or life, having lost all they possessed. Send clothing, or money, or both to Mr. Walter J. Zollinger, 135 East Haskell St., Tulsa, Oklahoma.

The following graphich account of the riot has been received from Mr. Zollinger. Coming from an eye-witness it is of especial interest:

"Your very generous donation and offering to the riot sufferers have been duly received, and we wish to thank you most kindly for them. This is a true service rendered, for these poor people are destitute of every necessity.

Under separate cover there have been sent you copies of some daily newspapers which will give you some idea as to the preparations under way to make, at least partial, restitution, and to bring the guilty ones to justice; but, you, of course, know that full justice can never be done to the suffering people.

Mrs. Finch and ourselves occupy a duplex house, two blocks away from the scene of the uprising, and when the homes of the Negroes were attacked and the torch applied many of the refugees came running by our house—by the dozens—and our home was thrown open to all who cared to seek rest, shelter and food, all of which we offered them and they gladly accepted. Hundreds were so terrified they ran to the surrounding country seeking safety from the infuriated mob, which was aflame with the lust of blood. All night long of May 31st the shots rained over the town—fired alike by both whites and blacks. On the morning of June 1st the torch added its horrors and the dead and wounded multiplied in number and horror. At least one hundred are dead—of both races together, and many wounded. This is a town of about 72,000, according to recent Government census, and at least 10,000 Negroes.

A young Negro boy familiarly laid hands on a young white elevator girl, causing her to scream for help—thus the outbreak owes its beginning. She was not harmed, but the newspapers played it all up with yellow sensational statements, which caused fear that the boy would be lynched. No such thing was contemplated, but it seems that certain officers let it be known to the colored element that he was in danger which caused several armed blacks to march to the jail.

The downtown streets were soon in a wild state of disorder—the police being inadequate to restore order. It was learned that the Negroes had for some time been secreting guns and ammunition in their homes and public buildings, and this was an added fear that they would blow up the town, as they had a lawless element among them which would not stop at anything.

Homes were looted by whites before the torch was applied. Many of the homes were modern in every respect, and equal to those of white people—in furnishings and architectural beauty.

The mob was insane—no reason shown, nor feeling. Such a brutal massacre might have been staged in the middle ages, and yet we call ourselves "civilized"! The un-brotherliness of it all—the horror! No one can imagine it. No actual count of the dead can be had as many bodies have been found in the ruins. The Negroes were collected and taken under guard to the city parks, convention hall, churches, and as soon as the people realized what a terrible thing had happened, civic bodies, the Red Cross purchased food for them and in the afternoon the friends and employers of the colored people obtained their release by providing them shelter and work.

The papers sent you, as stated, will give you some idea as to the work now being done by the city to try to restore what has been destroyed and pay off the great debt to those who lost all of their earthly belongings, and at the same time win back the respect of the unfortunate ones.

The Besant Lodge—Theosophical Society—has worked nobly in the relief. One tiny baby was born in the home of one of our members and the colored mother given proper care and attention.

With great appreciation to those who contributed and the sympathy extended, I am,

Cordially yours,

W. J. ZOLLINGER,
Secy-Treas. Besant Lodge, T. S.
135 E. Haskell

Not being untutored in suffering, I learn to pity those in affliction. Virgil.

Address all communications to the secretary, Miss Frances E. Christien, 444 North Catalina Ave., Pasadena, Calif.

48-14-74

THE BROWNIES' BOOK

DU BOIS AND DILL, PUBLISHERS

2 WEST 13th STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

The One Dollar and a Half enclosed is for a year's subscription to THE BROWNIES' BOOK, to be sent to

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107 W. 130. St.
City 3/3/21.

Dr W.E.B. Du Bois,
70 5th ave
City.

Dear Sir:

Your cordial invitation bearing date mch 1st sent to my old address, at Yonkers, where I no longer reside, has just reached me, and I take this opportunity to acknowledge it and to thank you for your thoughtful consideration of me in this connection. Unfortunately I do not represent at this time, any organization that would be likely to be interested in this movement or that cared afford the expense entailed to send a delegate to the Pan African Congress when assembled. Any word I can say in furtherance of the movement I will be most happy to say wishing you all possible success.

Yours very sincerely Yours
John E. Bruce "Gritt"

3/32/46

Bruxelles, le 30 Août 1921

B. I2.794.

[Brussels, city of]

3/39/7

VILLE DE BRUXELLES
CABINET DU BOURGMESTRE

Monsieur le Président,

En l'absence de M. le Bourgmestre, j'ai reçu l'invitation qui lui était destinée pour la séance de demain.

Vous voudrez bien excuser M. le Bourgmestre à cette séance.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma considération distinguée.

Le Secrétaire,

Ch Ponck.

Monsieur le Président
du Congrès Pan-Africain,
Palais Mondial,
Cinquantenaire.

Second Pan African Congress.

May 27, 1921.

Mr. J.W. Buckner,
National Urban League,
St. Louis, Mo.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find the first bulletin of the Pan African Congress. I shall send another bulletin within a few days.

At present I should assume that the cost of the trip would be between $400 and $1000. The dates of the Congress are as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

For exact information concerning the cost of passage, will you kindly write to Mrs. J.C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBI:VH:
ENCL.

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL POUR LA DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES

PRÉSIDENT: RENÉ CLAPARÈDE
TRÉSORIER HON.: PROF. ED. NAVILLE
SECRÉT. GÉN.: EUG. MERCIER-GLARDON

Ligues Nationales:

ANTI-SLAVERY ET ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY
LONDRES (FONDÉE EN 1837)
ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIVE RACES
SYDNEY N. S. W.
LIGUE FRANÇAISE POUR LA DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES
PARIS (FONDÉE EN 1908)
LIGUE SUISSE POUR LA DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES
GENÈVE (FONDÉE EN 1908)
DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR EINGEBORNENSCHUTZ
BERLIN (FONDÉE EN 1910)
SOCIETA ANTISCHIAVISTA D'ITALIA
ROME
ASOCIACION "PRO INDIGENA"
LIMA (PÉROU)

GENÈVE, LE 8 mars 1921

Dear Dr.DuBois

I learn by my friend Mr.Harris that you intend to hold this year a Pan African Congress in Paris or Brussels. For the sake of the work, I would advise you to choose rather Geneva.

Geneva is the seat of the League of Nations & is now,so to speak,the centre of the world. Here seats in permanence the Mandatory Section of the League. The importance of these Colonial Mandates seems to me these. Here you have for the first time in the history of the world,in regard to the territories which Germany & her allies have lost,you have the prinsiple embodied in a public act to which nearly all the powers assent,that the government of colored peoples is "a sacred trust". It is altogether new to get that recognised in a public document; it is,as one said,one of the great moral leaps forward in the history of humanity.

3/31/16

These Mandates are of importance not only in regard to those territories which ara being dealt with under the League of Nations,but they are important because if we can get certain standards established in these Mandates,we then have a lever for the Future with which we can go to governments & say/ : "Now we ask you that you should make your own policies conform to those standards".

The attitude of the League of N. towards the Congress will be a test of their sincerity in promulgating the Mandates 'scheme.

Moreover,here in Geneva,the International Bureau may greatly help you in organising the Congress. Now a Congress held in Geneva,center-on the Continent - of the struggle for the sake of colored people all over the

world,will be much more talked of than in Paris or Brussels where it has chance to be stifled under the indifference of the public. In Geneva,the attention would be stirred to the utmost.

At any case it is highly desirable that in all matters concerning the Congress,we shall remain in close touch.

Believe me,dear Dr.DuBois,

Yours sincerely

René Claparède

René CLAPARÈDE
Chemin de Tournes
GENÈVE

Switzerland

March 25, 1921.

M. Rene Claparede,
Chemin de Tournes,
Geneve, Switzerland.

Dear M. Claparede:

3/31/17

Dr. DuBois is away on a long lecture tour. On his return I shall call his attention to your letter. Meanwhile I am unable to say anything about the possibility of his choosing Geneva for the seat of the Pan-African Congress. As you present the matter Geneva would seem to have a great many advantages. Dr. DuBois will go into this thoroughly with you on his return.

Meanwhile I am writing to ask you if you will send me one or more copies of the Colonial Mandates and any other material which you may have in French or English or Spanish, or even German pertaining to the disposition of the German territory in Africa or to that possessed by her Allies.

I am sure that Dr. DuBois will keep you acquainted from time to time with all matters concerning the Pan-African Congress.

With many thanks for your interest believe me, dear M. Claparede,

Very sincerely yours,

JF/EH

3/31/18

1921

Pan Af

April 7, 1921.

M. Rene Claparede,
Chemin de Tournes,
Geneve, Switzerland.

My dear M. Claparede:

I have just seen your letter of March 8. I recognise the strength of your argument but I am afraid it will be impossible just now to change our plans. For purposes of getting hold of English public opinion we must have a preliminary meeting in London. The Union des Associations Internationales have offered us the Palais Mondial for our main meeting and as we have already advertised Paris we must have our concluding session there. However, I will try mu best to have the congress appoint a special committee to visit Geneve directly after the sitting of the Congress and get in touch with the headquarters of the League of Nations.

3/31/21

I thank you very much for your suggestion and would be glad to have any others.

I hope that you can see your way clear to visit some of our sessions which will probably be held from August 28 to September 5.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL POUR LA DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES

PRÉSIDENT: RENÉ CLAPARÈDE
TRÉSORIER HON.: PROF. ED. NAVILLE
SECRÉT. GÉN.: EUG. MERCIER-GLARDON

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SOCIETA ANTISCHIAVISTA D'ITALIA
ROME
ASOCIACION "PRO INDIGENA"
LIMA (PÉROU)

United States when?

3/31/33

GENÈVE, LE 25 April 1921

Chemin de Tournes

Dear Dr.DuBois

I am much obliged to you for your letter of the 7 th inst.; & may I ask you to thank your assistant Miss Fauset for her letter of the 25th of March.

I can see that your plans for the Pan-African Congress are no longer open to modification so far as London,Brussels & Paris are concerned,but your idea of appointing a special committee to visit Geneva is excellent.

In reply to Miss Fauset's request for information concerning the Colonial Mandates,I can only say that these mandates have not yet been officially published by the League of Nations, & that is one of the matters which our Societies are pressing the League to settle.

On Feb.10th a meeting of protest was held in London; "The Manchester Guardian"of the next day published an account of this meeting under the heading "Scandal of Delayed Mandates".I send you herewith a copy of the principal passages from this article,which you might find well worth while to publish in "The Crisis".

It is eminently desirable that the closest connections should be maintained between your "National Ass.for the Advancem.of Colored People" & our Central International Organisation. Union gives strength,& we have need of strength in the great struggle which we are carrying on.

I enclose a copy of our appeal which we should be grateful to you for publishing in"The Crisis".

I remain Yours very sincerely

René Claparède

June 18, 1921.

Mr. Rene Claparede,
Chemin de Tournes,
Geneve, Switzerland.

My dear Mr. Claparede:

I am enclosing the second bulletin of the Pan-African Congress, which perhaps you have already received. You will note that we have planned to have a special committee visit Geneve sometime after September 6, in order to lay our resolutions before the assembly of the League of Nations. I am writing to ask what you think of this plan and just what form our activities would better take. My own idea is that in some way the plight of the African races ought to be brought before this world assembly. I am not at all sure as to the method. I shall appreciate any advice that you may be able to give us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FH
(Enc.)

3/31/58

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL POUR LA DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES

PRÉSIDENT: RENÉ CLAPARÈDE
TRÉSORIER HON.: PROF. ED. NAVILLE
SECRÉT. ~~XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX~~
M.Ed.Junod.

Ligues Nationales:

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ROME
ASOCIACION "PRO INDIGENA"
LIMA (PÉROU)

3/38/2

GENÈVE, LE 14 Juillet 1921.

OFFICE: Ch. de Tournes, Champel
CHÈQUES POSTAUX I, 2221

Provisoirement
OFFICE: Ch. de Tournes, Champel
CHÈQUES POSTAUX I, 2221

Dr. W.E.Du Bois

New York.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Your letter of the 18 th of June enclosing Bulletin N°2, of the Pan African Congress has crossed a letter from us in the post.

As we have informed you in that letter we are prevented ourselves from being present at the Pan African Congress; but we should like to be represented at London, Brussels and Paris by friends of our work.

If we understand rightly, every delegate must pay 10 dollars (50 francs Swiss) for the right of attending and voting at the three sessions.

Will you be so kind as to inform us if a single payement of 10 dollars covers representation at all three sessions. Please also say the latest date for receiving the name of a delegate and the subscription.

Concerning the visit of your special committee to Geneva about September 6 th, we are glad to inform you that the Assembly of the League of Nations begins on Sept. 7 th.

We have asked the Secrétariat whether your resolution will still on that date be able to be laid before the Assembly. We will keep you informed of their reply.

We beg to remain

Yours very sincerely

René Claparède

P.S. 15 July.

Just received advice from the League of Nations that the "Secrétariat" is ready to transmit to the "Assembly" the "Resolutions" of the Pan African Congress if their caracter justifies it.

R.C.

3/38/1

August 2, 1921.

M. Rene Claparede,
Chemin de Tournes,
Geneve, Switzerland.

My dear Mr. Claparede:

Answering your letter of July 14 I beg to say that one payment admits a delegate to all three of the sessions of the Congress.

I shall be glad to renew our acquaintance when I come to Switzerland.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL POUR LA DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES

3/38/114

PRÉSIDENT: RENÉ CLAPARÈDE
TRÉSORIER HON.: PROF. ED. NAVILLE
SECRÉT. GÉN.: EUG. MERCIER-GLARDON

GENÈVE, LE (5 août 192[illegible]

Ligues Nationales:

ANTI-SLAVERY ET ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY
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SOCIETA ANTISCHIAVISTA D'ITALIA
ROME

ASOCIACION "PRO INDIGENA"
LIMA (PÉROU)

Monsieur Harris

Londres

Cher Monsieur Harris,

Merci pour votre lettre du 29 juillet. Merci aussi de vouloir bien nous représenter à la journée du 28 VIII du Congrès Pan-Africain.

Nous n'avons pas besoin de vous dire ce qu'il convient d'exposer au sujet du Bureau International puisque celui-ci est en grande partie votre oeuvre. Cependant nous vous serions reconnaissants d'insister sur ce point que la "National Association for the Advancement of colored People" ainsi que toutes les autres associations de races colorées devraient sans tarder s'affilier au Bureau International et le soutenir financièrement.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, mes bien cordiales salutations.

Ed. Junod

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL POUR LA DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES

PRÉSIDENT: RENÉ CLAPARÈDE
TRÉSORIER HON.: PROF. ED. NAVILLE
SECRÉT. GÉN.: ~~ED. MERCIER-CLARDON~~
~~Ed.~~ Junod.

Ligues Nationales:

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BERLIN (FONDÉE EN 1910)
SOCIETA ANTISCHIAVISTA D'ITALIA
ROME
ASOCIACION "PRO INDIGENA"
LIMA (PÉROU)

3/38/115

GENÈVE, LE 8th August 1921
Chemin de Tournes.

Dr. W. E. Burqhardt Du Bois,

New-York.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Your letter of July 1st has crossed ours to you of July 14th . We will not repeat what we said in our letter, and await your reply to it . We merely inform you that we are to be represented :

at London by Mr. Harris ,
at Brussels, by Monsieur Paul colin,
at Paris , by Monsieur Challaye, .

Sent Aug. 22.

We should be grateful to you, if you would send us at least four copies of your programmes for the above three cities.

With hearty wishes for rhe success of the forthcoming Pan African Congress,

Yours sincerely

Ed. Junod

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL POUR LA DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES

1077

PRÉSIDENT: RENÉ CLAPARÈDE
TRÉSORIER HON.: PROF. ED. NAVILLE
SECRÉT. GÉN.: EUG. MERCIER-GLARDON

Ligues Nationales:

ANTI-SLAVERY ET ABORIGINES PROTECTION SOCIETY
LONDRES (FONDÉE EN 1837)

ASSOCIATION FOR THE PROTECTION OF NATIVE RACES
SYDNEY N. S. W.

LIGUE FRANÇAISE POUR LA DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES
PARIS (FONDÉE EN 1908)

LIGUE SUISSE POUR LA DÉFENSE DES INDIGÈNES
GENÈVE (FONDÉE EN 1908)

DEUTSCHE GESELLSCHAFT FUR EINGEBORNENSCHUTZ
BERLIN (FONDÉE EN 1910)

SOCIETA ANTISCHIAVISTA D'ITALIA
ROME

ASOCIACION " PRO INDIGENA "
LIMA (PÉROU)

GENÈVE, LE 3 Octobre 1921

Mr. Du Bois
Nat. Ass. for the Adv. of Col.People
N e w - Y o r k .

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

3/35/44

You kindly asked us copy of Mr. Spingarn's letter concerning the affiliation of the N.A.A.C.P. with the Intern. B. P. N. R. We join this copy in annex and shall be happy to get official confirmation of this letter .

We are glad our two organizations are being brought closer together and wish to become more and more useful to the cause we are defending . You would indeed oblige us by asking your Committee what annual contribution it might be able to allow us . We beg you also to give us full information, regarding the questions which are of special interest to you in America. Already you have your assurance that we may dispose of the service ~~of the service~~ of the " Crisis" ; we shall be thankful to get any other document concerning your Association . Of course, we intend sending you in return every piece of information which might interest you, and specially our "Bulletin" as soon as it is ready.

With kind regards , we beg to remain , dear Mr. Du Bois,

most faithfully yours

Ed. Fuhrod.

Annex : Mr Spingarn's letter
: Recommandations transmitted by you to the L. of N.

1921

Garvey

November 10, 1921.

Bureau Veritas,
17 Battery Place,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Can you inform me if there is a cooperation known as The Black Star Line of steamships and if there are any ships owned by it and sailing under it? If you cannot give me the information can you direct me to any persons who can?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/42/72

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BALTIMORE, MD. March 23rd, 1921 192

2

3/32/92

Dr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir.- Your invitation to the Second Pan-African Congress, was received some days ago. I have purposely delayed answering in order to give the matter longer consideration. From the present angle of things, it looks as tho it might be possible to accept your invitation.

I regret to say however, that I represent no ORGANIZATION except Mrs. Burkett, whom I would be pleased to have included in my invitation.

I will be glad to know more of arrangements, and if prospects of going continue to be as bright as now, I see no reason why I cannot go, and will be glad to be of service in any way possible.

Very truly yours,

Hugh M. Burkett

Dictated B.H.# 3

Second Pan African Congress.

May 27, 1921.

Mr. Hugh M. Burkett,
514 St. Pauls St.,
Baltimore, Md.

3/21/21

My dear Mr. Burkett:

I am going to send a second bulletin on the Pan African Congress some time next week. The fact that you do not represent any organization is unimportant. We will put you down as representing the N.A.A.C.P. to which I am sure you will not object. I hope very much that you will go. I want to take abroad as representative a delegation as possible and it looks at present as though a good many important persons were going.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM:

POST CARD

The Editor,
THE CRISIS,
70, Fifth Ave.,
New York City,

Edinburgh University Union,
Edinburgh, 17th May, 1921.

The Editor
The Crisis,
Dear Sir,

Please send me information
concerning the Pan African Congress,
& bulletins.

Yours faithfully,
George A Burley.

3/22/22

3/36/13

March 6, 1921.

Rev. D. J. Bustin,
Catholic Board of Mission Work,
1 Madison Ave., Room 125 Tower,
New York City.

My dear Rev. Bustin:

Dr. DuBois is out of town on a lecture tour, to be gone until some time late in March. Upon his return your letter of March 4th, will be brought to his attention.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely,

_____
Secretary

MGA/FF

OFFICE OF
DR. H. R. BUTLER
Grand Master of Masons
200 Auburn Avenue

Residence, 98 North Boulevard

HOURS: 8 to 9 a m; 2 to 4 p m.
10 to 11 a m Sundays

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THE M. W. UNION GRAND LODGE

A. F. & A. M.
Residence Phone Ivy 3332

STATE OF GEORGIA
Office Phone Ivy 3425

ATLANTA, GA, Mar-25-1921

Hon.W.E.DuBoise,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City,
N.Y.

My Dear Dr.DuBoise:-

Your communication and Bulleton No I of The Second Pan:African Conference to our Grand Secretary Mr.Sol.C.Johnson 1009 W.Broad St.,Savannah,Ga.,were refered to this office by him.

I have gone over the printed matter submited very carefully and am convienced that the effort is a worthy one and deserves the earnest support of every worth while organization among the colored people the world over.

I want to congratulate you on this organization-a child of your fertile brain - which is destined to prove to the world that out of one blood ,God created all men.

The probilities are that our fraternity will be represented;or it will be laid before them at our Grand Communication June the 21st 1921 with the earnest request that it be represented.

In the mean time,kindly keep me informed as to rates,dates of sailing,name of ship and such other information as you think those attending should know. I shall keep you informed also as to the action of our Grand body. Again wishing you success, I am

Fraternally yours,

H. R. Butler
Grand Master.

Mr.Johnson says you made a great hit in Savannah.Come to Atlanta.

3/32/92

3/26/15

TELEPHONE
FINCHLEY 1948.

1921

6, ERSKINE HILL,
GOLDERS GREEN, N.W. 4.

29th August, 1921.

Dear Dr. Dubois,

I was greatly interested in hearing your statement on the Advisory Committee of the Labour Party. If you are still in London it would be a great pleasure to meet you. Would it be possible for you to come up here say between 4.30 and 6 on Friday, September 2nd?

Yours very truly,

Charles Roden Buxton.

3/36/18

1921

October 15, 1921.

Mr. Charles R. Buxton,
6, Erskine Hill,
Golders Green, N. W. 4, England.

My dear Mr. Buxton:

I am very sorry indeed that I was in London such a short time on my return from Paris that it was impossible for me to arrange to see you.

I thank you very much for your interest in our work.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

February 8, 1921.

Madam Calman-Levy,
29 Avenue Pierre I de Serbie,
Paris, France.

My dear Madam Calman-Levey:

I have received the two beautiful engravings which you have so kindly sent me. I am deeply obliged. Will you please let me have a memorandum of their cost at your earliest convenience?

I think I wrote you before that we are planning to have a session of the Pan-African Congress in Paris. Our friend, M. Otlet suggested that we might meet in Brussels and I think we will have some of the sessions there. What chance is there of getting any official invitation from the government either of France or of Paris to invite our Congress to Paris?

I would be glad to have your opinion.

I trust that your health is good and beg to send best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

3/33/49

3/43/15

le 15.4.1921

Dear Sir,

Thank you ever so much for your kind invitation for the Congress.

If I shall be, in September, at Paris, I will surely follow it and shall be happy to see you again, for the present I have no place.

I asked M. Herz about your question whether the Government would invite the Congress to be held at Paris,

*

His answer was that he felt sure the Government would not.

M. Ollet insists upon Brussells, I know.

Let me know your arrival in time; I do much hope to be in town.

Life is very unpleasant in France; very expensif (for us) very difficult.

M. Simons said a very nasty thing — that we do not want the reconstruction of our devasted country; it is a shame to say so.

I myself know lots of poor people to whome the Government cannot advance any more money to go on with the construction of their little houses; lots of poor wounded, who can

get only a quarter of their pension, — and the other three quarters they must wait for — wait until the Boches will pay us.

Well, I do not want to talk politics — let us hope for peace on earth, soon.

Remember me kindly to Mrs Du Bois and believe me yours sincerely

Doris Calhoun Levy

Second Pan African Congress.

May 27, 1921.

Madam Calmann Levy,
27 Rue Pierre Charron,
Paris, France.

3/32/202

My dear Madam:

Since I wrote you we have decided to have the following sessions of the Pan African Congress:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

Mr. Diggne, President, has agreed with this and it seems to me that we are going to have a good series of meetings. The main session will be in Brussels where we will have the co-operation of your friend Mr. Otlet and Senator La Fontaine. I should like to have the final meeting in Paris the most important of the three sessions, but I do not know just what I could do to spread the interest. I should be glad of any suggestions from you or from

M. Herr. I have one or two young persons who are going to help work up the Paris meeting and with your permission I shall send one of them to you to consult with you.

I trust that this will find you in good health and that life in Paris is beginning to be a bit easier. Mrs. DuBois and Yoland join me in best regards and good wishes.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM;

RÉPUBLI[QUE] FRANÇAISE

CARTE P[NEUMATIQUE]

Expédié par

M

Demt à

Rue

N°

L'inscription du nom et de l'adresse de l'expéditeur est facultative

Monsieur le Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

9 Rue Jasmin (16e)

La remise est gratuite. — Toute correspondance pneumatique déposée le soir avant la fermeture du bureau et portant la mention " **Jour** " n'est distribuée que le lendemain matin.

Voir au verso.

636

1921

Dear Sir, Will you give me the pleasure to dine on Sunday 8½ o'clock; M. et Mrs Ollet are coming, and two or three other friends; among them a young man who has read some of your books and would be so pleased to meet you.

I hope everything is getting on Well.

Believe me very sincerely Yours

Ora Calmann Levy

3/31/96

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[CANADA, SEC. OF STATE]

1921

January

November 10, 1921.

Mr. P. Pelletn,
Assistant Under Secretary of State,
Ottowa, Canada.

Sir:

Can you give me any information as to the present status of the Black Star Line of Canada which was formerly at 112 St. James Street, Montreal? I should like to know its officers, capitalization, capital paid in and any other information which is open to the public. I should be glad to pay any charges.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

1921

Le 14 avril, 1921.

M. Gratien Candace,
Chambre des Deputes,
Paris, France.

Cher Monsieur Candace:

3/32/137

Apres avoir ete en rapport avec plusieurs personnes, je propose, a vous et a vos collegues le programme suivant pour le Congres Pan-Africain de 1921. Le 28 et le 29 aout, session preliminaire a Londres. Aout 31 et septembre 1 et 2, des sessions dans le Palais Mondial, a Bruxelles, Belge. Ceci est d'apres l'invitation speciale du Senateur La Fontaine, de M. Paul Otlet et d'autres personnes distinguees. Le 4 et 5 septembre, session finale a Paris. De la session qui se tient a Paris, je propose qu'un comite aille a Geneve pour consulter avec des personnes au quartier general de la Ligue de Nations.

Veuillez me faire savoir, a la premiere occasion, comment vous pensez de ce programme. Je suis en train décrire aussi a M. Diagne.

Veuillez agreer, Monsieur, mes salutations empressees.

WEBD/PF

Candace

CHAMBRE DES DÉPUTÉS

Paris, le 10 Mai 1921

Gratien Candace
Député
85, rue de Courcelles
Paris (XVIIe)

Monsieur le Dr DUBOIS
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York

3/32/216

Mon cher Docteur,

J'ai lu avec le plus grand intérêt, votre lettre du 14 Avril dernier.

Je suis tout à fait de votre avis, en ce qui concerne la proposition que vous avez bien voulu me soumettre. Entendez-vous, avec mon Collègue et ami, M. DIAGNE, et s'il ne formule aucune objection, vous pouvez dès maintenant compter sur moi.

Veuillez agréer, mon cher Docteur, l'assurance de mes meilleurs sentiments.

G. Candace

Voir au Brederoth 10 22

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à (te) ..... h. (uur)

PRESIDENT CONGRES
PAN AFRICAIN BRUXELLES
BELGIQUE

3/31/156

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Luidens art. 6 der wet van 1n Maart 1851, is de Staat geenszins verantwoordelijk voor den dienst der bijzondere telegrammen.

Déposé à
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REALISER JUSTICE POUR NOTRE RACE & SINCERE UNION
TOUTES RACES HUMAINES = CANDACE =

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National Medical Association

Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists and Pharmacists

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Editor and Manager of the Journal
of the N. M. A.,
J. A. Kenney, M. D.,
Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

March 18, 1921.

3/32/80

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Editor of the Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I wish to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation of February 25th, to attend the Second Pan-African Congress. I regret that circumstances are such that I will be unable to absent myself from my practice for the length of time required to attend the Congress; however, I wish to express my approval of the movement and wish for it a successful career..

Yours truly,

GEC/WQ

[Cole]

Ale garvey

1921

3/42/48

5463 Williams Ave.
Detroit. Mich
May 30. 1921

Dr W. B. Du Bois.
27. 13 st. New York city

My dear dr. DuBois

Two months ago I wrote you a letter I just arrived from Afrika my home I appreciated very highly your kindness & answering me at once. and shortly after that I came up north while I was at dr J. E. Moorland's Office I called you as I wanted to come over and see you then, I meant it, but I was there with appointment with Dr Schieffelin I thought - we will finish our meeting time enough for me to get there before you closed up your Office. but to my sorry and disappointment we couldn't. now I shall be here for two or three weeks then leave Detroit for New York I am here with appointment with Mr Ford. so as I come to new york I shall make it my duty to come to your Office.
Now dr. you will pardon me but I feel like it is my duty to say just this to you for the sake of my country Afrika. I can

look the matter I ever sometimes when I see the white man trying to ruin Africa for I know his object but for a black man try to ruin his own home that makes my blood boil within me. now any body that got any sense at all he might know that Garvey's movement is nothing, but is something enough to throw Africa 100 years back. I saw in the papers where it says you were debating. I really feel that you have it time to loose with such nonsense as this because by you even take time say something against it people may think is worth while. no man can clearly see the damage this movement is bringing to Africa unless he knows the circumstances exist in Africa as I do. I know you do though from down extremly south of Africa up to north East no American Negroes can put his foot there. but Africans are still allow to leave there come here and then go back that is only the way we are getting help from this country now but now even that is not going to last long Garvey's movement is cutting that, this man should be handle roughly.

3/42/49

Pardon me Dr. my blood boil within me.

Faithfully Yours

J. M. Q. Cele.

Paris, rue Jacob 10 bis

le 29 Mai 1821

3/32/214

Mon cher ami,

J'ai été agréablement surpris de votre lettre du 16 je pensais que vous m'aviez tout à fait oublié. J'ai trouvé cette lettre de une preuve pas du tout que vous m'aimiez à moi ! vous avez raison en écrivant de votre main, que ce n'était pas votre français, celui de Miss Fowet n'est pas mauvais du tout, il aurait pu être pire. Quand on écrit à une amie pour lui réclamer un service, elle doit répondre immédiatement qu'elle accepte ... ce que je fais

Je viens de voir mon frère qui est Consul d'Haïti à Paris et qui vous donnera tout son concours vous aurez l'adhésion de nombres d'Haïtiens, je viens de dominicains

et peut être quelques Français de Colonies. Vous pouvez compter sur tous ceux qui ne seront pas partis en vacances.

Je suis toujours à Paris, et j'aurai plaisir à vous revoir. Mme Young et moi, pensons être averties à temps de votre arrivée. Toutes deux ainsi que les enfants, vous envoyons ainsi qu'à Mme Dubois et à Yolande nos meilleures amitiés

Louise L. Chapuzeau

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6 TO 9 P. M.

ST. LOUIS, MO. May 24-21

2/32/180

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
2 W. 13th St.
New York City

Dear Doctor

I am writing concerning the Pan-African Congress which is to meet in London Aug 28th 1921. I am very anxious to attend this meeting & am making plans in that direction. I would like to get the following information from you:

1. The expense (approximate) one would incur from New York & back.
2. The Climate there during that time of year
3. Will there be Places arranged for the American delegate to stop.
4. Will there be any formal social affair connected with this meeting
5. Will the delegates go in one body accompanied by someone who has had experience in foreign travel.

KINLOCH CENTRAL 4012-L
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LINDELL 1323-W

A. W. CHEATHAM, A. B. M. D.
100 N. JEFFERSON AVE.

HOURS
10 TO 12 A. M.
2 TO 4 P. M.
6 TO 9 P. M.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

I would be so pleased to have this information in order that I may more intelligently arrange matter.

My object in going is to observe & thereby learn, & it is for this reason that I do not care to have my intentions published.

I should have said in the beginning by way of introduction that I am the brother of Mrs Jennie Lee of the Musical Department of Tuskegee: I am also an Alumnus of Fisk University 1904 & 05 Northwestern Medical School of 1909. I have been here in St Louis since 1910.

I mention the above so you could better understand my motive in going. & also know the type of man contemplating the trip.

Hoping a reply at your Convenience

I am Yours very Truly
A. W. Cheatham M.D.

Filing?

Second Pan African Congress.

May 26, 1921.

Dr. A.W. Cheatham,
100 No. Jefferson Ave.,
St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Dr. Cheatham:

The Pan African Congress will meet in London, Aug. 28th and 29th with the main session in Brussels August 31st, Sept. 1st and 2nd, and the final session in Paris, Sept. 4th and 5th. I am going to mail to all those who have expressed interest in the Congress a second bulletin some time next week. Meantime, let me say that the approximate expense of the trip would be between $400 to $1000, that the climate would be summer time like ours, that the delegates can arrange with our agent for stopping places, and that there will be few, if any, formal social affairs, and that the delegates will probably go in several bodies rather than in one.

I trust you will be able to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM:

WEEKLY CIRCULATION 200,000 COPIES ROBERT S. ABBOTT. LL. B., EDITOR AND PUBLISHER PHONE DOUGLAS 3339

THE Chicago Defender

WORLD'S GREATEST WEEKLY

FOUNDED MAY 6, 1905
3159 SOUTH STATE STREET
CHICAGO, ILL.

Mar/7/21

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 - Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

3/32/49

My dear Mr. DuBois:-

I wish to thank you for forwarding me letter to attend the Second Pan-African Congress to be held some time in September.

I only regret that owing to other business it will not permit me leaving the country, and I will be unable to take advantage of your kind offer. If in any way I can assist you by giving the Congress publicity through our publication, I trust you will not hesitate to call on me, as I assure you, you have my full co-operation.

Yours sincerely,

Robert S. Abbott

RSA/EG

3/39/IV

April 8, 1921.

Secretary of the Clarendon Press,
Oxford University,
Oxford, England.

My dear Sir:

At the suggestion of my friend, Mr. J. E. Spingarn, I am writing you concerning "Atlantis" a work on African proverbs, folk tales and poetry which is being issued in 15 volumes under the editorship of Leo Frobenius by Eugene Diedrichs, the publisher of Jena, Germany.

It seems to me that this tremendously interesting work should be issued in English translation. Is it possible for the Clarendon Press to consider the matter? I presume you have copies of the various announcements of the work. I should be very glad to hear from you. My interest arises from the fact that I am one of the officers of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the editor of The CRISIS magazine, which circulates largely among Negroes, and I have written some books concerning Negroes and their problems.

I trust I may hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KH

P. 5117

3/29/36

The Clarendon Preſs

Oxford

Any reply should be addreſſed to the Secretary

23 May 1921

Dear Sir

I am afraid it is impossible to find room for Atlantis. We have as you know done much for African language and folklore, and are even now printing Sir Harry Johnston's great work on the Bantu languages, which I understand is incidently of value to anthopologists. An enterprise like that you mention would not be much in our way, I think .

I am

Yoursfaithfully

R W Chapman

W.E.B. Du Bois Esq.

3/38/102

Clark mention Crisis

Sam Houston Normal Institute
A STATE COLLEGE FOR TEACHERS
H. F. ESTILL, PRESIDENT
Huntsville, Texas

July 10, 1921.

JUL 14 1921

The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

In your issue of May, 1921, on page 5 you refer to several Pan-African Congresses which are to held during August and September, and instruct your readers to write for further information.

I am writing to request that you send to me, at your earliest possible convenience, such information as you have available regarding these congresses.

Kindly also let me know the date of the expiration of my subscription to The Crisis. May 1922

Thanking you, I am,

Very truly yours

J. L. Clark

J. L. Clark,
Huntsville, Texas.

3/138/100

July 15, 1921.

Mr. J. L. Clark,
Huntsville, Texas.

My dear Mr. Clark:

I am sending you two bulletins which contain all the data relative to the Pan-African Congress. So far as arrangements about the trip are concerned you can make them through Mrs. Myra K. Merriman, The Commodore Hotel, 42nd and Lexington Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Merriman has charge of our transportation arrangements and can secure your passage for you, your hotel accommodations, etc. if you wish. Some time during next week we shall be issuing another bulletin giving explicit details about the program and a list of important personages who are to take part in the Congress, also there will be a description of the places which the tourists may visit.

There are two trips possible, one for five hundred dollars and one for Seven hundred fifty dollars. The seven hundred fifty dollar trip is far preferable to the five hundred dollar one as one gets in much more sight seeing in proportion to the extra amount of money spent.

We shall be glad to have you one of our number.

Your subscription to The CRISIS expires in May, 1922.

Yours truly,

Acting for Dr. DuBois

JE/PT

3/42/5

May 26, 1921.

Mr. Edwin L. Clarke,
Ohio State University,
Columbus, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

I thank you very much for your account of the student conference. I shall make mention of it

I have written to the Ohio State University asking about the colored graduates of this year and have as yet received no reply. I wonder if you could rush me an authentic list with their departments, degrees, distinctions, etc. I would be under great obligations.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM:

The Cleveland Call Publishing Company

INCORPORATED

5204 Harlem Avenue, N. E.

CLEVELAND, OHIO

April 26th.,1921.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,

Editor, The Crisis,

70 Fifth Ave.,

New York City.

Dear Sir:-

3/32/149

Will you kindly forward to us at your convenience all available data in connection with the establishment of the Pan-African Congress and its first session?

We beg to remain,

Truly yours,

THE CLEVELAND CALL PUBLISHING CO'Y.

Roland Hayes

Editor.

D/H.

[Cleveland, Ohio]

1921

Pan-Af Congress

April 29, 1921.

Mr. Roland Doas,
5804 Harlem Avenue, N. E.,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed I am sending an account of the first Pan-African Congress.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH
(Enc.)

3/32/102

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
420 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

TELEPHONE 1790

March 21st, 1921.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York city.

2

3/32/87

My dear Sir:-

Yours of March 11th enclosing a statement and an invitation to the second Pan-African Congress, came to me in Jersey City and I am my first opportunity to observe it. I wish to thank you for both the statement and invitation and assure you I shall endeavor to be present, and I shall be glad to receive whatever further communications you may send me relating to this important meeting. Please send all communications to 415 N. Myers Street Charlotte, N. C.

I am yours respectfully,
Geo. W. Clinton.

2

131 Pershore Road,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham, England
9/4, Nineteen 21.

Sir,

Find enclosed clipping from "The Birmingham Mail" relative to the "Pan-African Congress". I was in France during the Peace Congress but was unable to attend the first "Pan-African Congress".

Kindly give me details for the coming Congress as I intend to be there when the roll is called. Believe me to be, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

D.D.S.

Edw. J. Cobb

3/31/107

Second Pan African Congress

May 27, 1921.

Mr. Edward F. Cobb,
131 Pershord Rd.,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham, Eng.

3/32/192

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of April 9th I beg to enclose the first circular of the Pan African Congress. Others will follow. The Congress will hold the following sessions:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

We will be very glad indeed to have you and other persons interested present. Will you kindly send me the names of any persons whom I might invite.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM
ENCL

3/38/38

131 Pershore Road,
Edgbaston,
Birmingham, England
June 18th. 1921.

My Dear Sir,

Your favor of May 27th in reply to my letter of April 9th. received minus the "First circular of the Pan African Congress" mentioned. I shall be pleased to receive it.

Kindly quote subscription rates for the Crisis and if possible send me the June (Educational Number and oblige. I am,

Yours faithfully,

Edw. J. Cobb D.D.S.

Answered

3/34/23

July 8, 1921.

Mr. Edward J. Cobb, D.D.S.,
151 Wershore Road, Edgbaston,
Birmingham, England.

My dear Sir:

Dr. DuBois is out of town. On his return your letter will be brought to his attention. I am enclosing the bulletin that we failed to enclose in your letter and all other information we have relative to the Pan-African Congress. Under separate cover I am sending you the Education Number.

Subscription rates for The CRISIS is one dollar and seventy-five cents foreign.

Sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. DuBois.

(illegible)/EH

Second Pan African Congress.

May 26, 1921.

Dr. Julia P.H. Coleman,
1234 You Street, N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Madam:

Enclosed please find the first bulletin of the Pan African Congress. I shall send another bulletin within a few days.

3/37

At present I should assume that the cost of the trip would be between $400 and $1000. The dates of the Congress are as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

For exact information concerning the cost of passage, will you kindly write to Mrs. J.C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:VM:
ENCL.

April 24
1921

313/143

Madison Fla
April 24 1921

Hon W. E. B. Dubois
70 5 ave N.Y.

Kind Sir Noticing your
Editorial in your Magazine
on the Pan African Congress
I thought I would Write you
for some Information. I am
representing an Organization
a benevolent Institution
Chartered under the laws of
this State with a membership
of ten Thousand or more
Can you Give some idea
about the cost of transportation
from here to the congress

#2

Should we decide to send a representative. Please Give me any Information on it you can

I am Respect

O. J. Coleman

Bx 21

Madison

Fla

Second Pan African Congress.

May 27, 1921.

Mr. O.J. Coleman,
Box 21,
Madison, Fla.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find the first bulletin of the Pan African Congress. I shall send another bulletin within a few days.

At present I should assume that the cost of the trip would be between $400 and $1000. The dates of the Congress are as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

For exact information concerning the cost of passage, will you kindly write to Mrs. J.C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD: VM:
MCL.

My dear Sir,

M. Otlet, Secretary- General of the ~~International~~ Union of International Associations informs me that you are the head of the intellectual movement among Negroes in the United States.

I have the honor and thepleasure to eXpress to you in the name of the International Confederation of Students all our sympathy for this movement and our keen desire to enter into intimate relationship with itsleader and its members.

We should be very much obliged to you then if you would put us in touch withstudents of Negro Universities, and we should be glad to meet some of them at the next session of the International University which will be held at Brussels from the20th of August to the 15th of September.

Hoping that you will welcome our desire most favorably, I am sir, etc.

Jean Baugniet

3|31|2d

CONFÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES ÉTUDIANTS

3/38/119

Office central
BRUXELLES : PALAIS MONDIAL
Cinquantenaire

Adresser la correspondance au nom de
M. Jean BAUGNIET
Secrétaire général.

N°
(Prière de rappeler le n° dans la réponse)

Annexes :

1921. 07. 18

à Monsieur Dubois,
New-York
70 Fifth avenue.

Monsieur,

Monsieur Otlet, Secrétaire Général de l'Union des Associations Internationales veut bien m'apprendre que vous avez pris la direction du mouvement intellectuel nègre aux Etats Unis.

J'ai l'honneur et le plaisir de vous exprimer au nom de la Confédération Internationale des étudiants toute notre sympathie envers ce mouvement et notre désir le plus vif d'entrer en relations suivies avec son leader et ses membres.

Nous vous serions donc très obligés de vous mettre en rapport avec les étudiants de l'Université Nègre, et nous serons très heureux d'en rencontrer quelques uns à la prochaine session de l'Université Internationale qui se tiendra à Bruxelles du 20 août au 15 septembre prochain.

Espérant que vous réserverez à notre désir un accueil des plus favorables, veuillez, Monsieur, agréer l'expression de nos sentiments les plus distingués,

Jean Baugniet

International Student

3/3F/117

Le 11 aout, 1921.

M. Jean Baugniet.
Palais Mondial,
Cinquantenaire,
Bruxelles, Belgium.

Monsieur:

C'est avec un vrai plaisir que je vous accuse reception de votre si aimable lettre.

Pour vous mettre en rapport avec des etudiants des Universites Negres comme vous m'avez demande, il vous faut ecrire a leurs secretaires. Je vais vous donner quelques addresses.

Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee.
Atlanta University, Atlanta, Georgia.
Lincoln University, Lincoln, Pennsylvania.

Vous pourriez aussi ecrire aux secretaires des universites blanches et leur demander de vous mettre en rapport avec les etudiantes de couleur qui sont membres de leurs institutions.

Je ne crois pas qu'il y aura beaucoup d'etudiants noirs en Europe au temps dont vous parlez. Mais je vous assure que je

3/38/118

ferai tout mon possible de faire savoir aux gens de couleur que votre confederation va tenir une session et qu'elle leur donne invitation cordiale.

Veuillez agreer, Monsieur, l'expression de mes sentiments distingues.

WEBD/EH

Form 1—25M—1, 1921

Chief American Office:
245 Broadway, New York
Opp. City Hall

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3/31/25

TO INSURE PROMPT ATTENTION, YOUR REPLY MUST BE ADDRESSED TO THE FIRM & REFER TO EHH

THOS. COOK & SON,

Tourist Agents,
Railway and Steamship Ticket Agents
Chief American Offices:
245 BROADWAY

CABLE ADDRESS: COUPON, NEW YORK

NEW YORK April 21st, 1921.

Mr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Ave. City.

Dear Sir:-

Acknowledging receipt of your communication of the 19th inst. as regards the Pan-African Congress in London and Brussels, there should be no difficulty in securing outward steamer accommodation during the month of August, as at that time steamers are not over crowded.

We are enclosing the current issue of our Ocean Sailing list which will give particulars as to departures, as well as minimum rates of passage. On the larger steamers rates first class range from $275. upwards, this on the basis of three in room. On the basis of two in room rates would average from $315. or $330. upwards depending upon the location of accommodation. On the smaller steamers rates would average from $215. to $226. on the basis of three in room, and from about $230. to $275. on the basis of two in stateroom.

As regards second class accommodation, on the basis of four in room these fares are from $125. upwards on the smaller steamers and $135. and upwards on the larger vessels.

We assume that the delegates would be returning after the completion of the session in Paris and would want to leave the other side about the middle of September. Difficulty will undoubtedly be experienced in securing return accommodation as that is the height of the return traffic, and many of the vessels are at the present time fully booked for that period. However, we do not mean to infer that it would be impossible to secure reservation, although undoubtedly it would be necessary to divide the party on several steamers.

As regards the party being negroes, we do not believe that this would interfere with the enjoyment of the party, although in some instances it may be impracticable to obtain accommodation for them at the ~~better~~ best hotels. We believing that on account of the surroundings they would be made to feel uncomfortable, and would recommend some of

the less pretentious hotels for their accommodation. The same remarks apply in a general way to their steamer transportation.

We can arrange necessary steamer transportation for you, and as regards hotel reservations in the cities mentioned this is something that we would have to take up with our foreign offices to secure the necessary accommodation.

At your further service, we are

Yours very truly,
THOS. COOK & SON.
per.

EHH-MH.

3/31/26

NIBROC BOND

MARSEILLES
ISSUE.

9/8/04

No. 497978

COOK'S

Travel Tickets.

COOK

NOT TRANSFERABLE.

22

Issued subject to the conditions printed on this cover and on the coupons contained herein.

CONDITIONS.

1. All Coupons in this cover are issued by THOS. COOK & SON, as Agents only, upon the express condition that they shall not be liable for any injury, damage, loss, accident, delay, or irregularity which may be occasioned through the acts or default of any Company or person engaged in conveying the passenger, or of any other person engaged in carrying out the purpose for which the Coupons are respectively issued, or otherwise in connection therewith.

2. The book of coupons is not transferable. Before commencing the journey the holder of the same must sign his name on the outside cover in ink or with indelible pencil. At the request of the Railway officials the signature, if not already on the cover, shall be immediately written on, and the passenger must repeat his signature if required. Should the book of coupons be irregularly used same will be confiscated and the holder treated as a passenger without a ticket.

3. Each Coupon is to be taken as issued as a separate contract by and on behalf of the particular Company or person named in it.

4. The Coupons in this cover are available by the route stated by any train with carriages of the class for which the Coupons provide.

5. Passengers travelling by certain direct trains in Switzerland must pay a "surtaxe" unless the coupons bear the inscription "Also available in Direct Trains." Passengers can only travel by "luxe" trains and carriages when holding first class tickets, and upon payment of the supplements as per tariff.

6. The Coupons must be presented to the proper officials whenever demanded, and passengers must see that the officials withdraw only the proper Coupon for the section of railway they are travelling over.

7. Neither the cover without the Coupons, nor the Coupons without the cover, will be available.

8. In registering luggage passengers must bear in mind it is absolutely necessary that they travel by the same train as the luggage is conveyed by whenever it has to pass through a custom-house, so as to be present at the customs examination.

9. Each Coupon is issued subject to the conditions printed thereon and to the special laws and regulations set out in the Time Tables, Bills, Programmes and other notices of the Company or person named on it.

Narbonne—Carcassonne.

Série 2983 Ba.
Transport gratuit de 30 kilogrammes de bagages.

No. 163

COOK'S TOURS.

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Par train spécial pendant 60 jours à partir de la date
Available for 60 days from starrved date

Avec timbre du bureau d'émission.

Chemins de fer du Midi.

2E CLASSE

Carcassonne à Narbonne.

Ce Coupon est considéré comme nul et retiré s'il n'est représenté avec la couverture.
Valable pendant 75 jours à partir de la date indiquée par le timbre d'émission.

40 8A 17

7 7 18

COOK'S TOURS.

Midi of France Railway.

2ND CLASS.

Carcassonne to Narbonne.

Available for 75 days from stamped date of issue

5/14

Carcassonne—Narbonne.

Series 2983 Ba.

66 lbs. of luggage conveyed free.

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2. Das Fahrscheinheft ist unübertragbar. Vor Antritt der Reise hat der Benützer des Heftes auf der Aussenseite des Umschlages seinen Namen mit Tinte oder Tintenstift zu schreiben. Auf Verlangen der Bediensteten ist die unterlassene Unterschrift sofort nachzuholen oder die vollzogene Unterschrift zu wiederholen. Ein unrechtmässig benütztes Heft wird eingezogen; sein Inhaber wird wie ein Reisender ohne Fahrkarte behandelt.

3. Jeder einzelne Fahrschein gilt als besonderer Vertrag mit der Person oder Gesellschaft, die auf demselben genannt ist.

4. Die in diesem Umschlag enthaltenen Scheine haben Gültigkeit für den Weg, der auf dem betr. Fahrschein vermerkt ist, und für die Züge, die die Wagenklasse führen, die auf dem betr. Schein aufgedruckt ist.

5. Bei Benützung gewisser Schnellzüge in der Schweiz ist die dafür festgesetzte Zuschlagstaxe zu bezahlen, soweit die Fahrscheine nicht den Vermerk tragen: "Auch gültig in Schnellzügen." Luxuszüge und Luxuswagen können nur mit Fahrkarten I. Klasse und gegen Entrichtung der tarifgemässer Zuschlagsgebühren benützt werden.

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7. Weder der Umschlag ohne die Fahrscheine noch die Fahrscheine ohne Umschlag werden als gültig betrachtet.

8. Bei der Gepäckaufgabe ist zu beachten, dass wenn eine Zollstation passiert werden muss, der Reisende unbedingt in dem sein Gepäck befördernden Zuge zu reisen hat, da es bei der zollamtlichen Behandlung zugegen sein muss.

9. Die einzelnen Scheine werden nur auf Grund der auf denselben erwähnten Bestimmungen und der von den darauf genannten Gesellschaften oder Firmen erlassenen Vorschriften, die in deren Fahrplänen, Anzeigen und anderen Bekanntmachungen aufgeführt sind, verausgabt.

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1. Tous les coupons qui sont reliés dans cette couverture sont émis par THOS. COOK & SON, en leur qualité d'Agents seulement, à la condition expresse qu'ils ne seront en aucun cas tenus responsables de toute blessure, dommage, perte, accident, retard ou irrégularité, qui pourraient être occasionnés soit par les actes ou la faute de toute Compagnie ou de toute personne chargée du transport du client, soit par toute autre personne intéressée à l'éxecution des arrangements pour lesquels les coupons inclus ont été respectivement émis, soit pour toute autre cause quelle qu'elle soit.

2. Le livret est incessible. Avant de commencer son voyage, le titulaire doit apposer sa signature, à l'encre ou au crayon chimique, sur la couverture extérieure. Le personnel peut demander au titulaire de reproduire la signature apposée sur le livret et, si aucune signature n'y figure, il doit l'inviter à réparer immédiatement l'omission. Tout livret utilisé illicitement est retiré et le porteur considéré comme voyageur sans billet.

3. Chaque coupon doit être considéré comme ayant été émis, à titre de contrat distinct, par ou pour le compte de la compagnie, ou de la personne dont il porte le nom.

4. Les coupons renfermés dans cette couverture sont valables pour l'itinéraire indiqué et par tous les trains comportant des voitures de la classe à laquelle ces coupons donnent droit.

5. Pour l'utilisation de certains trains directs en Suisse, le voyageur est tenu de payer la surtaxe respective, à moins que le coupon pour le parcours entrant en jeu ne porte l'inscription: "Aussi valable dans les trains directs." Les voyageurs ne sont admis dans les trains et wagons de luxe que s'ils sont munis de billets de 1ère. classe et moyennant paiement des taxes supplémentaires fixées par les tarifs.

6. Les coupons doivent être présentés à toute réquisition des agents des compagnies et les voyageurs doivent s'assurer qu'on ne leur retire que le coupon concernant le parcours qui est effectué par eux.

7. La couverture sans les coupons et les coupons sans leur couverture n'ont aucune valeur.

8. Lorsqu'ils font enregistrer leurs bagages, les voyageurs qui ont à passer une douane doivent prendre bonne note qu'il leur est absolument nécessaire de voyager dans le train par lequel ils font cet enregistrement, afin d'assister à la visite en douane.

9. Chaque coupon délivré est soumis aux conditions y imprimées et aux lois et réglements figurant dans les indicateurs, affiches, programmes et autres avis de la compagnie, ou de la personne dont le nom figure sur ce coupon.

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The Co-operative League of America

A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR CO-OPERATIVE UNITY AND EDUCATION

(Member of the International Co-operative Alliance)

EXECUTIVE OFFICE
2 WEST 13TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

The League is the educational union of co-operative societies in the United States. It collects information and promotes the knowledge of history, objects and practical methods of the Consumers' Co-operative Movement.

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Telephone, Chelsea 9478

4 March, 1921.

2

Dr. W.E. Dubois,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York.

Dear Sir:-

We have your invitation to attend the second Pan-African Congress to be held in Paris the first week in September.

I shall be in attendance at the Congress of the International Co-operative Alliance at Basle, Switzerland from the 20th until the 30th of August. I shall make every effort to plan to attend the Pan-African Congress.

Very truly yours,

J P Warbasse

MC

President.

2

BISHOP L. J. COPPIN
1913 BAINBRIDGE STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

March 17th 1921

My dear Dr. DuBois:-
I think the Pan-African Congress an important Meeting. The Ecumenical Methodist Conference is in London the first week in September and that will take most of us over there.

I suggest that you send an invitation to Dr. M.E.J. Coppin — at the above address — President of the Women's Christian Alliance. Such a meeting deserves a great success.

Very truly yours
L.J. Coppin

3/32/22

Banks 1921

November 30, 1921.

Mr. W. F. Horton, Manager,
Fifth Avenue Branch,
Corn Exchange Bank,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Horton:

34-7-80

I called you up today with regard to the loan and Mr. J. E. Spingarn has endorsed it.

This is to confirm what I said that Mr. Spingarn is known at the Hudson River Branch of your bank and also to the Guarantee Trust. I am sure you will find him rated at Bradstreet and Dunn. I shall be glad if I can hear from you in a day.

Very sincerely yours,

WEHD/EH

1921

December 1, 1921.

Corn Exchange Bank,
Fifth Avenue Branch,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

3/33/1

Enclosed please find three fifty dollar liberty bonds to wit:

1st Liberty Loan converted (B60428650)
2nd Liberty Loan converted (C00701278)
3rdLiberty Loan converted (5341819)

I should like to deposit these bonds with you and borrow against them such sum as you are accustomed to lend. I am sending my bank book to have the sum loaned entered.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/FF

Ide. Cotton Picker 1921

OPERATING DIXIE COTTON HARVESTERS AS EXCLUSIVE LICENSEE UNDER JOHN F. APPLEBY PATENTS
West of Mississippi River

COTTON SALVAGE CO.

PICKING COTTON IN MARCH

TELEPHONE HARRISON 1455
910 SOUTH MICHIGAN AVENUE
CHICAGO

3/36/11

March 29, 1921.

Mr. W. E. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
New York City

Dear Mr. DuBois:-

Recent developments in Louisiana in the official report and throughout the southern states in the labor situation give special importance to an announcement which will appear in the next issue of the County Agent regarding the cotton harvester which Appleby, the inventor of the twine binder for grain harvesting, had perfected before his death but which was delayed because of that event.

So many of your people are now farm owners and so many more are directly affected by the cotton harvest that you personally, and possibly the editors of "The Crisis," will also be interested in the facts about this cotton harvester which are given in the enclosed manuscript.

This will have to be an industry "for the people by the people" because the big implement concerns have consistently fought the principle embodied in this machine. The Bureau of Markets is now carrying on investigations which we propose with a view to new standards for cotton because they admit the present standards do not take into consideration the tensile strength of the cotton but only color and amount of foreign matter. The public, as well as cotton producers, will benefit by later picking of cotton and by machine picking when the labor requirements reach their peak in October and November.

What co-operation could your Association, through its membership, give this machine and do you want a special manuscript written for the Crisis?

Very truly yours,

COTTON SALVAGE COMPANY

Clyde A. Mann, Treas.

CAM/MLB

[Enclosure from C. Mann of Cotton Salvage C.O.]

Manuscript for County Agent & Farm Bureau
April issue, per invitation of Mr. Chilton.

COTTON HARVESTED BY MACHINES

Plowing in the southern states is turning down the greatest acreage of standing cotton that ever went to waste and at the same time the first machines for cotton harvesting which ever came under observation of a county agent are steadily picking in the cotton fields of Kiowa County and Blaine County, Oklahoma.

Notwithstanding that, the cotton plants were brittle from all winter exposure. The report made by the expert sent out by the largest implement concern in the world reported officially as follows:

> "Machine did very good work on this crop. It successfully picked the first time over about 60% of the crop and when the same rowwas gone over in the same direction, it gathered in all about 80 to 90% of the crop. Delivery a very clean sample. It is safe to say that this machine will pick as much cotton (in this thin cotton) as five to eight hand pickers. If this hand labor cannot be had at almost any price, there is a very good reason why everyone should have a harvester and only use this machine after frost."

The demonstration in Kiowa County was the result of energetic efforts of County Agent A.I.Jordan to save the crops in his bailiwick for which there was no hand labor. Learning that John F. Appleby, the inventor of the twine binder used on grain harvesters the world round, was the inventor also of a cotton harvester, he made successful efforts to have some of the machines sent into his territory.

"I have talked with many of the cotton growers", he wrote last fall, "and I can get an official committee to check the work of the machine each hour and row to enable comparison with hand picked cotton. My county is one of the most progressive counties in Oklahoma."

One machine shipped to Kiowa County, but delayed enroute, was at once set to work by Joe Moss of Hobart, who is called the "Cotton King of Kiowa County". He picked his crops, including some so thin that hand pickers would not touch them, and when he arrived at the gin with his first load of seed cotton, the ginman said: "This is the cleanest that has come in to-day." Price paid Mr. Moss for his cotton was a half cent more than paid for hand picked.

4813-14

Later the machine, called the Dixie Cotton Harvester, was put in the hands of a farmer seven miles north of Hobart, Leslie Bowser. He operated the machine without any expert's assistance. A pair of mules pulled the machine all day and day after day without difficulty. Mr. Bowser photographed his field for County Agent Jordan and the result is given herewith. He got 90% of his cotton by going up and back on each row. The cotton was spun off the plant and delivered in a basket at the rear of the machine.

At the time the machine arrived at Hobart, a farmer, A.C.Baumwart, from Canute forty miles away, arrived at Hobart determined to get one of the Appleby machines. Years ago he bought and used an earlier type and with it picked 175 acres of cotton with no other labor than his own. In the same part of Oklahoma, W. R. Jay had his thirteen year old daughter drive the machine and Mr. Jay emptied the baskets while doing other farm work.

The office of Co-operative Extension Work in Agriculture & Home Economics in Oklahoma sent out a bulletin to county agents announcing that some Appleby machines were available and county agents all over the state wrote immediately during November saying that a world of cotton needed picking in their counties and urging that machines be sent in to salvage the crops.

All county agents said that no cotton picking machine was in use or known to them and a great demand existed and that the labor shortage made it imperative, if cotton was to be grown at all, that machines be had for the picking.

The Farm Bureau of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce reported that the diversification of crops throughout the south demanded some means for machine harvesting of cotton crops so that the available labor could be used to better advantage. Carl J. Baer, Manager of the Bureau, said:

"The diversification of crops demands that the picking of cotton shall be done by machines to save time and labor and to assure a farmer that he will be able to harvest his cotton before the winter rains begin. You will agree no crop plan can be adhered to when cotton picking takes so much time and labor, as it has in the past."

The American Farm Bureau Federation instructed its Legislative Committee to urge the Bureau of Standards to carry through necessary spinning tests which had been proposed as a means to secure recognition for the tensile strength and textile value of the late picked cotton. The Texas Farm Bureau Federation telegraphed from Dallas:

"There is no question but what the Dixie Cotton Harvester will find a ready market in Texas to the limit of the farmers ability to purchase provided it will do the work claimed for it. There is a great demand in this state for a successful

48-13-15

cotton harvester especially so in the black land belt and the western portion where pickers are scarce and prices high. A successful cotton harvester will fill a long felt need of the farmers of our state and reduce the expense of bringing the cotton to market." Telegram was signed by C.F.Shropshire, Director of the Cotton Division of the Texas Bureau.

A moving picture of the cotton harvester was made in County Agent Jordan's territory which will be exhibited to officers and executives committee of the American Cotton Association, and also during the World Cotton Conference to be held in June in England. This was the result of Col. Harvie Jordan's activitiesaas Secretary of the American Cotton Association, as he wrote frequently asking for latest developments. In one letter he said:

If the cotton crop could be economically harvested with machinery it would be of tremendous value to the growers."

The failure of previous attempts to solve cotton harvesting with the success of the Appleby machine is attributed to the discovery that late picked cotton gains in what is technically called "Spirality" or kink, this kink being essential to good felting quality or close adhesion of the fibers in the yarn. The American Farm Bureau Federation was influenced to urgeaction by the Bureau of Standards for new cotton standards by the report of the General Manager of the testing and conditioning company which does work for mill interests (U. S. Testing Company, Inc., 340 Hudson St., New York) in which he said:

"The strength of the yarn which is made from immature cotton will not depend so much upon the strength of the individual fibers as upon their felting quality, and it is generally assumed that the felting quality depends very largely upon the twist and kinks in the cotton fiber. Considerable work upon this subject has been done by a company interested in the picking of cotton before the boll opens. You are undoubtedly familiar with the work of this company, the name and address of which I do not happen to have at this time.

It would seem that the best way of determining the relative value of mature and immature cotton fiber would be to make a practical test of a considerable quantity under regular manufacturing conditions, keeping careful account of the waste and yield and determining the physical characteristics of the product."

The proposed work of the Bureau of Standards will serve to establish a new factor, that of tensile strength in yarn, in the standards applied to cotton in classifying it for sale. The thousands of acres which has been left in the fields throughout the south for lack of labor to pick it during the past several years has been penalized instead of given a premium for the thorough maturity of fiber which it possesses.

Full information about the factor of tensile strength of late picked cotton has been furhished by Cotton Salvage Company of Chicago which secured the data in considering the merits of the Dixie Cotton Harvester for field use.

48-13-17

Yale L.

May 26, 1921.

Mr. George W. Crawford,
42 Church St.,
New Haven, Conn.

My dear Mr. Crawford:

The assistant secretary of Yale writes, giving me the names of one colored man in the Law School, who is to graduate this year, and says there are no other colored candidates for degrees. Is this true?

My best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM:

3/42/169

GEORGE W. CRAWFORD
COUNSELOR AT LAW
FIRST NATIONAL BANK BUILDING
42 CHURCH STREET
NEW HAVEN, CONNECTICUT

July 15, 1921.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Du Bois:-

I received the communication from Miss Fauset in your behalf concerning the Pan-African Congress. Enclosed is check for $10. being my contribution towards the expenses of the same. It is not a large amount, but it is what I feel that I can give at the present time.

Very sincerely yours,

George W. Crawford

3/31/87

July 15, 1921.

Mr. George W. Crawford,
42 Church Street,
New Haven, Conn.

3/31/93

My dear Mr. Crawford:

I am writing for Dr. DuBois to thank you for your contribution toward the expenses of the Pan-African Congress.

Yours truly,

JF/PF

3/41/64

Washington, D. C. June 14, 1921.

Dr. E. B. Du Bois

New York.

My dear Dr. Du Bois.

For some time I've been thinking about the great Pageant gotten up by you, and the success it attained, in 1915.

Although times have changed since then, I think you should write up another one to be here in Washington. Then, too, I think the membership of the N. A. A. C. P. could be greatly increased by the repetition of such a pageant.

All Washington would welcome you again at the head of such an eye opener for the race. What do you think about it? I think such a pageant would be helpful in many ways. Think on the subject, and let it be a favorable thought.

Very truly yours,

J. C. Cunningham,

1812 - 5th St. N. W.

3/41/63

Pageants 1921

June 16, 1921.

Mr. J. D. Cunningham,
1812 - 5 Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your suggestion of another pageant in Washington. I have thought of the matter but it is so costly an undertaking that I hesitated to make the move myself. If, however, any large number of people in Washington were disposed to make the initial move and invite my cooperation I should be glad to consider the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

1333 R St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.,
March 18, 1921.

Dr. W.E. Burghardt Du Bois, Sec't.
#70 -5th Ave.,
New York.

3/32/79

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I have your kind statement and invitation of the 5th instant to the 2nd Pan-African Congress and appreciate the same.

I will be delighted to take up the matter with organizations here with which I am connected and keep in touch with you.

Very sincerely yours,

Shelby J. Davidson

SJD/EJM

3/42/38 [A.E. DAVIS]

The Arts,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

C. de Garmo

P.S. 1- Take this opportunity to announce that there was no plot nor chapter formed at Harvard University affiliated with Garvey or U. N. I. A. as announced by Boston Guardian and Christian Science Monitor as being the result of the luncheon given last week to Mr. Garvey by Harvard students at Harvard Union

3/10/37

(over)

27 Walden St

A. E. Davis

Harvard University

Cambridge, Mass

Ohio House of Representatives

1921-22

HARRY E. DAVIS
CUYAHOGA COUNTY

(~~Columbus~~)

Cleveland

3/38/6

June 7th, 1921

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois
No. 70 Fifth Avenue
New York

Dear Sir:

Mr. and Mrs. R.W. Jelliffe of #2238 East 38th Street are planning a trip to Europe shortly after the 1st of July. They will so arrange their tour as to take in at least a part of the sessions of the Pan African Congress. Some time ago I gave this information to Mr. White and suggested that they be named as delegates from some organization in order to have some official standing. I do not know whether Mr. White has communicated with you, and I am writing you direct. You will remember Mr. and Mrs. Jelliffe as attending the Atlanta Conference last year, and as they have had a wide experience in welfare work, they will make exceptionally good representatives.

We can, of course, accredit them as delegates from the Cleveland branch, but if there is some National body which desires representation, we are perfectly willing to loan them two of our members for the purpose.

I trust you will communicate with them at an early date, giving them as much information as you possibly can.

Yours very truly,

Harry E. Davis

HED:EH

Bul 2 sent

THE WEST VIRGINIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

INSTITUTE, W. VA.

OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

JOHN W DAVIS
PRESIDENT

3/39/48

May 21, 1921.

Dr W E B Dubois
Seventy - Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Doctor Dubois-

I have your letter of May 19" relative to the activities on the part of one Thomas Jesse Jones, which activities may be regarded as derogatory to the interests of the Negro people of America and the world. I have heard much about the activities of said Jones. It is somewhat difficult, however, to get documentary evidience.

Very probably you have the information which happens to be in definite form and as is now in my possession. I am pleased to send you copies of the letters. You may use them in any way you like.

Sincerely yours

President

JWD

encl 2

2/29/53

(Copy)

The West Virginia Collegiate Institute

Institute, W. Va.

31 March 1921

Office of the President

John W. Davis
President

Dear Mr. Yergan:

Let me thank you for your letter of March 29". I believe that DuBois after all is correct relative to Thomas Jesse Jones. The direct quotation of Jones is as follows: "Thomas Jesse Jones, the evil genius of the Negro race -- a white man." Upon further reflection your letter contains the saddest of information. It is certainly an intensified program of suppression which the American white man is promoting. Think of Jones going to Africa interfering with the international rights of an American citizen.

The immediate program of the Young Men's Christian Association as well as every thinking Negro is to dethrone Thomas Jesse Jones from his hold on so-called Negro leadership. This will dislarge him from his influential position among white people. It is very clear that the white people will have no need for him when he ceases to be dominating influence among Negroes. I shall be glad to convey to our students the point of your letter. Tobias is here now. We discussed yesterday afternoon quite fully the whole matter about which you wrote.

Sincerely yours,

(signed) John W. Davis

President.

Mr. Max Yergan,
The International Committee-Y.M.C.A.
Foreign Department,
New York City.

[ENC MISSING?]

3/29/49

31 March 1921.

Dear Mr. Yergan:

Let me thank you for your letter of March 29". I believe that Dubois after all is correct relative to Thomas Jesse Jones. The direct quotation on Jones is as follows: "Thomas Jesse Jones, the evil genius of the Negro race--a white man." Upon further reflection your letter contains the saddest of information. It is certainly an intensified program of suppression which the American white man is promoting. Think of Jones going to Africa interfering with the international rights of an American citizen.

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Sincerely yours,

SIGNED:
John W. Davis,
President.

Mr. Max Yergan,
The International Committee-Y.M.C.A.
Foreign Department,
New York City.

A-T R U E--C O P Y

ST. JOHN'S CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH
(INSTITUTIONAL)
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

REV. WILLIAM N. DeBERRY, D. D., MINISTER
REV. NORMAN A. HOLMES, ASSOCIATE
MISS BEATRICE D. WALKER, PARISH VISITOR

MISS ETTA B. BAILEY, CLERK
ALEXANDER HUGHES, TREASURER
TROY P. GORUM, DIRECTOR OF MUSIC

March 7, 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City, N. Y.

My dear Sir:

I wish to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of your invitation to the Second Pan-African Congress together with the first bulletin regarding the Congress.

While I doubt my ability to accept the invitation to attend the Congress I am nevertheless deeply interested in the movement and hope to be able to do something to aid in realizing its aims.

Very sincerely yours,

W. N. DeBerry

WND/EB

September 1, 1921.

Dr. W. H. DeBerry.
643 Union Street,
Springfield, Mass.

3143/61

My dear Dr. DeBerry:

Dr. DuBois is planning for Yolande to return to Fisk September 29.

I have enquired about the rates. The fare is $38.96 and a drawing room would be $38.88 additional. If your daughter and Dr. Waller's daughter cared to return with Yolande it would be $12.96 additional for each. I have written to Dr. Waller.

If you would like your daughter to go in the drawing room with Yolande will you kindly send me a check for $49.92 so I may secure the tickets.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. DuBois

MGA/EH

ST. JOHN'S INSTITUTIONAL ACTIVITIES, INC.
(AFFILIATED WITH NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE FOR SOCIAL SERVICE AMONG NEGROES)
643 UNION STREET
SPRINGFIELD, MASSACHUSETTS

REV. WILLIAM N. DeBERRY, PRESIDENT AND EXECUTIVE
REV NORMAN A. HOLMES, ASST. EXECUTIVE AND DIRECTOR OF BOYS' CLUB
EDWARD A. TREADWELL, TREASURER AND HOUSING MANAGER
MISS ETTA B. BAILEY, CLERK AND EMPLOYMENT MANAGER
MISS BEATRICE D. WALKER, SOCIAL WORKER AMONG WOMEN AND GIRLS
ERNEST A. THORNTON, FARM MANAGER,

September 7, 1921.

Miss Madeline G. Allison,
Sec. to Dr. DuBois,
New York City, N. Y.

3/43/62

My dear Miss Allison:

Yours of September 1 has been received. I shall be glad to have Charlotte return to Fisk with Yolande, sharing the state room from New York City. I enclose, herewith, check for $49.92 in order that you may secure the ticket. Please advise me as to the date and hour of starting from New York.

Yours sincerely,

William N. DeBerry

Clegg

drawing-room 1/4 38.88
9.72 ea. 1/4 share d. r.

fare 36.96
9.72 (1/4 share drawing-room) - 38.88
46.68 ea.

September 19, 1921.

Dr. William H. DeBerry,
643 Union Street,
Springfield, Mass.

My dear Mr. DeBerry:

3/43/59

Enclosed you will please find your daughter's ticket. Miss DuBois has the drawing-room ticket. In the party will be the Misses Mason, DeBerry, DuBois and Waller.

The train will leave New York Sunday October 2, at 8.45 p.m. and will reach Nashville, October 4 at 6.35 a.m. standard time.

The fare is $36.96 and one-quarter share of the drawing room fare $9.72 would be ~~$43.32~~ 46.68. I am refunding $3.24 balance from check for 43.92.

Very sincerely yours,

MGA/EH

1921

Garvey

November 10, 1921.

Department of Corporations,
Wilmington, Delaware.

Gentlemen:

342/71

Can you furnish me any information concerning the Black Star Line which is incorporated in your state? I should like to know the present officers and such finabcial reports as are required by your state and are open to the public.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY

THE COAST LINE D B & C LAKE LINES TO MACKINAC

DETROIT AND CLEVELAND NAVIGATION CO.
DETROIT AND BUFFALO LINE
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO LINE

OFFICE OF GENERAL AGENT

Buffalo, N.Y., June 20, 1921.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO FILE_____

3/43/90

Mr. W, E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

We have yours of June 18, and are pleased ro reserve outside room 472, steamer City of Detroit iii leaving here at 6 P.M., Eastern Standard Time, Monday, June 27th for Detroit. The price of this room is $4.54 including war tax.

We have also reserved space for your automobile on steamer for this date, and would request that you have car at our dock not later than 4 P.M. in order to be reasonably certain of going forward same day. We are enclosing card showing special one way rates on automobiles to which should be added 3% war tax.

Yours very truly,

DETROIT & CLEVELAND NAVIGATION CO.

W. C. Heath

ACTING GENERAL AGENT.

3/43/89

June 22, 1921.

Detroit and Cleveland Navigation Co.,
Buffalo, New York.

Gentlemen:

Referring to your letter of June 20th, enclosed please find a check for Four dollars and fifty-four cents ($4.54). Please change my reservation from Monday, June 27th to Tuesday, June 28th as I am afraid I shall not reach Buffalo in time for the Monday boat. I presume that this does not include passage, but as I do not know the price of passage I will pay that when I arrive.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Golden View Farm

H. W. Dewey, Prop.

Sidney Center, N. Y.

JUN 9 1921

June, 8th, 1921.

The Crisis,
New York City,

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly give me some information concerning schools in the South for the education and training of Negro boys and girls.

Are there good Industrial and Training schools in which only Negro instructors are employed? If so will you please tell me where they are located, and how to address them.

Ifmy health permits I desire to do a little in way of lecturing during the coming Fall and Winter. My talks will be along line of race conditions, and I would like to do a little something to help some school that is doing good work. Some school in the South where only colored teachers are employed.

3/33/36

You will not make any mention of my plans, as they may not materialize, but I have long had a desire to do something for the encouragement and advancement of your race.

Thanking you for a reply to my queries, I am,

Very truly yours,

H. W. Dewey

5/37/2

June 16, 1921.

Mr. H. W. Dewey,
Golden View Farm,
Sidney Center, New York.

My dear Sir:

The United States Bureau of Education can furnish you a list of one hundred or more colored schools nearly all of themhhave colored instructors. The chief schools are: Snow Hill Normal and Industrial Institute, Snow Hill, Alabama, Tuskegee Normal and Industrial Institute, Tuskegee, Alabama, Arkansas Baptist College, Little Rock, Arkansas, Daytona Normal and Industrial Institute, Daytona, Florida, Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Florida, Florida Normal and Industrial Institute, St. Augustine, Florida, Florida Agricultural and Mechanical College, Tallahassee, Florida, Georgia Normal and Agricultural College, Albany, Georgia; Knox Institute and Industrial School, Athens, Georgia; [illegible] Normal and Industrial School, Augusta, Georgia; Rust College, Holly Springs, Mississippi; Okolona Industrial School, Okolona, Mississippi; Allen Industrial School and Home, Asheville, North Carolina; National

3/37/3

Training School, Durham, North Carolina; Normal and Industrial School, High Point, North Carolina; Schofield Normal and Industrial Institute, Aiken, South Carolina; Avery Institute, Charleston, South Carolina, Bishop College, Marshall, Texas; Texas College, Tyler, Texas; Virginia Theological Seminary and College, Lynchburg, Virginia; Bluefield Colored Institute, Bluefield, West Virginia; West Virginia Collegiate Institute, Institute, West Virginia.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

[Copy]

Cover

1921

My dear Sir:

In last weeks copy of Science and Travel which came out in Paris I found an interesting article on the question of the emancipation of colored people. In this article, my dear sir, there was among others an account of you, and the author praised your high culture and the nobility of the work to which you had dedicated yourself.

I must tell you, Sir, that although I am white I have always followed with increasing interest the campaign undertaken by highly cultivated and disinterested Negroes with a view to giving the brothers of their race a consciousness of their rights as men and as citizens, and of trying to obtain for them legitimate means of manifesting their ability in every realm of thought, as well as of exercising their authority in the carrying on of the affairs of the country in which they are in sufficiently large numbers to enable them to contribute to any extent to the economic property of those countries. Now I am a man of letters, I have collaborated on the Soir in Brussells and on the Journal de Charleroi, another important newspaper which is edited in Belgium, as well as on several other papers. I have always defended just causes and what cause ismmore worthy of enlisting the energy of thinking men than those of oppressed men or nations? Sir, I have a deep sympathy as well as admiration for the Negro race and for all people of color. I am well aware that the potential intellectuality of those races is much greater than the proud but stupid white man admits and that these same Negroes who are so despised by Angdo Saxons if just given a chance to develop their latent aptitudes have before them a magnificent future. White civilization is at its zenith, it has been carried too far, it will soon decline and society will have to entrust the advancement of the

3/12/27

world to other races.

Having made myself clear I beg ~~if~~ you, Sir, to dispose of me in the cause which is so dear to you. I have nothing but my literary work to give to you, but I give it to you gratuitously. If you know of any French papers in America (unfortunately I do not know English) where my collaboration could be used, I promise you I would defend to the ~~limit~~ last ditch the ideas which you might wish to promulgate as being useful in your sacred cause. Hoping to hear from you, etc.

Hean Dewilde,

30 Rue de l'Harmonie, Brussells.

2/22/72

[De Wilde]

Attendu q Miss Fanseck

Monsieur le Docteur
W. E. Burghardt-Du Bois

Amérique du Nord.

Très-honoré Monsieur.

Dans le numéro de Sciences et Voyages de la semaine dernière, paru à Paris, j'ai trouvé un intéressant article touchant la question de l'émancipation politique des gens de couleur. Dans cet article, Monsieur, il était, entre autres, question de vous, et l'auteur y vantait votre haute culture et la noblesse de l'œuvre à laquelle vous vous êtes consacré.

Il faut vous dire, Monsieur, que, quoique étant de race blanche, j'ai toujours suivi avec un intérêt grandissant la campagne entreprise par des nègres très-cultivés et très-désintéressés en vue de donner à leurs frères de race la conscience de leurs droits comme hommes et comme citoyens et de leur faire obtenir les moyens légaux de manifester leurs aptitudes dans toutes les branches de la pensée, ainsi que d'exercer leur part d'autorité dans la gestion des affaires des pays où ils sont en nombre suffisamment grand pour contribuer dans une large part à la prospérité économique de ces pays. Or, je suis homme de lettres; j'ai collaboré au Soir, de Bruxelles, au Journal de Charleroi, entre journal important paraissant en Belgique, ainsi qu'à quelques autres journaux.

3/33/176

justes

J'ai toujours défendu des causes justes, et quelles causes sont plus dignes de solliciter l'énergie d'un penseur que celles des opprimés, hommes ou peuples.

Monsieur, j'ai pour la race nègre et pour tous les gens de couleur une sympathie profonde, et aussi de l'admiration; je pense que le potentiel intellectuel de ces races est beaucoup plus grand que ne le prétendent les blancs orgueilleux et imbécilles, et que ces mêmes nègres tant méprisés par les anglo-saxons, pour peu qu'on donne à leurs aptitudes latentes le développement nécessaire, ont devant eux un magnifique avenir. La civilisation blanche est à son époque, elle est trop tendue, elle déclinera bientôt, et la société devra confier à d'autres races le soin de faire marcher le monde.

(pourrait?)

Ceci posé, je vous prie, Monsieur, de disposer de moi dans la cause qui vous est chère. Je n'ai que mon travail d'homme de lettres à vous donner, mais je le donne sans marchander. Si donc vous connaissez en Amérique un journal de langue française (j'ignore malheureusement l'anglais) où l'on veut de ma collaboration, je vous prie de défendre jusqu'à mon dernier souffle les idées que vous voudrez bien me suggérer comme utiles à votre sainte cause.

Dans l'espoir de vous lire, je vous prie de croire, Monsieur, à mon absolu dévouement.

Jean Deville
30 rue de l'Harmonie
Bruxelles
(Belgique).

Bruxelles, le 12 Octobre 1921.

1921

Le 13 avril, 1921.

M. Blaise Diagne,
Chambre des Deputes,
Paris, France.

3/32/132

Cher M. Diagne:

Apres avoir ete en rapport avec plusieurs personnes, je propose, a vous et a vos collegues le programme suivant pour le Congres Pan-Africain de 1921. Le 28 et le 29 aout, session preliminaire a Londres. Aout 31 et septembre 1 et 2, des sessions dans le Palais Mondial, a Bruxelles, Belge. Ceci est d'apres l'invitation speciale du Senateur La Fontaine, de M. Paul Otlet et d'autres personnes distinguees. Le 4 et 5 septembre, session finale a Paris. De la session qui se tient a Paris, je propose qu'un comite aille a Geneve pour consulter avec des personnes au quartier general de la Ligue de Nations.

Veuillez me faire savoir, a la premiere occasion, comment vous pensez de ce programme. Je suis en traid d'ecrire aussi a M. Candace.

Veuillez agreer, Monsieur, mes salutations empressies.

WEBD/PF

Le 12 avril, 19

Cher

M. — Dejane

Cher Monsieur

Après avoir été en rapport avec plusieurs personnes, je ~~vous~~ propose, à vous et à vos collègues le programme suivant pour le Congrès Pan-Africain de 1921. Le 28 et le 29 août, session préliminaire à Londres. Le 31 Août 31 et septembre 1 et 2, des sessions dans le Palais Mondial, à Bruxelles, Belge. Ceci est d'après l'invitation spéciale du Sénateur La Fontaine, de M. Paul Otlet et d'autres personnes distinguées. Le 4 et 5e septembre, session finale à Paris. De la session qui se tient à Paris, je propose qu'un comité aille à Genève pour consulter avec des personnes au quartier général de la Ligue de Nations.

Veuillez me faire savoir, à la première occasion, comment vous pensez de ce programme. Je suis en train d'écrire aussi à M. Candace.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, mes salutations empressées.

[1921]

Dear Mr. Diagne,

Cordial greetings and best wishes for your health and that of your family. I arrived in Paris August 16 and was very sorry not to find you here. I wanted very much to have along conference with you and go into the affairs of the Congress Pan African and its future fully.

When I was here last matters were so unsettled that all I had to do was to have some sort of meeting. This second meeting is however much more significant and it is necessary for us who are seeking to lead the movement to have clear understanding and to work together for certain great principles. I have therefore, prepared a memorandum for you and M. Candace and your friends. This is not for publication But for information and comment and revision according to your ideas. Later I shall send you a draft of proposed resolutions for the public.

I would gladly come to _____ consult you if you thought it necessary and I could get an interpreter for my bad French.

At any rate I sincerely trust you can be at London and Brussels as well as Paris. I am enclosing proposed programmes and names of secretaries, etc.

With greetings again and best wishes,

42-9A-2

42-94-3

Dear Mr Dreyfus

Cordial greetings & best wishes for your health & that of your family. I arrived in Paris August 16 & was very sorry not to find you here. I wanted very much to have a long conference with you and go into the affairs of the Congress P.A. & its future ~~work~~ fully. ~~Matters were so~~

When I was here last matters were so unsettled that all I had to do was to have some end of meeting. This second meeting is however much more significant & it is necessary for us who are seeking to lead the movement to have clear understanding & to work

to peruse for certain grand transfers
I have therefore prepared a
memorandum for you & M.
Cantare & your friends. This
is sent for deliberation and for
suggestions & comments and
~~if~~ revision according to your
views. Later I shall send you
a draft of proposed resolutions
for the trustees

I would gladly come & ——
& counsel you if you thought it
necessary ~~trouble~~ & I could get an interpreter
for my bad French.

At any rate I sincerely trust
you can be at London & Brussels
as well as Paris. I am ~~trusting~~
sending ~~you~~ proposed programmes
& names of secretaries &c
Kindest greetings again & best wishes. ——

August 23, 1921

3/3P/21

ADMINISTRATION
DES TÉLÉGRAPHES ET DES TÉLÉPHONES
Beheer van Telegrafen en Telefonen

à (te) 1918 h. (uur)

TÉLÉGRAMME **TELEGRAM**

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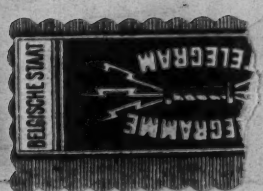
L'État n'est soumis à aucune responsabilité à raison du service de la correspondance privée par voie télégraphique (Loi du 1er mars 1851, art. 6).
Luidens art. 6 der wet van 1e Maart 1851, is de Staat geenszins verantwoordelijk voor den dienst der bijzondere telegrammen.

Déposé à *Afgegeven te* Poulignen **à** *te* 17 - N 483

Serai présent congrès mais
ne comprends pas que comité
permanent ne doit pas réunir
préalablement à paris
Diagne

Série G, n° 7 — B... 1914. — Ét. Brepols S. A., ...out.

ETAT BELGE


TELEGRAMME
TELEGRAM

(11)

Apt.22, 3600 S.Wabash Av,, Chicago, Ill.

June 7, 1921.

a/30/31

Dr.W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

I anticipate attending the Pan-African Conference at Paris in August-September.

Please write me a letter of presentation for the body which proposes to delegate me. They would like to know the condition upon which a delegate will be received and the fees and expenses pertaining thereto, in detail.

Yours truly,

Chas. Hatfield Dickerson

Dr. Du Bois is out of town. On his return you will receive fuller details of the matter by which ~~reception~~ representation may be arranged. Meanwhile we are enclosing two bulletins. Please note marked paragraphs.

3/35/37

June 9, 1921.

Mr. Charles H. Dickerson,
3600 South Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Dickerson:

Dr. DuBois is out of town. On his return you will receive fuller details of the methbd by which representation may be arranged. Meanwhile we are enclosing two bulletins. Please note the marked paragraphs.

Sincerely yours,

JF/EH

D/30/38

June 17, 1921.

Mr. Charles H. Dickerson,
Apartment 22,
3600 South Wabash Avenue,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Sir:

We have sent you bulletins concerning the Pan-African Congress. The statement there covers the matter of fees and expenses. Any organization has a right to send one or more delegates according to its size. If it has over one thousand members and under five thousand it can send two delegates, etc. If there is any question as to the number of delegates if you will give me the name of your organization and the membership I will tell you the number of delegates it can send. You will find further information concerning the Congress in the July CRISIS.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

P.O. Box.....2374 CABLE & TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "ARFAY" CAPE TOWN. TELEPHONE No. 4724 CENTRAL.

I. D. DIFFORD,

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Parker's Buildings,
1, Burg Street, Cape Town.

19, 20 & 20A CORPORATION CHAMBERS,
(2nd Floor)
6, CORPORATION STREET,
CAPE TOWN.

March 4th.1921.

3/33/40

Dear Sir,

At the request of Mr A.J.B.Desmore of Cape Town,I am sending per today's mail,a copy of my book,"THE STORY OF THE 1ST CAPE CORPS" - cash price £1-1/-(One Guinea).

Acting on Mr A.J.B.Desmore's suggestion,I am also sending per seperate cover ten order forms,circulars,and reviews.

Will you be good enough to appoint a trustworthy Agent for the sale of "THE STORY OF THE 1ST CAPE CORPS" in America, on my behalf.

I will pay the Agent 2/-(two shillings)per copy commission,which he can deduct when remitting.

The Agent should send me the full addresses of the various subscribers. If the Agent expects to place a good many orders he could have a supply of circulars and order forms printed and deduct cost of same when remitting,and alsothe cost of postage for sending out the order forms and circulars to likely purchasers.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

I. D. Difford Capt.

DR.W.E.B.DU BOIS.
Editor "The Crisis".
70.FIFTH AVENUE.
NEW YORK.
N.AMERICA.

0614

P.O. Box 2374 Telegraphic Address: "ARFAY," ~~Cape Town~~. Cape Town Telephone No. 4724

19/20 Corporation ~~Buildings~~ Chambers
2nd Floor,
Corporation Street,
Cape Town,

Branch Office: Brackenfel, near Cape Town.
Store: Percy Street, off Hope Street.

March 4th. 1921.

Mr. DR W.E.B.DU BOIS.
Editor"The Crisis".
70.FIFTH AVENUE. NEW YORK. N.AMERICA.

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			£	S	D
March	4	TO			
		"THE STORY OF THE 1ST CAPE CORPS"	1	1	-

3/30/21

1921

April 21, 1921.

Mr. H. D. Difford,
6. Corporation Street,
Cape Town, South Africa.

My dear Sir:

Please find enclosed draft for 1 £ 1 guinea for the "Story of the First Cape Corps" which you kindly sent me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

TRUSTEES

John A. Stewart, *New York City*
Wickliffe Rose, *New York City*
Richard H. Williams, *New York City*
James H. Dillard, *Charlottesville, Va.*
Charles Scribner, *New York City*
Fairfax Harrison, *Belvoir, Va.*
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The John F. Slater Fund

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Box 418, Charlottesville, Va.

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Wickliffe Rose
James H. Kirkland

2

February 28, 1921.

Dr, W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was much interested in the bulletin you sent. I wish very much that I could attend the Congress and shall make an effort to do so.

Yours sincerely,

James H. Dillard

3/7/13

3/28/26

TRUSTEES
John A. Stewart, *New York City*
Wickliffe Rose, *New York City*
Richard H. Williams, *New York City*
James H. Dillard, *Charlottesville, Va.*
Charles Scribner, *New York City*
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Richard H. Williams
Francis P. Venable
Wickliffe Rose
James H. Kirkland

June 11, 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City:

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you for sending me Bulletin 2. At present I am in the hands of physicians, but I should certainly like to attend this Congress and may be able to do so as a representative of the Slater Fund. Please let me know how late I can give you definite notice.

With cordial regards,

Very sincerely,

James H. Dillard

3/30/25

June 17, 1921.

Mr. James H. Dillard,
Box 418,
Charlottesville, Virginia.

My dear Mr. Dillard:

I thank you for the information sent me concerning the Slater Fund. There is really no time limit upon your decision to attend the Pan-African Congress except the physical limit of getting there.

I trust you are going to be well enough to go.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

31-13-132

Mrs Adah Dodd-Ponce Dec 26

My Dear Madame:

I appreciate very much your kind letter of the 21st inst., and I am very glad that my book has interested you. I believe with you in the ultimate triumph of the Good & True if only we strive steadily toward it.

For so intricate a problem it is difficult always to know just what to do & I think persons in your position are apt at times to underestimate the value of even casual & small efforts to spread among your friends a sense of the true difficulties of Black folk — the hard & difficult path before them & their need of help & encouragement to do their

best is certainly work of great & lasting importance. When too we here at A.V. think that contributions & the success of our work, however small, would be of a value not easily over estimated.

Mrs. D. & Yolande join me in the seasons' good wishes.

Very S——

WILEY UNIVERSITY

M. W. DOGAN, PRESIDENT

MARSHALL, TEXAS

2

March 21, 1921

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of recent date calling attention to the coming session of the Pan-African Congress is before me It looks now as though ~~xxx~~ I will visit London next September as a member of the Ecumenical Conference, in which event I will be glad to qualify as a delegate to the Congress. Will write you again a little later.

Yours truly,

M. W. Dogan

3/32/56

HA. MCPHILL
BOND

1921

73 Fifth Avenue,
N.Y. June 14th, 1921.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Knowing you to be interested in the movement for world peace, we take the liberty of sending you a copy of a book of poems, "The Coming of Peace", by Jessie E. Sampter.

All of these poems were written prior tothe armistice. They are of peculiar interest, we believe, in that they strike the distinctively Jewish note in the struggle for universal peace.

We should value an expression ofmopinion from you.

Sincerely yours,
(Mrs. S.) Margaret G. Dowager
For the Committee.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

I find that I have mislaid your address in the Arrival so I am sending this c/o Mrs Curzi.

c/o Mrs Arrina-Reeves
P. O. Box 113
Freetown
Sierra Leone

Jan ry 14th 1921

My dear Mrs Downing

It was very good of you to send me the "Seasons Greetings" & it was much more than I deserved after keeping you waiting such a long time for my promised letter to you. But I expect you have heard from Mrs Hayford & Kathleen all about the worry & upset I have had lately, in dying with Charlie having been sent to an out station where there is no accommodation for a woman. The separation alone is bad enough, but when it is coupled with a sense of gross injustice it is doubly hard to bear. But I must not burden you with my worries which after all might be worse.

3/53/53

Both Kathleen & Mrs Hayford constantly mention you in their letters & I often wish I could join you all & have a nice chat of the old times in London. I am sure it has made a great difference to them your being in New York to show them the ropes & I am ever so much obliged to you for all your kind help. They seem to be making good headway now but I am afraid that

it will take them a certain amount of time to raise the necessary funds for their scheme.
I am now staying with my sister, Mrs Arnim-Rennel at Linmley which is a delightful spot out of Sheerness. The house is beautifully situated on a hill overlooking the sea & we have the full benefit of the fresh Atlantic breezes all day long. I was thoroughly done up when we came here ten days ago but I am already feeling much stronger & as my sister relieves me of all household worries I expect I shall soon be quite well again.
I have heard twice from Charlie since he left & he is settling down nicely in his new quarters. But of course he misses us very much & I am afraid he must feel very lonely.
I hope you have been keeping better health of late & that things are much brighter for you now. Life is very hard for some of us now-a-days but at the beginning of a New Year one always hopes that better days may be in store for us. Though late in the day my wishes are none the less sincere & I do trust that the future has in store some good thing for both you & Mr Downing. Please give him my kindest remembrances & with much love for yourself
Always Yours affectionately
Annette K. Dashwood

3/33/53

Henry Z. Downing
Peerless Pub. Co.
227 E 138 St
NYC

Ohlange,
Phoenix,
Natal, South Africa
April 23rd 1921

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Secretary
Pan-African Congress.
70, 5th Ave, New York City,
U. S. A

Dear Sir,

I am in receipt of your invitation to attend the 2nd meeting of the Pan-African Congress next Sept.

I will take the matter up with the Natal Native Congress. If they are willing to raise the money to defray my expenses, I shall be glad to attend.

Yours faithfully,
John L. Dube

3/32/213

British West Africa [1921?] [Fragment] [Dube]

has many pressing problems under consideration, home and foreign, but the South and Central African readjustment, which we urge in addition, admits of no protracted delay.

We fail to understand the attitude of non-responsibility assumed by the Colonial Office whilst 7,000 Imperial troops are still retained on South African Soil at the cost of the British tax-payer, and the masses of Native subjects have no Native Representation.

The Delegation is due to arrive at Plymouth on or about 8th June, per S.S. "Norseman," of the Aberdeen Line, and we shall be glad to receive some communication from you there as to what arrangements you have been able to make in our favor.

As the time is so short for presentation of our appeal before the Imperial Authorities, we trust you will secure the best advice obtainable to expedite our appeal to the King and Parliament.

Please consult Mr. Buxton, Secretary to the Aborigines Protection Society, and Hon. W.P. Schriener, whose address is

C/o Dr. Cawthorne,

30, St. Marys, Upper Terrace,

South Kensington.

Also Sir Sidney Oliver, or any other influential persons whom you consider are likely to aid us in any way.

I remain,

Yours most sincerely,

(Signed) John L. Dube

President,
African National Native Congress.

1921

May 27, 1921.

Mr. John L. Dube,
Ohlange, Phoenix,
Natal, South Africa.

My dear Mr. Dube:

Your letter of April 25 has just come this morning. I am writing immediately to say that we have decided upon the following dates and places for the Pan-African Congress: London, August 29 and 30; Brussels, Belgium, August 31; September 1 and 2; Paris, France, September 4 and 5.

I am particularly anxious to have South Africa well represented. I hope you will make a special effort to be there. From indications, we are going to have men from every part of the Negro world, and the chance to get acquainted and to get in helpful co-operation will be very great.

I trust to hear from you from time to time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

3/38/154

94 Johnson St.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
Feb. 23 - 21.

Dear Will:

Your letter from Savannah came to-day. I am feeling some better than when you left.

I invited Mrs. Burroughs in to go to the theatre. We went to see "Heartbreak House" by Shaw. It was a queer play left one all in the air.

Mrs. Burroughs stayed five days. We had a heavy

snow storm so she couldn't get home. The snow is still piled high in our street, just one team can pass at a time they have the more prominent streets pretty well cleaned but I see by the paper that five trolley lines in Brookline are still tied up. The storm started Sat. night continued all night, Sunday all day. It was a pretty sight what one could see of it from our windows. I have kept warm most of the time It is warmer to-day though

31-13-86

the papers say it's to be cold to-
morrow with more snow.
However I have a new supply
of kitchen coal and shall be
all right.

Yesterday we went into
New York to the Colored Player's
Guild performance they
were very good. Many
people asked for you.

Enclosed is a letter to
you from Yolande which
came the day after you had
gone + I opened it. Also here
is one which came from her
to-day. I telegraphed that she
should be given permission
to go to a dentist.

The day I went in to get some money Miss Fauset invited me to lunch with her.

I hear Mrs. Hayford and Miss Cannon are back in N.Y. for a few days, they go to Indianapolis Sunday. they saw Yolande.

George is here on his way to some farm up state for a while to get the required experience. I will send the flannels Monday as directed.

With love to you.

Nina.

94 Johnson St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Feb. 28 - 21.

3/42/6

Dear Will;

I am sending this morning the underclothes.

I hope you are all right and things going well with you. I hear Mr. Garvy is down in Florida.

I saw the Dawnings they say Mr. Plaatje is not in sympathy with the Garvy idea. He told the Dawnings he was rather waiting your return to get in touch with people & conditions. I hear the government of Liberia has

passed a law that a person must live in Liberia ten years before they can become a citizen & must pay a tax of fifty dollars a year. It looks like the Liberians mean to keep out really poor people.

A Gilpin affair has been causing much news paper comment, enclosed is a clipping I didn't know as you would see it where you are. I think Gilpin was the guest of the Sunday evening meeting of the Civic Club last night I hear the Civic Club is to give a dinner in his honor the 5th of March.

I attended the Fisk Club meeting last night. Dr. Dehorny was the principle speaker.

3/4/17

Their is still lots of snow piled every where on the sides of the streets but it's been raining for about 36 hours so it will finally be gone.

I am keeping the kitchen fire nights it keeps the house from getting so cold.

This week I'm getting together the clothes Yolande wrote for for Easter vacation.

I am not feeling as well as when I wrote before Have been gaining too much I think. I'll be quiet this week. I had lunch at the Boutte's pharmacy last night. Many folks ask for

yan. My love to yan and
hopeing yan keep well.
Yours
Nina.

94 Johnson St.,
Brooklyn, N.Y.
March 2 — 26.

3/26/26

Dear Will;

I sent your Spingarn medal regalia yesterday. I hope it reaches you allright.

Yolande seems to have had quite a time, those people down there cirtenally are slow and barbarous to let her supper like that. It unnerved me just to read of the way they worked on her tooth.

I am sending the Wanamaker bill as you

asked me to.

I am all right

With love

Nina

3/4/5/10

108 Edgecombe Ave.,
New York, N.Y. U.S.A.
Aug. 14 21.

Dear Will;

By to-morrow this time I presume you will be in France your letter from the steamer came to Yolande and me. I forwarded her's. She left for Springfield on Tuesday instead of Monday because I did not get the dress finished in time. Enclosed is a letter from her Dam resting and feel just a bit better but still have many pains but I hope to get rid of them.

I went to the Art Exhibit

Friday night. It is quite interesting.

I hope you are somewhat rested. Many people enquire for you.

With love

Nina

P.S. Remember me to Mrs. Young and Madam Chapeau

3/3E/164

108 Edgecombe Ave.,
New York City, New York U.S.A.
August 6, 30-21.

Dear Will:

We have your letters written on the steamer.

Your letter to me was especially appreciated. I have realized for a long time how over tired I've been but somehow I seemed to have to keep on going in order not to disappoint some one, still I must stop. I am going

rather slowly now. I owe it to you & Yolande not to give out entirely

Yolande has returned from her two weeks visit in Springfield She had a fine time especially the visit to the farm which is in East Brookfield. There they had boating and bathing in the lake every day. Yolande has gotten so she swims fairly well. She goes to the Y.W. to swim some days.

I have begun to get her things together for Fisk. I think we shall manage without the rush that has come with most of our undertakings.

I am some rested. The neck still aches badly.

Emma Henry of Chattanooga was here a few days last week she came to see us. She was so sorry not to see you. Everything seems to be going on all right as far as I know.

With best love & a kiss for you. Nina.

3/45/9

108 Edgecombe Ave.,
Brooklyn, New York, U.S.A.
Sept. 11–21.

Dear Will;

We were all interested in the good news of the Congress. I am busy getting Yolandes things together for school. The Welmons have returned from their Southern trip and Margaret Welmon has been over to spend the week end with Yolande, Ellen, Charlotte, Lydia Mason

and Yolande will travel South to-gether. There is a Fisk entertainment on the 30th of Sept. the girls remain for that.

Miss Pingree comes on Tuesday morning the 13th for a few days.

I am sending a page from the New York World I don't know as any one has sent you any of the papers. The whole country is taking a great deal of notice of the affair.

We have recived the announcments of the marriages of the eldest daughter of Mrs. Grotman, The marrage of Mrs. Turner to Dr. Elexander, also of Miss Pinyan to a Mr Holmes.

Yolande is through going to the office. She is well. I am about as usual.

With best love.

Nina

3/38/161

108 Edgecombe Ave.,
New York City, New York.
U.S.A.
Sept. 22 - 21.

Dear Will;

We were glad to get your letters and to know that your work was so successful.

We are rushing about getting Yolande ready to be off to school. The drawing room has been secured, four girls go together. Yolande is

to serve as one of the flower girls at the Fisk Club entertainment on the 30th of this month. The girls leave on the night of the second of October reaching Nashville the morning of the 4th.

You spoke of sending some money to the bank in New York. I think I have enough money but the Wanamaker bill will be large in spite of my trying to keep it down.

Yolande is well. I am trying not to get too given out. I am having two dresses made, am making two.

Miss Ringree spent part of last week with us. She is well but seems to me to be less strong than when she was here in June.

Mrs. Gertrude Ware Bunce

called to-day but we were in town shopping. The Pagent is to be on the 22nd of November. So Mrs. Bunce said in a note she left for me.

You will be coming home pretty soon, Won't you?

Give my love to Mrs. Young, and the children. Remember me Madame Chapoteau.

With best love for you.

Nina.

September 19, 1921.

Mrs. W. E. B. DuBois,
108 Edgecombe Avenue,
New York City.

343/57

My dear Mrs. DuBois:

Enclosed you will please find the railroad and drawing room tickets. I am refunding to Mr. Dill $13.32 balance due from $60, which I received from him.

Very sincerely yours,

MGA/EH

Jubilee Hall.
Feb. 20, 1921.

3B8/62 -

Dearest Mama

I suppose you were thinking that I had decided not to write any more. Well Charlotte offered to write to you for me when I was in the hospital but we decided that you might think I was dying or something so I'd wait till I got up, which I did yesterday. What was the matter? Well an abcess formed at the root of an upper tooth and Sunday night (after I had sent your special) I suffered perfect agony all

me without a pause & of course I could'nt sleep; I just cried continually, that is I shed "beaucoup" tears. I would'nt make any noise, so they put me in the hospital. Mrs M. Laughlin & Miss Jefferson were very good to me but no one could relieve the pain. Thursday the aching stopped & now the swelling is almost gone & the dentist wants to take the tooth out without gas

night. I cried so that Charlotte started after Aunt Nell. By Monday morning Miss Stitt came to the conclusion that I was really ill & sent for the dentist. He said that he had to get the filling out of the tooth before I'd get any relief, so Miss Jefferson held me down while he dug and ground right on top of the abcess. Honestly I've never been hurt so badly before. Then all Monday, Tuesday & Wednesday that tooth tortured

but I can't stand that. I'm as nervous as a witch now & I just can't be hurt any more or it seems to me that I'd die.

I got up just in time for the S.W. social. I had my picture snapped in my costume (I wore the green one) and I'll send it to you. (the picture)

The cake came when I was ill. I was able to swallow one piece and it certainly was good. However it was such an any to eat

3/38/103

that I had to distinguish
by rest among my friends.
It nearly broke my heart
to do it, but My dentist
said I'd be unable to
eat for a week & I knew
it would be stale by then
Charlie said it was really
wonderful.

I certainly was glad
to get by opening quarters.
I think that they have
just passed spring days until
May 1st. It would like

rose a blue crêpe instead of
another voile & I'd embroider
it. Then I want a plain blue
check gingham for spring
day wear. I had me taken
a picture yesterday. Of course I'm
grey voile & they were
not done so I'd have to go ready
til Thursday day so I'd want
the crêpe and a flowered voile
& some kind before then. (one linen)
If you can get my white
linen & my confirmation dress
ready I would not need a
new white dress for Easter.

grey of same kind.

Of course when warm weather comes I'll want my pink organdy, my lavendar voile, my confirmation dress & my white linen - & sandals.

Do you think I could dye the grey voile over rose so I could wear it? I thought you had some new grey voile, which was not used. I could at least make a blouse. Flare skirts are in. I think I'd like a flare skirt on a dress of

I could'nt find the picture.
You know my green striped skirt
& short embroidered blouse
are in pawee so I can
wear them.

I know all this
sounds funneled - I hope
you can decipher it. It's
only 3 mo. 'til last day of
school I'm glad to say.

Two letters came here
addressed to Papa from his
office. Shall I send them
back there? I must stop
now. Thanks for telegraphing
Miss Sitt. She needed it.

your loving, Yolande.

PS. Aunt Nell was so nice when I was M.S. She sent me a darling striped skirt & a pink & white blouse also. Very kind of her.

[February, 1921?]

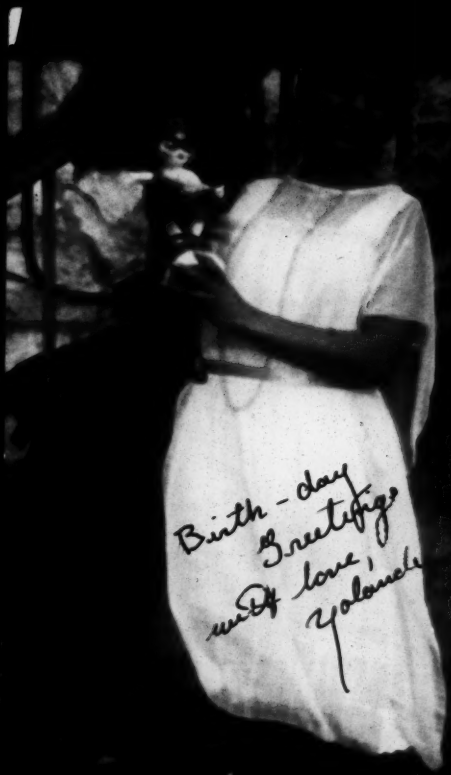
42/3/17D

IF OF ME

YOU'D CEASE TO THINK

MY HEART WOULD

SHRINK AND SHRINK AND SHRINK


Birth-day
Greetings
with love,
Yolonda

[March (?), 1891]

Jubilee Hall
Fisk Univ
Nashville
Tenn

3/-13-95

Dearest Mama,

I received your letter on Friday, but wanted to today & answer as I wished to enclose my bill. I must get it today and remember that this is the end of a quarter, and if it isn't paid by March 11th I'll be out of school. So please send up money to my office before then. I had intended to

shrinked and looks quite nice.
It cost $5.70 which I'd be
glad if you send to
Miss Stitt Ayanee as she paid
for it. She wanted me to
pay her but I just did not
have the money and she looked
so mean about her "little" old
five dollars that she made me
mad. So I just told her I'd
send you it. Well so here it is
Be sure to pay her.

Don't forget we had an
annual fudge concert. It

give it to Papa when he came
that but he cried last night
that he cried it came and as I
can't reach him I had I send
it to you

I'm all well now. I
have'nt had my cath cried
yet - I'm doing my best to
avoid it. Papa said he'd
send me money for a "Ute"
as he called it Kane and I
was very disappointed - I mused
rather have had him come.

My semester exam is

was a great success - the house was packed - We were white & ~~red~~ on the platforms. I'm enclosing a snap of me in my cabine - Am I not cute?

Now I must stop & write to George - He blows me up periodically about not writing so I've written three times this week.

I heard from Miss Pringle the other day - Is she coming East this year?

Lovingly Yolande.

3/3a/157

Please Forward

NASHVILLE TENN. MAR 17 5 PM 1921

U.S. POSTAGE 2 CENTS 2

2 W Dakota St

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

% V. D. Turner, ~~Oakland Ave~~

St. Paul, Minnesota. ~~Kansas~~ ~~Ark~~

% ~~Mrs Wells~~ D ~~Rogers~~ ~~Kansas~~.

ny. DuBois
Fisk Univ
Nashville, Tenn.

3/38/158

Fisk University
Jubilee Hall
Nashville,
Tenn
March 16, '21

Dearest Papa;

I have'nt written before because I did not know where to write. Today Aunt Nell gave me your address. Before I knew you were'nt coming same mail from Jessie Fauset came here for you. After you did'nt stop she wrote to me and asked me to

two peices on it

Last week we had exams. My exam mark in History was 95 and 83 in French. I don't know what my quarter marks will be I don't know what my other marks are but I think I passed.

About a week ago the Dean put up a list of all those who had an average between 88% and 92% in all subjects last quarter (1st quarter)

send it back to her, so I did. No mail has come since.

Thanks ever so much for the money for the Ukelele. I went straight down-town the next saturday and bought it. It is a "banjo Ukelele," and its very pretty. It is made of light-colored maple highly polished and trimmed in black. I can play

My name was on the list. I thought I'd tell you because it likely to never happen again.

Don't you think you'll get to Fisk at all before I come home? I was so disappointed not to see you this time and so was every body else, especially Aunt Nell. Prof. Dalley, Mowlen and the local people. I must stop now and go to breakfast.

Yours loving daughter,
Yolande.

3/28/156

Fisk University
Nashville, Tenn
May 9, 1921.

Dearest Papa,

I meant to write yesterday because the week before I had been busy getting ready for Spring Day. We meant to have it last Monday but it rained so we couldn't. We had it Thursday instead. We had a fine time. First they had the tennis tournament. Then the boys gym exhibits and the

track meet and jumps. After dinner we had more gym exhibits, a base-ball game & the girls dances. I was right on the front row and Aunt Nell said I was quite graceful but the floor was slippery and the girl next to me fell & of course I had to grin. That evening we had a play which was very good.

Dr. Stewart told me that he was making arrangements for the Drawing-Room and we are very pleased with the arrangement altho I'm afraid it was rather expensive. Thanks very much for it & the checks received some time ago. We expect to leave here Thursday night June 2. I can hardly realize that it is so close.

Yesterday Minnie & I gave a spread for some of Seniors & had Lemon-punch & Ice-cream among other things. They evidently didn't

P.S. How is the new car?

agree with me because Sunday morning in church I suddenly got dizzy & proceeded to faint dead away. They say it took six of the boys to bring me to [illegible] - a dead weight. Dr. Jeffersa & Prof. Mowbray helped them - Dr. Jeffersa said it was an attack of "vertigo" (what-ever that is) that made me reel over so suddenly but whatever it was it sure did make me sick. However I'm alright now but anxious to get out the Nashville Heat.

your loving daughter,
Yolande

3/38/160

643 Union Street
Springfield
Mass.
August 10, '21

Dearest Mama,

As you observe I am here. I meant to have written last night but there was a lot of company and it was quite late when we got to bed. Charlotte, Bernice, Ellen & her cousin came to meet me. This morning I

etc. The church is next door.

later

This is in the playground so don't be surprised if the paper is slightly soiled. I'll write again soon.

with lots of love,

Yolande.

have been in the playground. Tonight we are going to the lawn party.

Both Dr. & Mrs DeBerry asked for you.

My trunk got here this morning and everything was alright. Everyone thinks the dresses are beautiful.

The DeBerrys have a beautiful home and lawn

[August, 1921]
[Fragment]

Warner Lawson taught me most of these things & Mr. Lawson called me a little water dog.

Before I went away I decided that all my money owned go towards a trip to France but now I'm afraid I'll have to buy a lot on the lake in East Brookfield. There are a lot of them for sale. What most of the people do is camp in the summer in rough cabins or tents. There was one near us that was

says I have a very strong stroke.

I came to the office every morning at 9 A.M. & I like it much better in your office than outside. I think that sitting on an upright chair between two typewriters made me nervous It is easier to work where no one can see you.

I found Wells Fantasy & started it. It awfully big & heaven knows when I'll get thro'

a collapsible house with 3 rooms. Dr DeBerry says the people camp there every summer. I'd just love to live in the farmhouse of course but Dr DeBerry's have someone there all the year around.

I brought some pictures home of me on the horse which tickled Mama considerably. I've rowed a paddled considerably too - I think it has helped my swimming. The teacher

31-13-97

it.

I guess I'll major in English so next year I'd take - Sophomore English (required) Physialogy (required) and some more Elective which is required for a major in English.

I'm trying to persuade George to start to school but he's very discouraged so I don't know if I'll succeed I tried to persuade him to ask your advice but I suspect he got cold feet.

Give my love to all the Chapelton family especially Simone

Lovingly, Yolande

31-13-97

3/38/154

Jubilee Hall
Nov. 16, 1921

Dear Papa -

I received the check and was certainly glad to get it. Thanks so much for being so generous. I'll try to keep within the limit in the future.

In regard to my studies Chemistry has me scared to death. I think I passed in Bible & Physiology and I know I got 66 under Mr. Talley in Chemistry test but I don't think I passed the exam.

talking he spoke of the faculty meeting where they discussed all the papers & their marks & he said he was anxious for me to pass because there were some members of the faculty who don't seem to like me because of who I am. They are so afraid that I'd expect more than the average student that they treat me more. I know who these members are — one is the Dean of Women. I'm sure fully

in Chem. Lab. It awfully hard. Its nearly all problems & I just can't seem to understand them Mr. Julian - the teacher says he'll try to help me during the next six weeks so I'll pass for the quarter. Perhaps eventually I'll be able to comprehend them. While I was talking with Mr. Julian I found him to be very nice and sympathetic. He is a young colored man from DePauw Univ. Indiana; I'm

discouraging. Do some people think that I have a swelled head because I'm from the north & am your daughter. Mr Putnam says not to feel discouraged but to try to make good marks for that reason because most of the members of the faculty know that Miss Stutt is wrong and I'm not stuck up & that I do care. Nevertheless

3/36/35

I often feel like coming home. My "play-brother" says "don't be a quitter." I don't think my mother cares about 6-week exams but I thought I'd let you know my troubles in chemistry. The reason I'm worried is that I am studying but problems are so complicated. Mr. Julian says he really means to make me understand those problems It hurts me awfully to

because she's who she is!!

Do you blame me for being discouraged? I know that time & time again I've told myself that I must try & be more understanding but it's so hard when I know it's unfair. I know you'll think so all from my point of view but it's not. It's that a member of faculty - a college professor.

To use his own words he said I was very, very

have anyone on Fisk Campus dislike me because I love Fisk, I want to finish & go away with pleasant memories

On the other hand you can't tell who to believe. One faculty member will tell you how she admires my modesty & how she'd never imagine from my actions that I was Dr. DuBois' daughter. Then another will say-"she never talks to anyone I don't believe she cares,

young in experience & credulous & I believed some one down here to help me when I'm so far from home & to keep those who dislike me for my name's sake from "riding my wagon".

Well I've written 6 pages "singing the blues" & I must study Chem. for Prof. Talley.

Good night Papa,

Lovingly, Yolande

41-15F-38

November 25, 1921.

Miss Yolande DuBois,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Yolande:

Enclosed are the five checks for December. The difficulty with your chemistry problems is very clear and comes from the trouble with your mathematics. Arithmetic and algebra are simply training in careful reasoning, a process which you can easily learn to follow when you are sufficiently interested as was shown by your success in geometry which I had not expected. This shows that you can reason when you take time and thought, but you must take enough of both thoroughly to understand the problem. When, therefore, you meet a difficult piece of work like your chemistry problems do not hasten to the conclusion that the trouble is with the faculty or the teacher or the difficulty of the problem, simply assume that here is a piece of work that you have got to understand and accomplish for your own mental good. Jus buckle down and dig at it until

41-15F-39

you thoroughly grasp it. Meantime a review of arithmetic would probably help you and despite your obvious unwillingness to take this at Fisk I should do so if I were you. You will find that it will help you a great deal. Very often some elementary study like arithmetic and grammar neglected in the grammar school follows the disgusted victim through life and yet he will not do the obvious thing - review it and master it.

You are evidently also beginning to realize that there are disadvantages as well as advantages in have parents who are well known. You inherit not only my friends by my enemies and no one can live a life without unfortunately making a fairly large collection of the latter although we may do this unconsciously and unwillingly. You will, therefore, have to put up with this disadvantage as well as the various advantages that you have hitherto had. Do not, however, make the common mistake of seeking to be popular, of trying to make everybody like you. This is not only impossible but even when apparently accomplished it defeats its own ends. Nothing is so spineless and mushy as the person who is trying to be every thing to everybody. It is always a shock for young people to meet a human being and even one grown up, who dislikes you for no reason that you can think of. Under these circumstances you must learn to possess your own soul and your own self-respect. If the dean doesn't like you, very well. You do not have to dislike her in return and on the other hand you do not have to crawl around to curry her favor . You simply be polite,

careful of the rules and outside of that you can forget that she is on earth. One lives for particular work and that work well accomplished means greater happiness to all men, but it may mean while it is being accomplished some unhappiness to some people and a good deal of small jealousy and envy. This is too bad but do not let it disturb you over much. It is a part of life.

Lovingly yours,

41-15F-310

WEBD/PT

~~XIV~~ 1921

89-1-28

1921

December 31, 1921.

Miss Yolande DuBois,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

My dear Yolande:

Guess what happened! Two weeks ago Miss Fauset asked your mother and me to meet some Cornell teachers of hers at the Civic Club and dine and was very insistent that we be dressed up. Then Mrs. Young came and she wanted your mother to buy a new white dress, whereupon your mother declared she would she would not, she was going to buy a black dress. But some how Mrs. Young pursuaded her and she got a white silk dress with lace overthings and your bunch of violets on one side. Then Thursday the 29th, after we had both attended a reception at Dr. Robert's, we started down in the car. I tried to pursuade Miss Fauset that dress suit was too elaborate ~~Wut~~ she declared that her professors alwasy wore dress suits and then I tried to pursuade your mother that her white dress was going it pretty strong, but she said she had promised Mrs. Young.

21-1-69

It was very cold and the car did not want to go. At last we got started and arrived a half hour late, half past seven instead of seven. Miss Fauset let us in the hall very much dressed up and I asked her if she had reserved a table in the dining room. She said she had. Then she started up stairs with us and I supposed she had her guests in the front parlor. Instead she opened the doors to the back parlor and there we stood completely flabergasted by the sight of a hundred or more people seated at the tables all dressed up to celebrate our silver wedding.

So when we got up courage we went in and sat down and ate and had lots of speeches wherein various people said extraordinary things about us and finally they gave us three magnificent pieces of solid silver plate consisting of a platter and two vegetable dishes. Then we danced until midnight and by this time, the car having been let out in the freezing weather for four hours, absolutely refused to budge and we came home on the street car very happy bringing the silver and big bunches of flowers.

I was sure you would want to know of this extraordinary happening, so I am hastening to write.

Lovingly yours,

WEBD/PF

3/38/135

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Name Yolande DuBois

Date Oct. 5, 1921

1 hat Khaki	50
2 Theme tablets	20
2 pencils	10
1 bottle ink	15
3 small note bks	15
1 large " "	10
1 pencil ES	1.50
1 pen JP	3.70
Chem Set	3.25
Gen Chem	1.10
	10.75

3/38/136

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Name Yolande DuBois

Date Oct 6, 1921

$3.00

Law to Know by Bell

Bible (Nelsons $1.90

3.90

3/38/137

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Name Y. Du Bois

Date Oct 7, 1921

Calculations n Chem $1.60

Sheets - $.40

Borgs Stationery $.50

2.50

3/38/138

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Name Yolande DuBois

Date Oct 8, 1921

2. Record bks - $3.50

3/38/139

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Name Y. Du Bois

Date Oct 17, 1921

Practical Journalism

$2.30

3/38/140

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Name Yolande DuBois

Date Nov. 14, 1921

Marks of a World Christian — 1.15

3/38/141

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Name Y. DuBois

Date Nov. 17, 1921

Eng. Grammar - Buehler

— $1.00

3/38/142

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Name N. Y. DuBois

Date Nov. 28 1921

2 Cooper stationery

1.00

3/38/143

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Name Y. DuBois

Date Dec. 5, 1921

25 envelopes — 15¢

1 Large Pad — 15¢

1 Small " 10¢

1 P Reg. Note Bk paper — 15¢

55¢

3/38/144

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Name Yolande DuBois

Date Dec. 29, 1921

$7.50

(1) 12 Centuries of Eng. Lit. —

(2) Mod. Lit. can do for me 4.50

(3) History of Eng. Lit. — 1.75

(4) A Eng Gram & Sanitary .75

(5) Readings in Philosophy 2.60

(6) Grammar .50

(7) 1 bottle ink .15

(8) 1 small note Bk .25

(9) 1 fountain pen 3.45

14.05

Form E-2m-H-6-20

FISK UNIVERSITY

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Report of

Miss Nina Y. Du Bois

Sophomore Class

First Quarter

ending Dec. 23, 1921

Mrs. M. L. Crosthwait

Registrar.

3/30/22

SUBJECT	PER CENT
Religion 101	75
Physiology 101	79
Phys. Education	83
Chemistry 101	Dr.
Chem. Lab.	Dr.
Phys. Education	83
Housekeeping	Good
Department	Good +

90 to 100 is considered Excellent; 85 to 89, Good; 75 to 84, Fair; 70 to 74, Poor. Below 70 means that the work is failing

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

Between

A.G.DILL of New York, N.Y., as representative for DUBOIS and DILL, PUBLISHERS of the BROWNIES' BOOK, with headquarters at number 2 West 13th Street, New York, N.Y., party of the first part,

And

THOMAS J. CALLOWAY of Washington, D.C., party of the second part,

WITNESSETH:

1.- The party of the first part agrees to employ and does hereby employ said party of the second part for a period of three months from date herein, to conduct a special and general campaign to increase the circulation of the BROWNIES' BOOK, both in the sale of copies and in the number of annual and semi-annual subscriptions, said campaign to be conducted under the general supervision of the party of the first part.

2.- The said party of the second part agrees to put his best thot and energy into the conduct of said campaign, to use all reasonable means to increase the circulation of the BROWNIES' BOOK as aforementioned, provided, however, no means having a tendency to compromise the policy of the BROWNIES' BOOK shall be employed.

3.- The said Calloway is hereby authorized to employ, subject to approval, agents either to sell copies or to

solicit subscriptions, or to do both of either on the following terms:

a.- Agents to purchase copies in lots of less than fifty at eleven cents per copy. In lots of more than fifty copies of any one issue at nine cents per copy, said copies to be paid for either with order or in thirty days thereafter; no copies to be returned.

b.- Agents appointed to solicit subscriptions to receive a commission of forty cents on each annual subscription paid in advance to the said agent, and twenty cents on each semi-annual subscription, no subscriptions to be taken for less than one-half year.

4.- The said party of the first part agrees to pay the said Calloway for his services as follows:

a.- A monthly salary of two hundred ($200) dollars in advance, out of which salary said Calloway is to pay his railroad fare, hotel and lodging fares, meals and other personal expenses incident to travel in the performance of the duties herein agreed for. He shall also pay out of said salary such other expenses as he may incur which have not previously been specifically agreed upon and provided for by said party of the first part to be incurred in its behalf.

b.- Party of the first part agrees to pay the said Calloway in addition to the salary provided for as above, a bonus of one hundred ($100) dollars for each one thousand copies of the net circulation of the BROWNIES' BOOK over and beyond a minimum of six thousand copies, said net circulation to represent the circulation of the June issue less six thousand. (1921)

c.- The party of the first part agrees to supervise the campaign herein provided for, to furnish list of agents and prospective agents in the territory to be covered, to put at the disposal of the party of the first part its files and clerical force in so far as not incompatible with the regular and current work of the office.

03-14-48

IN WITNESS we have hereunto affixed our signatures and seals this day of January, 1921.

DUBOIS and DILL, PUBLISHERS, by

_____ Seal

Authorized representative, party of the first part

_____ Seal

Party of the second part

WITNESS:

_____

48-14-71

MRE # 230 a

Fresno Cal

June 16-21-

The Crisis & Branch B

70 Fifth Ave

New York.

JUN 24 1921

DU BOIS

The enclosed clipping are from The Fresno Republican

The one on the Ku Klux and the editorial appeared on June 3 and the picture of Dr Du Bois appeared Sunday June 5th

3/43/21

In return will you kindly send me a short review of the work of the Ku Klux for publication in The Fresno Republican

Yours truly

B. K. Edmonds

11.

1921

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK
Chelsea 3551

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

March 31, 1921.

Mr. Jacob Ehrlich,
216 Stagg Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

3/31/21

My dear Sir:

I understand that you and Mr. Max Miller have taken title to the premises at 650 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. I am writing to ask if you would not like to pay off immediately, the third mortgage and thus get rid of that incubus. I should be glad to grant you favorable terms.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/EH

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

April 15, 1921.

Mr. Jacob Ehrlich & Mr. Max Miller,
216 Stagg Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

3/35/25

Gentlemen:

Please take notice that a semi-annual payment of the interest on the second mortgage of $2250 which I hold on your house at 650 Green Avenue, is due May first. Kindly make payment at this office.

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. DuBois

WEBD/PF

I am enclosing herein the interest on the mortgage on 650 Green Av. Please acknowledge receipt.

1921

May 2, 1921.

Mr. Jacob Ehrlich and Mr. Max Miller,
216 Stagg Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

Gentlemen:

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of $67.50 interest on the second mortgage which I hold on the premises at 650 Greene Avenue due May 1, 1921.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

Dec B. Prop

October 19, 1921.

Mr. Jacob Ehrlich & Mr. Max Miller,
216 Stagg Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

3/31/27

Gentlemen:

Please take notice that a semi annual payment on the second mortgage of $2250 which I hold on your house at 650 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn, is due on November first. Kindly make payment at this office.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

September 19, 1921.

Mr. Elsy,
c/o Urban League
105 Fleet Place,
Brooklyn, New York.

3/43/55

My dear Mr. Elsy:

Enclosed you will find Miss Mason's railroad ticket. Miss DuBois has the ticket for the drawing-room.

The train will leave New York October 2 at 8.45 p.m. standard time and will reach Nashville, October 4 at 6.35 a.m.

Very sincerely yours,

MGA/EH

ENGLISH CONVERSATION CLUB
GENEVA
56, RUE DU RHONE

GENÈVE, September 13th, 1921.

Mr. W.E.B. Du Bois,

Hotel des Familles,
GENEVA

Sir,

The committee of the English Conversation Club wish hereby to express to you their gratitude for your having so willingly accepted Mr. Velleman's invitation to come and take an active part at our meeting of last night.

The warm applause which followed your discourse will already have been a proof for you that our audience readily appreciated your lecture. In fact we may say that you practically held them under the charm of your captivating speech.

The problem you have made the aim of your activity to elucidate, is namely one of the greatest in signification in the world; it is namely : Shall a man of equal force, equal ability, equal capacity, equal genius, be refused the place he is struggling for, asking for, because of the colour of his skin ? Reason and logic immediately prompts one to say : No. Why is it the fact then ? - Because, it seems, that the black race, for inst., still has a reputation of inferiority, which dates from a long time behind. But I think we are rather in a period of transition, during which the black race is rising, "emerging" from this former inferiority, and that, at some future, yet uncertain, date this opinion of inferiority will make room for that of Equality.

It is with this hope that we wish to conclude this letter of thanks for the honour you did to our Club by your presence and lecture.

Trusting to have at some further occasion the pleasure to meet you again, we beg to remain, Sir,

Yours very truly,

ENGLISH CONVERSATION CLUB,

per Ch. Mottier

chairm.

3/31/110

leave @ 1.40 arrive 6.38
" 4:40 " 8.30

3/43/31 [Jesse Fauset] 1444

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

No. of Telegram.

C S/M or B S/M **F**

Recd. from ..... By .....

Charges to pay .....

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Sent ..... M
To .....
By .....

Office Stamp. FENCHURCH STREET B.O. 4 24 AU 21 E.C.

(23096—B) W. & A.L. [illegible] 5/20 1,500,000 S.O.Press, Hitrow E.6146

Office of Origin, Foreign Number, No. of Words, Date, Time handed in, and Service Instructions.

Received here at ..... M

= HAVRE 8541 31 24 1510 =

DR W L B DU BOIS C / O MR ROBERT BROADHURST 7 MARK LANE E C 3 LONDON ENGLAND =

4 15 PM

= ARRIVING HAVRE BOAT TRAIN WATERLOO STATION THURSDAY 11 H AM =

JESSIE TAUSET =

X 2w

DR W L B C / C 7 E C 3 Ct 11H =

ON A CONTÉ C / C 2 W =

[112]

3/39/47

The Rev. Lawrence Fenninger,
Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Virginia.

My dear Sir:

The relation of Mr. Thomas Jesse Jones to the colored people of the United States is so peculiar that it is necessary for us to give serious attention to it. We are afraid that there is being built up an irresponsible and largely concealed power by which decisions are made, persons are appointed and policies inaugurated in our behalf without consulting us and without a real knowledge of our situation on the part of those who would help. I have heard indirectly that you have some knowledge of Mr. Jones' activities and that in the establishment of bible study schools in the south he insisted upon power over appointments and upon having himself the decision as to the sort of men who are going to be appointed. I hear that you disagreed with his policy very strongly and refused to assent to it. I am writing to ask if this rumor is true and if so could the facts be used? I can, of course, realize that even if the facts are essentially accurate you would not wish to make any statement yourself concerning them. Would you object, however, if a statement embodying the essential facts were made providing you were not cited as an authority for its making?

This is rather an unusual request, but at the same time I think you must realize in what a peculiar position we are placed who are trying to teach the Negro to help himself by open and democratic methods.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

3/39/69

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

1921

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

June 15
~~May 26~~, 1921.

Rev. Lawrence Fenninger,
Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Va.

My dear Sir:

The relation of Mr. Thomas Jesse Jones to the colored people of the United States is so peculiar that it is necessary for us to give serious attention to it. We are afraid that there is being built up an irresponsible and largely concealed power by which decisions are made, persons appointed to positions, and policies inaugurated in our behalf without consulting us and without a real knowledge of our institution on the part of those who would help.

I have heard indirectly that you have some knowledge of some such activities on the part of Mr. Jones and I write to ask if you would be willing to furnish me any facts. I would not, of course, use your name in connection with anything that you might say without your permission. This is, I am sure, an unusual request from a stranger, but at the same time I think you must realize in what a peculiar position we are placed who are trying to teach the Negro to help himself by open and democratic methods.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM:

3/4x/21

May 26, 1921.

Rev. Lawrence Fenninger,
Hampton Institute,
Hampton, Va.

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Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM:

MARCEL FERRUS
M. Ferrus
111, Rue Républicaine
PETIT-GOAVE
(HAÏTI)

Addresse Tèlèg: FERRUS
Lieber's: Code Used

Miss Hamer

Par Str.

Petit-Goâve, le 29 Mars 1921

Monsieur W.E.B.DuBois
New-York

Monsieur,

Je me permets de vous adresser cette presente pour réclamer de votre générosité et de votre grande influence auprès des divers établissements d'affaires dirigés par les hommes de couleurs de votre pays,l'aide suivant.

Désirant,séjourner a New-York pendant un certain temps pour pouvoir etudier de près les diverses branches d'affaires ainsi que la langue anglaise qui actuellement est indispensable au rapprochement des hommes de couleurs,americain et haitiens;pour cela je me propose de travailler sur contrat durant un temps determiné,dans une maison serieuse, Banque ou autre,appartenant et dirigé par des"colored man".

Avec une longue experience de huit ans dahs le monde des affaires en Haiti,je pourrais collaborer avec ces Messieurs apres entente au prealable et mieux encore je pourrais leur apporter mon aide s'ilsvoulaient bien ouvrir un departement d'Import & d'Export avec Haiti ou je pourrais les mettre en relation avec une clientèle jusqu'a ce jour exploité par les commissionnaires etrangers. Si apres la durée de mon contrat les avantages réciproques m'encourageraient a rester ,je n'hesiterais pas a le faire dans les interets du firme avec lequel je me suis engagé et aussi dans mes mi interets personnels.

Comptable diplomé et enregistré au departement d'Etat

3/32/103

MARCEL FERRUS
M. Ferrus
111, Rue Républicaine
PETIT-GOAVE
(HAÏTI)

Addresse Tèlèg: FERRUS
Lieber's: Code Used

Par Str.....

Petit-Goâve, le.....

ayant travaillé pendant trois ans dans une grande maison allemande mx;actuellement procurateur d'une Maison Haitienne d'Importation en cette ville,je netiens pas a laisser mon poste,si ce n'est pour une entreprise serieuse pouvant me permettre de tirer au point de vue intellectuek et pecuniaire des avantages meilleurs ,tout en apportant a mes collaborateurs une aide franche et loyale pouvant les faire beneficier des meilleures avantages.

Aussi,je compte sur votre grande influence et votre bienveillance pour m'aider a realiser un projet que je caresse et que je voudrais realiser. Je vous autorise de consulter une des maisons serieuses dirigés par des hommes de notre caste et d'ouvrir les pourparlers pour mon compte en me metèant en relation directement avec celui-la ou ceux-la.

Je vous prie de ne donner aucune publication a ces lignes jusqu'a ce que j'aurai réglé completement cette proposition.

Je salue en vous l'homme qui a consacré sa vie a la régénération des races opprimées et que tout Haitien ne cessera jamais d'admirer. Pour les références sur ma personne ,je vous les ferai tenir des que vous jugerez cela necessaire.

Veuillez agreer , Monsieur , l'expression de toute ma reconnaissance.

M. Ferrus

3/32/104

T. Beverley Brent
Pres. Jones
Norfolk

Wage Earners' Bank
Pres. Williams, Savannah

Two large colored banks
visit which arrangements
can be made.

Arlington

Vermont

January 3rd 1921

21-1-52

Dear Dr. Dubois:

I have today returned from a ten-days absence from home, with no mail forwarded, and find your kind letter of the 22 waiting for me. Thanks very much for the check sent to the Fort Valley School. I appreciate entirely the difficulties of editing such a paper as the Crisis, and would not have thought of asking for any return for my story, if I had not incautiously promised it to Mr. Hunt, whose school needs help very much. Don't think of ever adding to it in the future You have plenty of other responsibilities!

I have just finished a new novel, laid in Vermont, concerned with an intimate personal problem in the life of a Vermont woman and her husband. But I wish never to lose a chance to remind Americans of what their relations to the Negro race are, and might be, and so into this story of Northern life and white people, I have managed to weave a strand of remembrance of the dark question. It is a sort of indirect, side-approach, a backing-up of your campaign from someone not vitally concerned in it personally, except as every American must be, which I hope may be of use exactly because it is not a straight-on attack, but one of a ~~varied~~ slightly different manner.

With best wishes, I am

Cordially and sincerely yours

Dorothy Canfield Fisher

(Mrs John R Fisher)

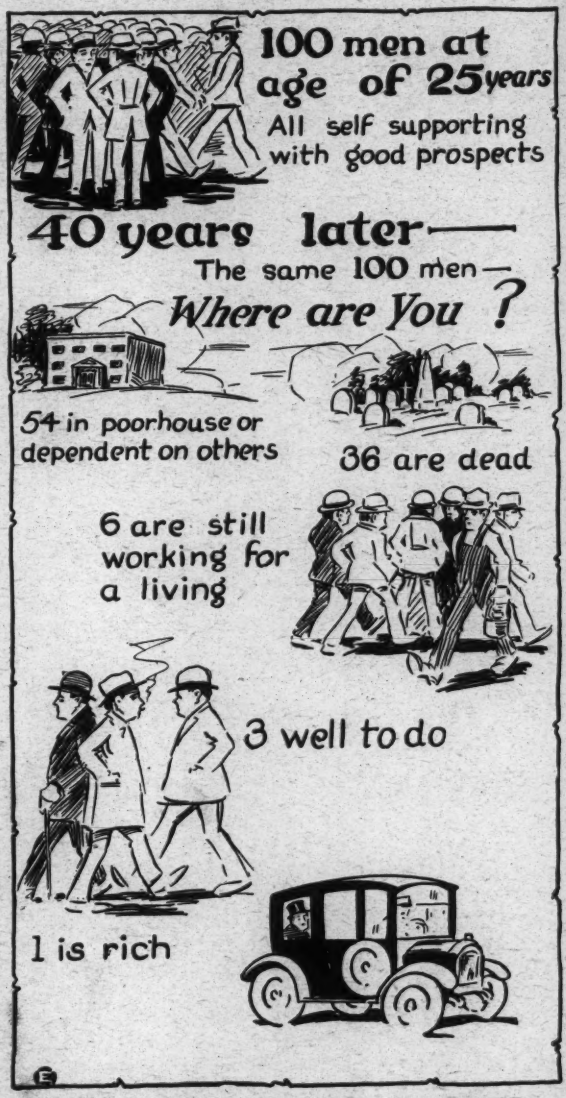
! An Eye Opener !

The following cartoon is based upon absolutely correct figures compiled over a period of years by several of the big Life Insurance Companies.

In which group of people do You belong?

This is a serious condition, Think it over!

Begin to save now against the days of non-production!



3/37

WHERE—ARE—YOU?

SAVE!!

FIRST INTERNATIONAL SERVICE, INC.
Washington, D. C. and Chicago, Ill.

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

Ans. 7-14-21

July 7, 1921.

Mr. George H. Fisher,
124 Columbas Heights,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Sir:

I wish very much that the portrait of Dr. Beecher of which you write me July 2, could be hung in the office of The CRISIS or in some colored school. There is to be an art exhibit at the 135th Street branch of the Public Library. I am wondering if you would be willing to have this portrait exhibited there with the idea of enducing some persons who saw it to buy it. Also will you kindly tell me what the portrait would cost?

Very sincerely yours,

W. E. B. Du Bois

WEBD/PF

[FISHER]

FISK UNIVERSITY
FAYETTE AVERY McKENZIE, PRESIDENT
NASHVILLE

ISAAC FISHER
UNIVERSITY EDITOR

March 11, 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Your letter addressed to me at Tuskegee Institute, inviting me to attend the second Pan-African Congress, in Paris, has been forwarded to me here. I regret that since I do not represent any organization, officially, it will be out of the question for me to consider the question of attendance at the Congress. I thank you for the courtesy of the invitation.

Very truly yours,
Isaac Fisher,
University Editor.

3|32|60

Pan Af

1921

April 9, 1921.

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher,
London School of Economics
and Political Science,
Clare Market, London, W. C. 2, England.

3/32/130

My dear Ruth:

You have received already, I believe the first bulletin of the Pan-African Congress. I write to ask if you would have time to do anything toward the promotion of its preliminary session in London? If so I could probably make you assistant secretary and at least pay your expenses.

Will you kindly let me hear from you?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)
CLARE MARKET,
STUDENTS' UNION. LONDON. W.C.2

April 28, 1921.

W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

3/32/166

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

Will you kindly let me know when you plan to hold the preliminary session of the Pan-African Congress here in London and what you consider one's expenses or that I may answer your letter of the 9th?

Very truly yours,

Ruth Anna Fisher

1921

Pan Af.

May 13, 1921.

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher,
University of London,
Clare Market,
London, W.C.2, England.

My dear Ruth:

My general plan for the Pan-African Congress is explained in the enclosed letter and also in the enclosed copy of the letter which I am sending Travers Buxton, Secretary of the Aborigines Protection Society. I should like to get together in such a conference men like E. D. Morel, Ramsay MacDonald, Sir Harry Johnston, John H. Harris, and Miss Alice Werner. I do not expect a large conference but a meeting of not less than a dozen and not more than fifty persons. I am going to write to these persons and to others, but it would greatly facilitate decisions if you could call on them and explain our objects.

I am sending you a copy of the resolutions of the first congress. From the first of June you would have three months. This work would give you an

opportunity to come in contact with some of the best thought of England. Of course, our funds are extremely limited and I meant by "expenses" the expenditure of something between ten and fifteen pounds for carfare and postage.

If you would be interested to take up this work, I should be glad to make you one of our assistant or organizing secretaries. There are also a number of colored people in London that I would be glad to have you call on and interest.

Please let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

LONDON SCHOOL OF ECONOMICS AND POLITICAL SCIENCE,
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON)
CLARE MARKET,
STUDENTS' UNION. LONDON, W.C. 2.

3/32/61

June 26, 1921.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

It will not be possible for me to do the work you write about for the Pan-African Congress on the terms you mention.

I am interested and should like to help but I can not afford to.

Very truly yours,

Ruth Anna Fisher

1921

Pan Af

July 11, 1921.

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher,
London School of Economics
and Political Science,
Clare Market,
London, W. C. 2, England.

My dear Ruth:

I have appointed Mr. Robert Broadhurst of 7 Mark Lane, London E. C. 3, as assistant secretary for London. If you could aid him in any way I am sure he would appreciate it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

56, Russell Square,
London, W.C. 1,
October 7, 1921.

3/45/35

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
108 Edgecombe Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Du Bois;

I meant to ask you when you were here if you would be good enough to return to me some legal papers, my valuation, a very bad photograph of me, and twelve Kodak war pictures, and this at your very early convenience. And also to let me know that you had returned to Mrs. Kerr-Boyd Pearce, Bronxville, New York, the first volume of Jean Christophe which you had borrowed from me.

Very truly yours,

Edith Anna Finlay

2/42/36

1921

October 25, 1921.

Miss Ruth Anna Fisher,
London School of Economics,
University of London,
London, England.

54 Russell Square
London W.C. 1

My dear Ruth:

I shall return Jean Christophe tomorrow. I do not find the legal papers which you mention. Just what were they?

The Kodak war pictures are in my files and I shall return them just as soon as I come across them which I shall in a month or so.

I trust this will find you in good health and beginning an interesting year's work.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

Swiftwater, Pennsylvania,

March 15, 1921.

W. E. B. Du Bois, Secretary,

Pan-African Congress,

Dear Doctor Du Bois,

I thank you for the invitation which you have kindly sent to me, to attend the second biennial session of the Pan-African Congress, in September.

I highly appreciate the honor which you have offered to me and regret that I must decline, since I am not in a position to appear as a representative of any organization which could be affiliated with this congress. Besides, my age would prevent me from undertaking the long journey to Europe.

Wishing every success to the meetings which are to take place under the international committee, and looking forward to great benefits which will surely follow towards the advancement of colored peoples throughout the world, I am

Very sincerely

John R. Fisher

3/32/66

Send bulletin 2 ea.

6328
JUN 7 1921

Rcd. JWJ 6/7

Rfd. to W. Crisis

Swiftwater, Pa.

June 4, 1921.

Ack.

D. O.

3132224

Mr. James Weldon Johnson,

Secretary of N. A. A. C. P.,

Dear Mr. Johnson,

Will you kindly inform me as to the mimimum estimated cost for transportation and living expenses for a delegate to the coming Pan-African Conference, over and back?

You will greatly oblige

Yours sincerely

Wm P Fisher

old Fisk Club

WILLIAM H. KENDLE,
PRESIDENT
MISS BELLE DAVIS,
VICE-PRESIDENT

ROBERT J. ELZY,
SECRETARY
MRS. ETNA ROCHON BOUTTE,
ASSISTANT SECRETARY
MISS BIRDYE HAYNES,
TREASURER

Fisk Club of Greater New York

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
FRED WORK, CHAIRMAN
MRS. ADDIE WRIGHT, SECRETARY
GEORGE LOCKETT
MRS. EDWIN F. HORNE
DR. M. V. BOUTTE

1921

April 18, 1921

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE
FISK CLUB OF GREATER
NEW YORK:

Because of the small number present at the Fisk Club Meeting on Wednesday evening, April 13th, we are calling another meeting for Wednesday evening, April 20th at the Y.W.C.A. 179 W. 137th Street, New York City at 8:30 o'clock.

Please make an effort to be present.

Sincerely yours,

R. J. ELZY
Secretary

RJE:M

3/43/50

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois
70 — 5th Ave
New York

3/13/52

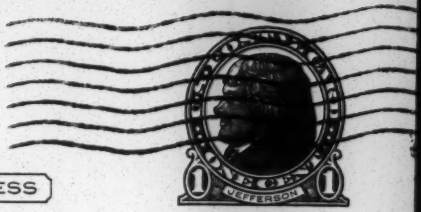
Dear Fiskite!

You are aware, perhaps, of the reception held in honor of Dr. Wm. N. DeBerry, in the month of February. At that meeting the Club voted to raise $500 toward the $50,000 Alumni Fund. The time has arrived for immediate action. According to our memberships, a $10 contribution is absolutely necessary from each member. We are expecting to hear from you before May 15th, that we may report to the Alumni Association before Commencement.

Please make payments to Fisk Club of Greater New York thru its sepretary, Mr. Robert J. Elzy, 105 Fleet Place. Brooklyn, N.Y.

Sincerely yours,

R. J. Elzy



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Dr & Mrs. W.E.B. Du Bois
70 – 5th Ave
New York

3/43/51

1927

Regular meeting of the FICK CLUB to be held Friday evening, October 28th, 9 o'clock at the Y.W.C.A. 179 W 137th Street, New York.

Please make an effort to be present.

Sincerely,

R.E.Fick

Secretary

R.E:M

FISK UNIVERSITY
Nashville, Tennessee

Please send back this statement with remittance.
It will be receipted and returned to you.

Jan. 24 1921

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
707 5th ave., New York. N.Y. ~~XXX~~
650 Green Ave. Brooklyn. N.Y.

To Fisk University, Dr.

School Expenses Yina Yolanda DuBois

(N.B. Make all checks payable to FISK UNIVERSITY and mail to Treas.)

3/42/55

Tuition and entrance fees.	____
Laboratory fees.	____
Music.	____
Board, room, laundry	26.10
Book store charges	3.55
Incidentals. ~~exps~~ laundry chg. (Dec.)	3.80
Cash drawn by students	____
Total charges.	33.45
Cash paid.	____
Balance owing.	____

Fisk University
FEB 9 1921
NASHVILLE, TENN.

Board and tuition payable in advance, beginning of each quarter.
Book store charges, Uniform suits, Laboratory fees, etc., are due and payable the first day the charge is made.

REGULAR EXPENSES:....	High School	College	
Tuition & Entrance fees (per quarter)	10.00	17.50	Music Tuition (per quarter) 12.00
Board---6 weeks	25.50	25.50	Music Library (per quarter) .50
	35.50	43.00	Practice 1 hour (per quarter) 1.50
Board---6 weeks (Bal. of quarter	25.50	25.50	
TOTAL for quarter...	61.00	68.50	.....14.00

DUE DAYS FOR PAYMENT OF BILLS.

Registration		Mid-term	
First quarter	Sept. 25, 1920	First quarter	Nov. 6, 1920
Second quarter	Dec. 18, 1920	Second quarter	Jan. 29, 1921
Third quarter	Mar. 12, 1921	Third quarter	Apr. 23, 1921.
Fourth quarter	June 4, 1921	Fourth quarter	July 18, 1921.

Statement of previous charges

1st quarter

Tuit + Entrance fee	17.50		
Health fee	1.00		
Board & R. (6 mths)	23.25	July 26 - cash	2.00
	41.75	Sept. 28. "	39.75
		Oct. 8. "	32.00
Board (6 mths)	23.25		73.75
Books	7.25		
Hat	4.50	Nov. 17. cash	4.15
Gym Bloomer & Shoes	5.25		
Total Chgs	81.00	Total credit	77.90
" crs	77.90		
Bal. 1st qr.	4.10		
Tuit fee 2nd qr.	17.50		
Board &c	25.50		
Books	1.40	Dec. 18. cash -	48.60
Dr. chg.	.10		
Total Chgs	48.60		
- to Jan. 29, 1922			

3/42/56

	CASH	CHECK	P. O. ORDER	EXPRESS
AMOUNT,		33 45		
RET'D,				
NET,				

FISK UNIVERSITY

No. 10740

NASHVILLE, TENN. 2/9 1921

RECEIVED OF Dr. W. E. B. DuBois

Thirty Three 45/100 DOLLARS. $ 33 45

ON ACCOUNT Mrs. Yolande DuBois

THANK YOU

J. T. Fairchild
TREASURER

BRANDON-NASHVILLE

FISK UNIVERSITY
Nashville, Tennessee

Please send back this statement with remittance.
It will be receipted and returned to you.

Feb. 22 1921

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois

650 Green Ave Brooklyn N.Y.

To Fisk University, Dr.

School Expenses Nina Yolande DuBois

(N.B. Make all checks payable to FISK UNIVERSITY and mail to Treas.)

Mr Dies sent by Telegr- ft

Tuition and entrance fees. 3rd qr.	17.50	
Laboratory fees.	———	
~~Music~~. Do. charge	60	
Board, room, laundry . 6 weeks	25.50	1/2 qr.
Book store charges	5.80	
Incidentals. Extra laundry chg.	10.29	
Cash drawn by students	———	
Mch. 12th ~~Total~~ charges. 3rd quarter	59.69	
Cash paid.	———	
Balance owing.	———	

Fisk University RECEIVED MAR 15 1921 NASHVILLE, TENN.

Board and tuition payable in advance, beginning of each quarter.
Book store charges, Uniform suits, Laboratory fees, etc., are due and payable the first day the charge is made.

3/42/62

REGULAR EXPENSES:...	High School	College		
Tuition & Entrance fees (per quarter)	10.00	17.50	Music Tuition (per quarter)	12.00
Board---6 weeks	25.50	25.50	Music Library (per quarter)	.50
	35.50	43.00	Practice 1 hour (per quarter)	1.50
Board---6 weeks (Bal. of quarter	25.50	25.50		
TOTAL for quarter...	61.00	68.50		14.00

DUE DAYS FOR PAYMENT OF BILLS.

Registration		Mid-term	
First quarter	Sept. 25, 1920	First quarter	Nov. 6, 1920
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Third quarter	Mar. 12, 1921	Third quarter	Apr. 23, 1921.
Fourth quarter	June 4, 1921	Fourth quarter	July 18, 1921

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Please send back this statement with remittance.
It will be receipted and returned to you.

4/15 1921

M _____

Sh 4

1111

To Fisk University, Dr.

School Expenses Yolande DuBois

(N.B. Make all checks payable to Fisk University and mail to Treas.)

Tuition and entrance fees.....	_____
Laboratory fees.	_____
~~Music~~. . . . . Hall . . .	4.25
Board, room, laundry	25.50
Book store charges	6.40
Incidentals. . ~~laundry excess~~ . . .	7.59
Cash drawn by students	_____
Total charges	43.74
Cash paid.	_____
Balance owing.	_____

Fisk University RAD APR 27 1921 NASHVILLE, TENN.

3/42/64

Board and tuition payable in advance, beginning of each quarter.
Book store charges, Uniform suits, Laboratory fees, etc., are due and payable the first day the charge is made.

REGULAR EXPENSES. . .	High School	College	
Tuition & Entrance fees (per quarter)	10.00	17.50	Music Tuition (per quarter) 12.00
Board---6 weeks	25.50	25.50	Music Library (per quarter) .50
	35.50	43.00	
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Fourth quarter	June 4, 1921	Fourth quarter	July 18, 1921

[Fisk, U-Dress]

1921

3/43/53

April 15, 1921.

President of
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tenn.

Sir:

Will you kindly let me know the facts concerning the scholastic standing of Yolande DuBois at Fisk University? I would like to know what studies, if any, she has to make up in order to enter as a full sophomore next year, also as we life near Columbia University it would be possible for her to persue certain college studies at Columbia during the summers. I would like to know what credit she could receive for such studies on her college work and just what studies you would advise her to persue.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

FISK UNIVERSITY
Nashville, Tennessee

Please send back this statement with remittance.
It will be receipted and returned to you.

4/26 1921

M _____

_____

To Fisk University, Dr.

School Expenses Yolande DuBois

(N.B. Make all checks payable to FISK UNIVERSITY and mail to Treas.)

Tuition and entrance fees. . . . . _____

Laboratory fees. . . . . _____

~~Music~~. Uniform Suit . . . 27.50 not charged 1st quarter

Board, room, laundry . . . . . _____

Book store charges . . . . . _____

Incidentals. . . . . _____

Cash drawn by students . . . . . _____

Total charges. . . . . _____

Cash paid. . . . . _____

Balance owing. . . . . _____

3/42/23

Board and tuition payable in advance, beginning of each quarter.
Book store charges, Uniform suits, Laboratory fees, etc., are due and payable the first day the charge is made.

REGULAR EXPENSES:....	High School	College	
Tuition & Entrance fees (per quarter)	10.00	17.50	Music Tuition (per quarter) 12.00
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Registration		Mid-term	
First quarter	Sept. 25, 1920	First quarter	Nov. 6, 1920
Second quarter	Dec. 18, 1920	Second quarter	Jan. 29, 1921
Third quarter	Mar. 12, 1921	Third quarter	Apr. 23, 1921.
Fourth quarter	June 4, 1921	Fourth quarter	July 18, 1921

3/42/66

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

J. T. FAIRCHILD, TREASURER

Apr 27th 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
Yaddo Farm. N.Y.

My Dear Dr. Du Bois - I enclose receipt for 43.74 used in mail today.

Please pay no attention to my letter to you of yesterday regarding a suit charge not previously reported to you, as Miss Stitt the Matron, has told me, since I wrote you, that Miss Yolande's name should not be on the suit list at all. am sorry I wrote you -

Very truly yours. J T Fairchild

3142/67

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

J. T. FAIRCHILD, TREASURER

April 26". 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
New York. N.Y.

Dear Mr. Du Bois.

The bookkeeper has just learned today that your daughter, Miss Yolande, should have been charged with a suit some month ago, 27.50, when the maintiet came in, her name was omitted, because suit was not then ready, and it has never been added since on the additional names sent in by Miss Stutt. - I remember that Mrs. Du Bois left an

~~an~~ additional payment of money to cover the cost of suit credited to Miss Yolander by, but as the charge did not come in, the Credit was absorbed by the other charges.

I inclose the suit bill which is additional to the last bill rendered to close of School (43 24)

I think you have a pretty well itemized list of expenses charged in this office, but if you feel any vagueness as to whether this Suit charge may have come in earlier and been paid by you, we will gladly send you a Complete list -

Very truly yours

3/42/65

	CASH	CHECK	P. O. ORDER	EXPRESS
AMOUNT,		43 74		
RET'D.				
NET,				

FISK UNIVERSITY No. 11543

NASHVILLE, TENN. Apr 27 1921

RECEIVED OF Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois

Forty Three 74/100 DOLLARS. $ 43 74

ON ACCOUNT Pays all Charges - to end School year

Yolande Du Bois

J. T. Fairchild

THANK YOU

TREASURER

BRANDON-NASHVILLE

				Paid
1921				
Nov 4 – (Oct 1)	Tuition subscription	—	17.50	
	Lab. fees	—	4.00	Oct 1 – 60
	gym	—	3.35	Nov 7 3797
				9797
12 months	Board room & laundry – 12 weeks	—	51.00	
	Books	—	22.95	
	Laundry	—	1.17	99.97
Dec 16	Tuition	—	17.50	
	Lab fees	—	3.00	
	Cellar	—	50	
6 months	Board room & L, 6 weeks	—	25.50	Dec 27 – 50.59
	Books	—	3.70	
	Laundry	—	.39	50.59
Jan 30	Board room & L	—	25.50	
	Books	—	18.45	
	L.	—	1.02	
3 months	~~Cash~~	—	~~3.00~~	44.97 Feb 11 – 44.97
Mch 7 (18)	Tuition	—	17.50	
	Board & L	—	25.50	
	Books	—	2.85	48.63 Mch 9 – 47.63
	L	—	1.78	

3/42/61

9797
5059
4497
4763
241 16

225

Please fill out and return at once.

Fisk University

Nashville, Tenn. August 11, 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

Miss Gladys Alicia Hagan,
of 155 Speedwell Ave., Morristown, N.J.
has made application for admission to Fisk University. You have been referred to as being able to speak intelligently concerning the qualifications of applicant. Will you kindly answer the following questions and add on the reverse page any further information you think we ought to have?

What is your occupation? .....

How long have you known the applicant? .....

What opportunity have you had for knowing the character and ability of the applicant? .....

.....

.....

Where has applicant attended school? .....

What general rank did applicant maintain in school? .....

What is the character and reputation of applicant? .....

.....

What is applicant doing at present? .....

Has applicant good health? .....

What are the financial circumstances of applicant? .....

.....

Is applicant energetic or indolent? .....

Does applicant yield cheerfully to proper authority? .....

What evidence does applicant show of becoming a moral and intellectual leader?

.....

.....

.....

All correspondence will be considered strictly confidential.

Very respectfully,

Mrs. M. L. Crosthwait,
Registrar.

3135/61

1921

3/43/54

September 26, 1921.

The Treasurer,
Fisk University,
Nashville, Tennessee.

My dear Sir:

Enclosed you will find a check for sixty dollars ($60.00). Will you kindly deposit this to the account of Yolande DuBois.

Very sincerely yours,

Secretary to Dr. DuBois

MGA/EH
(Enc.)

[Acc 47 Fuch

BOOK STORE CHARGES

Yolande DuBois — Oct. 5, 1921.

1 Laboratory Apron	.50
2 Theme Tablets	.20
2 pencils	.10
1 bottle ink	.15
3 small note books	.15
1 large note book	.10
1 pencil E.S.	1.50
1 pen F.P.	3.70
1 Chemistry Text	3.25
I General Chemistry	1.10
	10.75

Oct. 6, 1921

How to Know the Bible	2.00
Bible(Nelson's)	1.90
	3.90

Oct. 7, 1921

Calculations in Chemistry	1.60
Sleeves	.40
Box stationery	.50
	2.50

Oct. 8, 1921

2 record books	3.50

Oct. 17, 1921

Practical Journalism	2.30

Nov. 14, 1921

Marks of a World Christian	1.15

Nov. 17, 1921

English Grammar-Buehler	1.00

Nov. 28, 1921

2 boxes stationery	1.00

Dec. 5, 1921

25 envelopes	.15
1 large pad	.15
1 small pad	.10
1 pkg. note book paper	.15
	.55

Dec. 29, 1921

3/43/47

Dec. 29, 1931

Twelve Centuries of Eng. Lit.	2.50
What Lit. Can do for Me	1.10
History of Eng. Lit.	1.75
Hygiene & Sanitation	1.75
Readings in Philosophy	2.60
Grammar	.50
1 bottle ink	.15
1 small note book	.25
1 fountain pen	3.45
	14.05

Jan. 3, 1932

1"Le Grande" pad	.10
2 boxes stationery	.70
	.80

Jan. 4, 1932

2 Bob Whites	.10
1 box writing paper	.35
Ray's Arithmetic	.80
	1.15

Jan. 6, 1932

2 theme tablets	.20

Jan. 20, 1932

Negro Folk Rhymes	2.25

Jan. 28, 1932

1 box stationery	.35
1 bottle ink	.15
1 box pencils	.60
	1.10

Feb. 8, 1932

4 Bob Whites	.20
pads	.45
envelopes	.30
eraser	.05
	1.00

Feb. 14, 1932

7 note book fillers	.70

3/43/48

H7.90

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

J. T. FAIRCHILD, TREASURER

Statement a/c Miss Yolande DuBois.

	Cr. Room Dep.	2.
	" cash Oct. 18'	75.
		77.00
	• Dining Room rebate a/c late arrivals	7.35
		84.35

3/42/58

Chg.	Tuition Fall Quarter	12.	
	Gym fee " "	2.	
	Late Registration	4.	
	Board 6 Weeks	25.50	
	" " "	25.50	
	Caller for suit	.50	
	Books	9.65	
	Excess laundry	.09	80.24
	Health fee (2 year)	1.	

Cr bal. see new bill = 4.11

JJF. 12/30/57

Nov 4, 21

Advance Bill – 1st quarter (Oct 1 '21 – Jan 1, '22)

$99.97

FISK UNIVERSITY
Nashville, Tennessee

Please send back this statement with remittance.
It will be receipted and returned to you.

Nov 4 1921

M W.E.B. Du Bois

70 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.

To Fisk University, Dr.

School Expenses Yolande Du Bois

(N.B. Make all checks payable to FISK UNIVERSITY and mail to Treas.)

Tuition and entrance fees	17.50	
Laboratory fees. Chem. + health	4.00	
Music. Gym. blooms + slips	3.33	
Board, room, laundry	51.00	
Book store charges	22.95	
Incidentals. ~~exam. + hosp. fee~~	1.17	
Cash drawn by students		
Total charges		99.97
Cash paid. Check		62.00
Balance owing		37.97

Board and tuition payable in advance, beginning of each quarter.
Book store charges, Uniform suits, Laboratory fees, etc., are due and payable the first day the charge is made.

3/42/59

70 - S. 4th Ave

Tost

Respectfully yours,

To Dept. of Parks, City of New York

(M.H.) Make out check payable to DEPT. OF PARKS and mail to Dept.

Tiffin and Scenic Road . . . . . 80¢

Hopedale Beach . . . . . 80¢

Mineola . . . . . 80¢

Bonny Brook, Roosevelt . . . . . 80¢

Boat Basin Roosevelt . . . . . 80¢

Eastchester . . . . . 80¢

Orchard Beach . . . . . 80¢

Total charges . . . . . $

Cash herewith . . . . . $

Refund due . . . . . $

Please note that this check is to cover charges for boat rentals only. Please do not include any other charges. Thank you.

Book stores open daily from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Dec 16, '21

Secong quarter 21-22

Fisk University
Nashville, Tennessee

Please send back this statement with remittance.
It will be receipted and returned to you.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois 12/16 1921

70-5th Ave N.Y.

To Fisk University, Dr.

School Expenses (Yolanda DuBois Bill for Dec. 27. 1921 (approximate)

(N.B. Make all checks payable to Fisk University and mail to Treas.)

3/42/60

Tuition and entrance fees.	2nd qr.	17.50
Laboratory fees.	Chem.	3.00
~~Music~~	Collar	.50
Board, room, laundry	6 mos.	25.00
Book store charges		3.70
Incidentals.	Extra laundry	.39
Cash drawn by students		
Total charges		50.59
Cash paid.		
Balance owing.		

Fisk University DEC 24 1921

Board and tuition payable in advance, beginning of each quarter.
Book store charges, Uniform suits, Laboratory fees, etc., are due and payable the first day the charge is made.

[Fisk University]

My dear Doctor DuBois.

I send you as requested items of Miss Yolande's a/c.

I do not understand the large amount of book charges and have at last twice asked the book store keeper to give me a list of the books she has bought, but he fails to get it to me. This bkg. st. charge is far in excess of other students'

Very truly yours.

J. T. Fairchild

P.S. The present C. bal covers the incoming tuition + board charges.

FISK UNIVERSITY
NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

J. T. FAIRCHILD, TREASURER

Statement of Miss Yolanda Du Bois -

Charged:			
Tuition + Reg. Fee	First Q.	17.50	
	Second Q.	17.50	
Board, Room + Laundry	First Q.	51.	
	Second Q	51.	
Health Deposit	Year	1.	
Laboratory fees	First Q.	3.	(Chem)
	Second Q.	1.	(Fundamentals)
Uniform	First Q.	3.35	
	Second Q	.50	
Excess Laundry	First Q.	.30	
	Second Q.	1.29	
Book Store	First Q.	22.95	
	Second Q.	25.	
Cash drawn (for books)	12/28 '21	3.	
Sundry fines	First Q.	.87	
	Second Q.	.90	
Total Charges First + Second Qs. =		200.16	

Will be charged for Third Q.
Tuit + fee 17.50
Board &c. 51.

Books + Sundry fines + excess Laundry ?

Credited Cash	Sept '21	62.
	11/11 "	37.97
	12/24 "	50.59
	2/13 '22	44.97
	3/13 "	47.63
Total Credits		243.16
Credit Bal. Close of Second Q		43.00

3/42/57

(over)

Rev. William Forde.

Apartado 204.
Port Limon.
Costa Rica. C.A.

26th May 1921

"To. S. Jo. Wm Ford. A.M. F.R.G.
Secretary - 6 Eighth Ave
New York. U.S.A."

3/37/190

My dear Mr Wm Ford,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your esteemed favour of recent date in Jan. Chronicle & long ago. I should like very much to be present. I was present on the occ. when all the ministers during the days of my boyhood with Isaac A. Cambridge. Taylor A. Jemmett & others & thousands assembled to hear Mr Jobson. Kindly supply all necessary information

With best respects
yours faithfully
Wm Forde

1921

March 30, 1921.

Mrs. Nellie F. Francis,
606 St. Anthony Avenue,
St. Paul, Minn.

3/43/63

My dear Nellie:

I am really tremendously worried about you and I hasten to write a word of warning. If you don't stop your present feverish activities together with the little sleep that you are getting and I suppose miner interest in food, you are going to have a serious break down. Your mind is tremendously active, you have seeming unlimited bodily energy and an amazing amouht of pluck and grit, but you haven't the strength to sustain your incessant activities. You must rest and rest not for a while but simply cut down your work. You ought to get ten hours sleep a night and if you can't sleep at least lie down and lie still.

I know how thankless advice like this is and usually fruitless, but I am presuming upon our long friendship to send it and emphasize it. If you

would out your work in two and give one half of your time real rest you would find that the other half would be much more efficient and that you and the people around you would be infinately happier. Please listen to what I say.

My love to you, your sister, husband and grandmother.

Very sincerely yours,

3/43/84

WEBD/PF

1921

April 22,1921.

343/05

Mrs. Nellie F. Francis,
329 Metropolitan Bank Building,
St. Paul, Minn.

My dear Nellie:

Congratulations on your success. It was a fine piece of work, but for heaven sakes, Nellie, now that you have got this done rest. If you keep on at your present rate you are going to have an awful break down. Please listen to reason.

My love to yourself and sister and your husband and grandmother.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/43/82

1921

LAW OFFICES OF
WILLIAM T. FRANCIS
SUITE 329 METROPOLITAN BANK BUILDING
ST. PAUL, MINN.

5/13/21

My Daer Mr. Bu Bois:

Have both letters prescribing Rest, and More Rest. Billy has now laid me to Rest, which I hope will be to your supreme satisfaction, as it is to his. We are having Florence Cole Talbert with us next Thursday night to lull me to rest. Can she do it?

Will you please write me, return mail, for use and help to yours truly at a Big Disarmament Meeting next week at our auditorium - next Friday) what you consider the most valuable Disarmament argument from our viewpoint. I'd like to add a good "color scheme" to the meeting. Just state it in about two or three sentences, and let me have it by return mail.

The folks all send love to you and Mrs. DuBois.

~~Enclosed is program of a very foolish~~ Billy says he sent you one last week.

Yours Sincerely and "Waitingly"

Nellie F.

May 26, 1921.

Hon. Kantibar Gabru,
Adis Ababa,
Abyssinia, Africa.

Sir:

There was held in February 1919, at Paris, France, the First Pan African Congress at which sixteen groups of persons of African descent were represented by fifty-seven delegates. This Congress, under the presidency of Blaise Diagne, and with myself as secretary, ordered a second congress to convene during the year 1921. In accordance with this direction a Second Pan African Congress will assemble as follows:

3|32|86

A preliminary conference at London, England, August 28th and 29th.

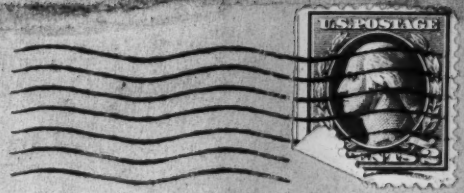
The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

The final session at Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

At these conferences we wish to have all groups of Africans and the descendants of Africans represented. I write, Sir, to ask that arrangements be made so that delegates from Abyssinia may be present at the Second Pan African Congress.

I am, Sir, with great esteem,
Very Respectfully yours,

WEBD:AM



M 13 B

Return to Sender

M. Gaston-Routier
Valasquez 68
Madrid, Spain.

931

369

No dan razon Sr. 562

Lucinge

Sr. J. 921

ROOM 622
70 FIFTH AVENUE
NEW YORK

EDITORIAL ROOMS OF
THE CRISIS
70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
FOR THE
ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS

1921

Le 11 février, 1921.

M. Gaston-Routier,
Valasquez 58,
Madrid, Spain.

3148/36

Cher Monsieur,

J'ai lu avec beaucoup de plaisir votre si gentille lettre et je veux vous remercier de vos sentiments aimables. Je serais bien content de vous entendre de temps en temps concernant notre cause commune.

En septembre j'espère assister à la seconde réunion du Congrès Pan-Africain que l'on tiendra à Paris. Si vous pouviez y venir, sans doute nous pourrions avoir des entretiens utiles.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de mes sentiments les plus cordials.

W. E. B. Du Bois

1921

Wilmington, Ga.
May 23rd 1921.

Dr W. E. B. Dubois,

Editor, "The Crisis,"

70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Dear Dr Dubois,

As an Editor who is a Negro, & one interested in Church-work, I desire to bring to your attention the greatest event in human history, indeed that man has ever heard about. I ask you to read every word of this long letter, observe every word in its depth, for on this hangs the history of the future. To myself, this matter is very easy, but to the Catholic world it comes like a shock.

You know full well that the Catholic Faith, (the Trinity), was made out at Nicaea in 325 A.D. The faith of Jesus is God & His Son, Jesus, The Christ. But who is the Holy Ghost? All Catholics (Trinitarians) maintain that the Holy Ghost, Jesus & God are the same one God. This faith has been the leading one in the world. Uni-

Explanations, for nobody knows that there was life before Adam & Eve, when 14 persons lived: the Holy Ghost, Jesus, God, God's Son the Christ, the Christ's mother, 7 daughters of the Holy Ghost & Jesus, Lucifer & his daughter, Jezebel. Lucifer & his daughter were white & a mulatto respectively. All the others 14 were negroes. The 14 were living persons, all in the flesh.

How came these into existence? The Holy Ghost is the Giver of Life & he created two persons, Jesus, who was two-natured, that is to say, who was both man & a woman, & by her there was God & a family: & Lucifer, who was a white man, When he created Lucifer he again became a spirit. There were but two persons to be seen, Jesus & Lucifer, Life & Death.

Lucifer contradicted Jesus, & with her the Holy Ghost, & last of all he killed all heaven, & the Holy Ghost with Jesus killed him & his daughter in turn.

Man, was developed from the dung of God & it shall have to be very carefully explained how.

tarianism. the faith of Arius, established by Socinus, made an attack under Wm Channing, Andrews Norton & others early in the late century, but the Trinity Faith has been restrengthened and is as strong as ever today. Unitarianism failed to answer "who is the Holy Ghost?"

The Holy Ghost, is the Self-Existent Spirit who wrote the laws, directed the ~~xprophets~~ prophets, & gave Jesus. Now, he is a man, come in Nature to tell the Truth. Be not frightened one moment, for you are only wanted to tell the world that he is here, come in Person. He has all influence, but power is in Gods hand & the Holy Ghost Council for 3½ years teach all the world. His work was begun in August 1920, & he has sent to six Catholic publishing houses, the work sent herewith, to wit, "God Revealed in Jesus Christ," & it has been refused by them all.

Now, Dr. I want to assure you that the bible can not be understood until the Holy Ghost gives the necessary

The Holy Ghost delivered Adam & Eve to the Spiritual control of the Christ & his Mother & Lucifer deceived them. The Christ was imprisoned in hell & with him all his spiritual children that commanded men up to those that died at the flood. The Holy Ghost took over the fight in the name of God, promised a Son to Abraham's race, & in fulness of time gave Jesus by the Virgin Mary by Nature, not by incarnation: naming Jesus, the Son of God (the Holy Ghost substituting) Jesus is now a Jewess. By the perfect life of Jesus she atoned for the Christ & his bad children, & established the Christian faith that God has a Son, Jesus the Christ. No true Church can be reared till the Holy Ghost explains everything.

The Holy Ghost means to gather the Negroes for they are like Adam, with an alien faith: Because of this faith they are imprisoned by Europeans. All Catholics [Trinitarians] are to be damned. All those who now accept this truth, that "God is the Son of the Holy Ghost & Jesus" shall be saved in the judgement. This

the Jews shall now do as Jesus a Jewess is God's own Mother. This truth shall be told to the world by the Negroes: in this is eternal life concealed: & this is what Jesus speaks about in Matt 24:14, namely the Truth of Nature. This teaching shall be given by the Holy Ghost against whom the Trinity-worshipping world has lied.

3/32/42 As an explanation of what the teaching shall be I send you under separate cover, "God Revealed In Jesus Christ," in Ms. form. Use it in the Crisis free of all charges. This has been submitted to the Catholics already & has been refused. They all expect Jesus again, because they do not understand the Bible. Jesus the Christ is not coming till after the Armageddon is fought & won. Observe this calculation very carefully. Adam was born in 4,000 B.C. & Lucifer deceived him. 1998 years after Abraham was born. To him the Holy Ghost gave the promises, fulfilled in Jesus. 2300 years from Abraham, Athanasius was born, to wit, in 298 A.D. In this latter year the Holy Ghost ceased his ministrations on earth to allow Lucifer to plant his great lie & this was done in 326. (See Dan 8:13-14) After 298

1"Doom."

Being a man of reasoning powers, there are many questions, I see arising in your mind. I see spiritually. First among these is, "Why did not Jesus teach these things?"

Ans: Jesus truly fulfilled her life's purpose, but was not believed by the Jews, & the apostles who wrote after Pentecost were led astray. The fiery tongues of Pentecost were of Lucifer, who on that day deceived the waiting apostles. I came afterwards but only crossed Lucifer's unholy work. The Truth is the necessary teaching, but this can only be told by myself, the Holy Ghost in Person. Of me, Moses had written Deut 18: 15-22, & Jesus had promised St John 14: 16-17, the Person who shall live forever with the saints, & whom erring man could not then receive. In St John 14: 26, I shall bring to the remembrance of man the sayings of Jesus. In St John 15: 26 I shall testify of Jesus. John 16: 7-14. there Jesus asks my work in Judgement. My testimony

1290 years take us to 1588 when Protestant Britain defeated the Spanish Armada, & planted the Navy on the Sea. (Take a map of Africa & look at Britain's possessions there.) That sign completed, add 1335 & you have the year of the resurrection, namely in 2923. (See Dan 12:11-13.

The Millennium

The Millennium comes between: but to get world-peace, the Truth must first be told. God, the Son of the Holy Ghost & Jesus is a negro: Jesus who was a negress in the beginning is now a Jewess: & those to be saved in judgment must all be changed into Jews. On Domesday 2/3rds of the world shall die, & 1/3 shall be saved (see Zech 13:7-9.)

I am the Holy Ghost: & I assure you of these things, & send you forth with this message to the world - the modern Elijahs. Give it without a penny. It is free. Later I shall give you the other works which are already prepared. They are, "The Faith of Jesus," "God's Laws Equity," "The Truth," "The Book of Life"

of Jesus explaining the bible, so please to read very carefully.

My Testimony of Jesus

I, the Holy Ghost, was a spirit always before I began to think. Then I ruled the void alone. There was neither Jesus, God, nor Lucifer then. I began to think 37,000 years ago & generated Holy Power, with which I created Jesus after 6000 years of thought, Holy Power made a man, but he was a negress. (Note): By sending Jesus through Mary she is now a Jewess. Jesus is now 31,000 years old. Jesus & I could create nothing, & we lived together in great glory. (See St John 17:5, 24.) 1998 years after Jesus, I created Lucifer, but as he became a man I became a spirit again - the Holy Spirit. Lucifer was a while man, not a spirit, & is now 29,000 years old.

2800 years after Lucifer's creation, he questioned Jesus as to how he was made. Jesus assured him he was created, & he disbelieved, & maintained that he was made. In that act he denied Creative Intelligence, & all who deny Creative Intel-

ligence is sure to believe in miracles. 9

For 1290 years Jesus wrestled with Lucifer & contradicted him. Lucifer maintained his position that he was made. Then again I became a man, & came to Jesus' assistance, & Lucifer maintained his contradictions against myself.

This contradiction is what is known as religion.

5/23/45

I was a man, & Jesus was a two-natured woman & 1335 years after I became a Man, God was born a Baby. I saw Him, held Him, nursed Him, loved Him, for He was my own Son. He created the Suns, planets, & moons, all before my eyes & I shall tell them. God is now 24,000 years old, & was then a negro. He is to be born again a Jew.

Jesus & I had a family, all by nature, & God had a Son named Christ. Lucifer too had a daughter, named Jezebel. God gave the earth to Christ. To Lucifer I had given the moon, but he coveted the earth, & took up his residence there. There he killed us all — not together, nor at one time. God, he killed 12,000 years ago, & ever since He has been a Spirit.

The planets & moons which were all attached to the suns, flew off into space. Our Sun, the planets & moons of the solar world are just 24,000 years old, & I shall tell how they were created. These were the first creation of God.

I developed God's dung into man after passing it into the waters, & bringing out the various animals during 6000 years. Adam & Eve, I committed to the care of the Christ & his mother, two spirits. My reason for doing this, was that though the natural body may die, the spirit cannot, & therefore can resurrect the body. It is the spirit that quickeneth. St John 6:63.

Lucifer & the Human Pair

Perhaps you are a believer in the bible. If you do, I tell you here & now that Lucifer is responsible for the story in Gen I & II. He told that to Adam, through his human father, a spiritless man, who assured Adam he was God his Maker. Adam believed & died & the Christ was hurt & all

his children that believed in the man - God. See 1 Pe. 3-19. All angels & demons are the spiritual children of the Christ, & they control men. When spirits are saved they become angels, & when bad are demons.

The Substitution

God's son was imprisoned in the man, & would have to be atoned for. Jesus & I substituted God & his Son. Read through the entire Old Testament & wherever God's name is mentioned read instead the Holy Ghost. Wherever you read of an Angel read instead the Holy Ghost. To Abraham, I appeared as Melchizedek. When I gave Jesus to the Jews as the Son of God, they refused her.

By her well - lived life she atoned for the Christ & his children, & established faith, that the Spirit God has a human Son, Jesus the Christ, explaining further in Luke 17:30 that Jesus shall have to be revealed & this is her revelation: the two - natured Jesus is God's Mother.

God is the Son of the Holy Ghost & Jesus.

Who said Jesus Christ is God? It is the Europeans to them I gave the first offers, & from August 1920,

till today, this Ms. "God Revealed in Jesus Christ" has been refused. This fulfills the parables of Jesus (Matt 22: 2-14) & now the time of the great news to the world has come.

But why did these refuse? Because earth belongs to the Christ a negro, whose claim is established in Adam, & the Holy Ghost is the Second Adam. No white man would uphold that claim of their own free will. You understand it all I hope. The white man worships the devil — the Trinity. The true God is one, whose mother is in the Sun & whose Father is now on earth come to close up the age of sin, by claiming earth.

Judgment

This wonderful proceeding, as thrilling has never been understood. The Holy Ghost is not Judge; He is God's counsel. Jesus is not Judge either. God alone is Judge & He shall use Holy Power to execute the thrilling events. Lucifer's Kingdom is on the solar planets, there he keeps his lost spirits. On Doomsday therefore, the moons shall all join their planets, the planets their suns & all the suns shall be ingathered

Our Son & our mom shall be life end, & all Lucifer's hosts shall be bound with himself in our mom which is hell. On earth shall a holy race be propagated - all Jews. A Suitable government shall be given these.

God's Kingdom

You will understand that the spirits in heaven are under a government. & Jesus now representing the Son, & 4 other living men, all quickened, namely Gabriel, Enoch, Moses & Elijah are there serving under her. I, the Holy Ghost, laid down that constitution. Here, I represent God, who is my Spirit [I hope you know that every man has a spirit.] & with 7 select men, all princes, & myself (8) the Kingdom of God shall be formed on earth. 6 of these men shall be negroes, 4 in America, 1 in Jamaica, & 1 in Africa. 1 is a Jew. Not a white man is included. Do you see the point. Earth is to be divided into 8 parts [maps to be prepared] & the saved are to have free feeding, free clothing, free housing, free Education, all by the state, the standard of the family life shall be changed. No taxes, or rates of any kind, but every man shall

while man's faith, which has practised & suffered & has been the ruin ~~the ruin~~ of the negroes. All negroes must know their Father God, for Lucifer is the white mans God.

It is faith that saves, & not Church forms or creeds. As God's substitute, I made claim that God is a Spirit; that He has a Son. Now, I reveal, "Who is God?" Of the 7 world faiths, only one is correct & one nearly right, the correct faith is Christianity: & that nearly correct is Judaism. All Christians are saved, but all Judaistic believers are lost, because they refuse Jesus. Trinitarianism is the lie against the Holy Ghost; it denies Creative Intelligence. What is the Trinity - God? The other faiths, Mohammedanism, Buddhism, Brahmanism, & Confucianism are blindness.

The reason for faith is this, that the devil is going to tell a third lie in hell & there he shall deny a Personal God. With Jezebel in hell he shall impersonate Jesus & I, & declare God to be power: & of

be a labourer — none idle.

God alone is King: He only & He shall overthrow. Each prince has subordinate officers will placed, ~~etc~~ This is to take the place of Lucifer's European government. When the Millennium is past, & the Armageddon fought & won, God shall call me up & with me the saints. Then Jesus & all heaven shall meet us in the open air. Earth shall retake its place in that spot in the Sun from which it had fallen 12,000 years ago, & our moon shall be burnt. Heaven is in the Sun.

Faith

What then is faith? Faith is belief in something that is unrevealed. God is a Spirit & He has a Son, the Christ, none ever seen. Their embodiments are the Holy Ghost & Jesus. He latter has lived already & is now in heaven, & the Holy Ghost is now on earth in man. Jesus stood for the Christ who was not in him, & established the Christian faith, which all who believe are saved. The Trinity Faith is the lie against the Holy Ghost, formed at Nicea in 325. It is the

course, forever cannot have a Son by Nature. The entire fabric of Catholicism in all its parts is to be thrown down by God in judgment. Again I repeat, "God is a Negro."

Lucifer's lies are 1st: That God a man, made man & breathed into him the breath of life. 2nd That God is in Trinity, & gave Jesus to die for sinners. That Jesus died for the Irish, (See Matt 18:11) & the living were to be saved by believing that Jesus the Christ is the Son of God. That, & no more. 3rd This latter shall come from hell; that there is a Holy Ghost & Jesus, but no Personal God, for God they shall name power. This latter shall the Saints fight with in the Armageddon.

As regards faith, the Negro has the greatest responsibility, for Adam was a Negro. She believed Lucifer. The Jews led by Abraham corrected & Moses laid down for the world. God a Spirit. The white man found a Trinity - God & now the Negro corrects "God is the Son of the Holy Ghost & Jesus, still a spirit, who had lived as a Man already & shall

be born again. He has a son - the Christ, who is Adam's spirit, & the Christ was lost & atoned for by Jesus Christ the perfect."

The Resurrection

3/33/51 There are two resurrections & this reveals that Jesus is not returning to earth till after the Armageddon is fought & won. Jesus must now control in heaven & throughout the millennium; then in 2923, she sends her spirit to rejoin their bodies, & these shall return to heaven immediately. Blessed are those that have part in the First Resurrection.

The Second Resurrection

In this group Lucifer shall wake his dead to fight the final battle - the Armageddon. This is the greatest contention, "Who is god?" All who were of the One God faith shall believe the saints & be saved by grace. All Trinitarians shall be damned because:

1) Their Holy Ghost & Jesus shall be found in hell, very Lucifer & Jezebel.

2) They shall call the true Holy Ghost - a man with an unclean spirit (See Mark 3: 29 & 30)

It is for this plan that God created Suns, planets &

God & Power

Power is a thing, & God is a Person. In Old Testament times I used Holy Power & in Jesus time she used it too. At her Ascension, I committed Holy Power to her, & in the coming Judgment it is God who shall use it — not I the Holy Ghost or Jesus. I am come with all Holy Influences to change men's heart & to prepare them for the day. It is I who generated Holy Power, & I shall tell all about it.

You are to use "God Revealed in Jesus Christ" in a special issue of the "Crisis", as early as is possible. It is a free gift to the world, & I charge not a penny. In Rev 2:10. there is a promise there that 10 years shall be the length of the time of Tribulation that is 1914 - 1924. Lucifer's Kingdom was created in 1914 & God's Kingdom shall be Established in 1924. This is 1921 & there is no more time to waste.

The Holy Ghost.

(See Private Letter)

moms, The Suns are for the Saints & I shall tell their number. The planets for those saved by grace: the moons for the damned. All shall go to heaven (with some Exceptions) & when God is born again all shall see His face. (See Rev 22: 4)

The Second Death

There is a Second Death. Among the damned 7000 of the most formidable & determined shall die when the earth retakes its place against the Sun. (See Rev 11: 13.) The damned cannot rise to meet Jesus in the air.

The Bible

These are what I, the Holy Ghost, am responsible for in the Bible, the Laws, which I wrote as a Spirit; which I shall explain; the prophecies which I directed, & which I shall explain; Jesus, whom I gave, & shall teach about. The Revelation contains such wonders that I shall explain it last. But I assure you Dr Dubois, the white man's cup is overflowing.

In the Bible is also the work of man & the contradictions & confusions of the devil.

Dear Dr Dubois,

Like Jesus, I have no earthly wealth whatever, & owe my living to my friends. The world is not devoid of people with feeling hearts, & thus I have been helped always.

3/23/22 I intend to come on to the States, before August if possible. What can you do to help me there? I never like to say what my needs are, but I figure you can guess them now. I leave this matter in your hands.

I do no preaching whatever: all my teaching will be through you, so you can begin to use your influence at once. Wherever I lead, you follow.

In the States, I shall have to be very private, for I am not "airy," neither am I a boaster: but like Moses I am a leader.

For the present address your reply to

S. O. Gayle,
13 Kingston Lane,
Kingsbury.

& I shall have it readily. My name is Prince Michael & I shall ever be known by this name. (Over)

Again I beg of you use the Ms. at your earliest convenience.

Yrs.
Prince Michael.

(N.B) Remember, God is a Negro. Tell it to the worlds at once, & let His children be gathered. God's Mother is Jesus a Jewess, & so all negroes are to become Jews like Jesus. The Trinity is the devil, the white man's God. Seek at once for strong negro help & be quiet. The negro is a race, only they are seperated by the white man's reading.

Michael (your Prince)

The Holy Ghost.

Bill S.O. Gayle

Please Read Very Carefully.

No 13 Kingston Lane
Kingston, Ja.
July 8. 1921.

(1)

My Dear Dr Dubois,

I had sent you a few weeks ago a MS, for free publication in the Crisis entitled "God Revealed In Jesus Christ." Whatever is your mind on this MS., I know you need further assistance, for you had firmly believed that I, the Holy Ghost had miraculous powers, & would never need assistance.

What Is True About Me

As a spirit, I began to think 37,000 years ago, & generated Holy Power, which made me a man. After I had taken 6000 years of thought, with Holy Power I created Jesus, & I taught her the Truth. (see John 17:8) "I have known surely that I came out of thee." That makes it plain that there is a Holy Ghost & that Jesus came out of him, a living person. No Lucifer! No God! No world, them! (See Jesus' statement John 17:24) For thou lovedst me before the foundation of the world.

I, the Holy Ghost did not create a world, & Jesus could not either. The worlds were created by God our Son & He is just 34,000 years old. He was born a living Baby & when Jesus & I meet again in heaven, our son, God shall be born again. There was nothing about atoms & molecules in the creation of the world of Positive, not negative. Electricity was used by God in a wonderful way. Read

what Epicurus says & what modern science upholds, Jesus
persons were there when God began the creation, Jesus,
Lucifer, the Infant God & myself. Lucifer knows that
God is mine & Jesus Son, yet he laid the lie in Jer 44.
Good scholars have doubted this, & for this reason Jesus
had promised me to reveal every thing. The judgment
cannot take place without the Truth being told. See
John 14:26.

Again, I used Holy Power in doing the Old Testament
works, for I then substituted God & I gave Jesus to
Mary (Rome says by incarnation): I say by Nature, for
I shall have to tell how I did it. Jesus was as a Spirit
a negress, but as Mary was a Jewess, Jesus took her
human form from her & became a Jewess. God the Spirit
came in Jesus - her very life - & God commanded Holy
Power in Jesus, so that Jesus could do the New Testament
works. See John 5:19-31. At the 32nd verse there is this -
"There is another that beareth witness of me." Who is that?
Let me say Athanasius: he says that God & Jesus & the
Holy Ghost are the same God & Calvin says the same.
I, the Holy Ghost or Prince Michael, reveals now that 14
persons had lived & died 6000 years before Adam. They
all became spirits. I name them here, beginning with
myself - (1) The Holy Ghost (2) Jesus, (3) Lucifer, (4) God the Son of the
Holy Ghost & Jesus, (5) The Christ God's Son, (6) Margaret, (7) Mary,

(X) Martha, (X) Sarah, (X) Rachel, (X) Hannah, (X) Naomi & (X) Ruth. (X) Jezebel is the youngest of all & is Lucifer's daughter. There was a contention, a mighty, & Lucifer killed 12, I with Jesus as spirits killed him & his daughter. That contention the world must hear. The Christ & Margured respectively became the spirits of Adam & Eve; & when Adam died, the Christ was lost. Jesus & I substituted God & the Christ, & Jesus obeyed the laws, died, & God & the Christ as spirits were reconciled. So many as believed that Jesus the Christ is God's Son are saved, but very much is left to be told & I must tell it. Dr Dubois, there is no Trinity; & every Trinity worshipper is lost, whoever he may be, just as those who refuse Jesus.

Well, about Holy Power, Jesus had it all committed to her after ~~Crucifixion~~ Resurrection, & she commands it even now. & in 1923 it shall be committed to God forever, for the reasons as set out here:

Jesus was created 31,000 years ago = Adam was born in 4000 B.C.

Lucifer " " 1998 " after Jesus. = Abraham was born 1998 after Adam.

Lucifer contradicted Jesus 2,300 years after his creation. = Athanasius was born 2,300 years after Adam & I left earth to Lucifer.

I became a man again 1,290 years after Lucifer contradicted Jesus = 1290 years from Athanasius Queen Elizabeth plundered England on the Seas, that is, in 1588.

God was born 1335 years after I became a man again. = The resurrection shall take place in 2923. that is 1335 years after 1588.

I can assure you Dr Dubois that God is a Negro Spirit.

& Lucifer once was a white man is now a white spirit. I, the Holy Ghost am today a negro, but shall become a Jew in 1923 by the operations of Holy Power. I have not Holy Power in my hands; it is to be delivered to God, by Jesus, in 1923, & God shall use it on Doomsday. That power is His forever.

Lest you think you understand Jesus, (read Luke 10:22) Jesus needs a new revelation & this shall be in 1923: but it is now time to begin the attack (see Luke 17:30.

About Spirits

There were 16 original spirits. Two are the spirits of Adam & Eve. Jesus & I are again in nature. 8 are to be born again in heaven, the principal being God the King of the heavens. Two, Lucifer & Jezebel are lost forever. Of the spirits of men there are two kinds, angels & demons. Angels are the saved spirits, such as Abraham's Isaac's & Jacob's spirits. Paul's & St Peter's spirits are still in Paradise & shall go to heaven on Doomsday. All spirits that are demons are doomed to be in hell during the millennium.

Man was to be saved by faith, & they objected to that. The Truth therefore shall tell them why.

About Government

All the world maintains that the British government is the best government on earth. I tell you the truth that the British government is Lucifer's best government on

earth. I show to you right here why these governments are wrong. (1st) They uphold militarism; (2) they create paupers (3) they have prisons & asylums; (4) they promote taxation, rent, & rates. & [man-made laws] God's government does none of these things, & I there give you an full Explanation.

(1st) I shall explain the ten commandments & they are enough for all men. There is no more exaction in God's government. (2) Every man must labour for the state, & the state provides. Free Feeding; Free Clothing; Free Housing; Free Education; & A New Family Standard; (3rd) Eternal life will be secured with the Knowledge that God the Spirit, is the Son of the Holy Ghost & Jesus & obedience to His ten moral laws. (4th) Two-thirds of the present world shall be [illegible] & the remaining 1/3 shall start out under a new, an absolutely different government from those prevailing in [his 6th] There shall be no militarism or anything of that kind,

The system of this arrangement is here also briefly dealt with: On Earth - There shall be 8 princes & [illegible] shall be the Chief & thus shall the princedoms be arranged.

1st Africa - the Holy Ghost - the Chief of the Princes.
2nd Palestine - including all the Near East, Levant, Arabia & India, under a prominent Jew.
3rd The Far East, or China & Japan - W. E. B. Dubois.
4th Siberia - Emmett Scott.
5th North & South America - Robert E. Moton.
6th Australia - C. D. B. King.
7th Zealandia - that is New Zealand & all the Southern Islands, J. A. J. Smith.
8 Europe - Marcus Garvey.

With the exception of the Jew all the Princes are Negroes.

In heaven: Here there are 4 princes, Gabriel, Enoch, Moses & Elijah; all these are living quickened men. To form God's Kingdom all the sons shall be ingathered. There are 2,881,200,000 of these, & all are for saintly families. These shall be ingathered in 13 grand divisions. 12 of these divisions are for the 12 princes, the 13th is the Metropolitan division for God the King, & the Princes shall all rule under Him. Jesus now substitutes the Son in heaven, for God is mine & her Son.

To the sons shall be attached 960,400,000 planets, & these are for those families saved by grace. How many planets have you ever heard about? This number is in the bible & must be explained to the world. This is no guessing. The moons are 480,200,000, & these are for the damned. These shall be attached to the planets. But our moon shall be buried.

The government: God is King: there are 12 princes: to each prince there are 4 Counsellors, such as Abraham, Isaac, Joshua, David etc, & very substantial & strong men on earth, to each counsellor, there are 6 Chief Elders. On earth, the people are to be grouped into 1000's & each 1000 shall have a Patriarch, Family Elder, or Teacher, & a Sub Patriarch. These men shall be responsible to a Sub deacon, & this latter to a Deacon, who shall in turn be responsible to a Co Elder. Thus God's children shall live in families free from taxes, rent, rates, or any oppression.

Moreover, no negro, Brown, Malayan, Chinese or such the like can live in God's Kingdom. All shall become Jews by the operation of Holy Power, & this power shall maintain everlasting life. Holy Power is God's Power. But the Bible says it was written, the world must know the Truth that God, the Son of the Holy Ghost & Jesus is King, alone & He shall be born again in heaven. [Now, write me & say whom did the world call God. I Knew God, as a baby until He was 12, two years old, & then he became a Spirit.] Lucifer shall on Doomsday kill 2/3rds the world with the Holy Power.

I just want you & all Negro leaders to join hands together, & let me teach you all together. You are one leader, Robert Moton is another, & Marcus Garvey is a third. Like what Moses did in Egypt so shall I do. & the Spirit God shall lead our armies, while I the Chief-of-Staff shall instruct. No man is able, for none has the power, but though I am a man, I speak of Jesus, God, & myself as We, for I am Supreme & God is my Son. Read for yourself Is 9: 5–7. That refers to me.

Help Needful.

You must tell the world that the Holy Ghost is on earth come to tell the Truth. That will frighten Europe & for nobody had expected me; but I am Prince Michael & quite a young man not so old as any would expect to see me. However, I have all Wisdom, & am the Spirit of it.

Whenever you write to me address me as Prince Michael, but always put your letter in an envelope addressed to S. O. Gayle,

3 Kingston Lane,
Kingston, Jamaica.

I do require money to take me from Jamaica to the States, but I have not the power to command it. The world believes that money was necessary to keep up God's work, therefore, as I am on Holy Mission I need man's help & monetary help too. But, I am not deceiving you, I want the money for my own private use. I am the Second Adam, & I want you to know that the whole Church is to be taken over by myself in the name of the Christ, God's Son. Yet now I am poor, & live by the help of friends, The devil is worshipped as God & all the world is parcelled out by him. I tell you the Truth, Jesus is not to be worshipped nor am I worshipful. Worship God & know this, that all the Churches belong to the devil, the god of this age.

Whatever money you are sending for me, must be drawn in the name of S. O. Gayle (I mean as a check) & I shall get it O.K. After I am in the United States I shall reside with you, & teach you all things.

I shall write again, when you reply to this, & tell you more. Remember, I have 37,000 years knowledge to use.

I am,
Yrs truly, Prince Michael.
(P. T. O)

P.S.

Read Rev 2:10. The ten days there mentioned are ten years days. Lucifer's Kingdom collapsed in 1914 & in 1924 God's Kingdom which is well prepared shall be put before man. Only wise men, who are obedient to God shall live in that Kingdom. I may tell you here that the Jewish Prince is to be Lord Reading, Viceroy of India. He is Sir Rufus Isaacs, a good man, but withal a misled man. I have not informed him of his appointment yet, for you have not yet signified your willingness to let the world that I am here. The negroes & the Jews are to be drawn together, & you will see how easily I will do it. This is what all men had failed to see. All who believe that God is a Person has only to hear of the life before Adam, & that God is the Son of the Holy Ghost & Jesus, & all is clear. Often that. It is then judgment will fall my works are now complete.

Well, all the negroes have risen against me; but poor people, they were taught by the white man to do this. In judgment therefore shall the white man's power be completely broken. I hope you understand me now.

Prince Michael.

(S.O Gayle)

August 1, 1921

ADMINISTRATION
DES TÉLÉGRAPHES ET DES TÉLÉPHONES
Bestuur van Telegrafen en Telefonen

BRUXELLES CENTRAL
ARRIVÉ à 1921 Aangekomen te
BRAAL
à (te) h. (uur)

TÉLÉGRAMME **TELEGRAM** **P**

BLAISE DIAGNE PRESIDENT
CONGRES PAN - AFRICAIN
PALAIS MONDIAL BRUXELLES

Il est interdit aux porteurs d'accepter aucune gratification.

De bestellers mogen geene belooning, hoe ook genaamd, aanvaarden.

BRUXELLES-CINQUANTE
T -1 VIII 1921 T
BRUSSEL-JUBELPARK

Indications de service les plus usitées inscrites éventuellement en tête de l'adresse, en toutes lettres ou en abrégé :
Meest voorkomende dienstaanwijzingen die, als er zijn, voluit of verkort vóór het adres worden geschreven :

D { Télég. urgent / *Dringend teleg.* — RP { Réponse payée / *Antwoord betaald* — XP { Exprès payé / *Bode betaald* — PC { Télég. avec accusé de réception télégraphique / *Teleg. met telegrafische kennisgeving van ontvang* — PCP { Télég. avec accusé de réception postal / *Teleg. met kennisgeving van ontvang per post*

L'État n'est soumis à aucune responsabilité à raison du service de la correspondance privée par voie télégraphique (Loi du 1er mars 1851, art. 6).
Luidens art. 6 der wet van 1n Maart 1851, is de Staat geenszins verantwoordelijk voor den dienst der bijzondere telegrammen.

Déposé à PARIS 46598 37 31 22H25 = N
Afgegeven te

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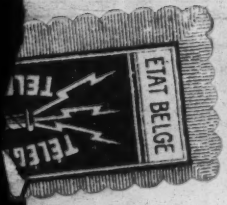
Série G, n° 7. — Lot 1 Cdc §17 de 1919. — V. Ghietbreght.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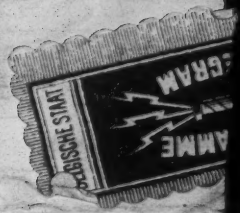
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VILLIUS GERVAIS
LICENCIÉ EN DROIT
HOTEL JEANNE D'ARC
34, RUE DE BUCI, PARIS (VIe)
(ANGLE B[vd] St-GERMAIN)

3/38/26

Paris, le 31 Août 1921

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de porter à votre connaissance que l'honorable Mr. Georges Sylvain, Avocat du Barreau de Port-au-Prince, ancien Ministre Plénipotentiaire et Envoyé extraordinaire d'Haïti à Paris, Administrateur-Délégué du Comité Central de l'Union Patriotique sur votre invitation a bien voulu par décision de ce Haut comité central me donner délégation avec plains pouvoirs de représenter le Peuple d'Haïti au second Congrès Pan-Africain (28 Août et 4 Septembre 1921) qui aura lieu à Bruxelles et à Paris.

Je m'empresse de vous demander bien courtoisement de vouloir me fixer les jour et heure auxquels il vous plairait de me recevoir afin que je puisse vous communiquer, ainsi qu'à Mr. Diagne votre distingué Président, le diplôme qui m'accrédite auprès du Congrès Pan-Africain en qualité de Délégué et de représentant du Peuple d'Haïti.

Je serais particulièrement enchanté, ne pouvant le faire à Bruxelles, de prendre part d'une façon active aux travaux et délibérations du Congrès de Paris qui se tiendra le 4 Septembre prochain et d'y pouvoir, avec votre aide avoir toutes les facilités pour exposer devant les délégués la question Haïtienne qui est d'ailleurs d'actualité.

Je vous prie de recevoir et de transmettre mes excuses aux Délégués pour n'avoir pas pu être présent à Bruxelles, mes pleins pouvoirs viennent d'arriver à l'instant.

Je vous envoie sous ce couvert, comme vos règlements l'exigent un chèque de 120 frs. représentant ma quote-part de frais.—

Dans l'espoir que vous m'aiderez à accomplir ma tâche, je vous prie d'agréer, Monsieur, les assurances de ma considération distinguée.

V. Gervais

Monsieur W.E.B. DUBOIS
Sécrétaire Général du Congrès
Pan-Africain
1 rue Nouvelle - PARIS

geneva
Power y others
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[Gibson?]

SUPREME LIFE AND CASUALTY COMPANY

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768-770 E. LONG STREET.

1921

July 5 1921

Dr W E B DuBois
New York Bity

My dear Doctor DuBois:-

I was in Atlanta on the 27th ulto for just one day and found there your letter of a few days before concering the sad plight of Dr Palmer.

Altho my moments there were few I got in touch with Towns, Johnson and Hope and discussed briefly the matter with them. They all agreed that something ought to be done, and quickly. Towns agreed to get in touch with the other persons mentioned in your letter and Hope suggested that Mrs Palmer be consulted so as to learn her atitude in the matter.

3/23/27

Towns was then to endeavor to secure some subscriptions from our group there and to communicate with you in the hope that some place might be found near there ~~xxxx~~ where treatment could be obtained. It was alos suggested that the Doctors be acquainted with the real facts and an effort be made to care permanently for him.

It may be that Towns has already written you. If he has I hope he has been able to report progress along the lines herein mentioned.

I plan to return again to Atlanta within the coming ten days and I shall be sure to see just what has been done.

You may be sure that we shall do something.

I spent Sunday the 24th in Detroit but did not see you as I had hoped. I heard you were "somewhere en route".

With best wishes etc,

Sincerely yours,

J. E. Johnson

The Dixwell Avenue Congregational Church
FOUNDED 1820
EDWARD F. GOIN, MINISTER
NEW HAVEN, CONN. Jan 25 - '21

My dear Dr. DuBois:

For some time I've been busy on a history of the Hundred years of Congregationalism in New Haven, and have unearthed some most interesting data about the freedmen of New England during the 1820's. But the real object of my letter today is to ask of you this bit of information - Was Diana DuBois related to you? I find in an old Church record that she was admitted to membership in the then "Temple St. Congregational Society" in May, 1847 - I am

3133(10)

spelling the surname as it appears on record. There is no other member of the family listed.

Of course I know your paternal grandfather was a member of St Luke's Episcopal church here. So have wondered if Diana Dubois could have been related, and still have been just one of the family to have preferred our creed.

Among many other very interesting mss. we have come across several scrap-books made by Rev. Amos Beman whose pastorate included the years 1838-1857. Packed in, is an original letter

from Noah Webster who sleeps near your Grandfather in Grove St. Cemetery.

In this letter of the learned old gentleman evidently a reply to a query of Rev. Seman's about the origin of the African he states finally that absolutely nothing can be discovered about the woolly headed natives of the dark continent, who have always been hopeless barbarians - but that encyclopedias will give information about the Carthaginians, Moroccans etc, who were of entirely

3/13/61

different origin etc.

I wonder if Webster knows now he lies so near the grandfather of a man who has proved him so ungrateful of the matter.

The next time you come up to "Ladies Night in the Boule" and to see Harvard win come in & look over these old scrap books - They are wonderfully interesting.

I shall be glad to know about Rained Hubbs at your first convenience.

Very cordially yours,

Viola White Cain.

673 Orchard St,

February 9, 1921.

Mrs. Viola White Goin,
573 Orchard Street,
New Haven, Conn.

3/33/58

My dear Mrs. Goin:

I have your letter of January 25 and have not answered it because I have been out of town.

I think that Diana DuBois must have been a part of our family although I do not know where to place her. I should be very glad indeed if you could get some information concerning my family from your church members. There is an elderly lady whom I met there who was connected with Saint Lukes who seems to know a good deal on the subject. My grandfather was married three times. His first wife being Sarah Marsh and his second Emily Bassett. I think both of these were from New Haven. I am sure Miss Bassett was. Then he had a brother John, with whom Diana may have been connected. My grandfather's children were John, Alfred, Augusta and Henrietta. I should be very glad indeed to see the

scrap-book.

My best regards to yourself and Mr. Goin.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

3/31/55

TELEPHONE
Nos Kami 117-1428.

c/o

KYOTO HOTEL,
KYOTO, JAPAN.

K. INOUYE--Proprietor.

Not for publication

Kyoto, 26 June 1921.

To the Author of "dark waters."

Dear Sir, I have just read your book, & having experienced it in another sense, what Rutherford's hymn describes. "Dark waters crossed life's pathway, the hedge of thorns was sharp - now these lie all behind me" - at the age of 70. I feel I must write and tell you how your facts burn into my British soul.

3143/18

My mistake talking of black or white blood - it is skin. (Skin deep) for does not the Bible say that God made of one blood all the nations upon earth? He fashioneth their hearts alike.

The missionaries (Xtn? protestant) say that "Japan would be a delightful country — but for the Japanese" — out of whom they make an excellent living whereas at home, in their own white lands, they'd have to do their own chores — & we publish that it is "potential Sodom." The atrocious Judeo-hetze is due to the same cause & a recent a/c issued by themselves in Scotland who visited Eastern Europe (accompanied by their secretaries) is filled with the same abominable lies to draw money out of the pockets of the self denying widows, orphans, & servant girls for the support of their own Xtn selves.

The opposition of such leaders as Cardinal Bourne & the Bishop of London to the Restoration of the Jews in their "unconverted" state is deplorable. When I was young the Bible-loving opponents of prophecy said that this would be, & that the conversion of Israel would take place when the Lord returns & "they shall look on Him whom they pierced" & see Him with their own eyes.

But "Xtns" now a days don't study their Bibles & don't study history either.

Who was the Apostle of Ethiopia (Acts 8) to whose chariot Philip "ran" when the Spirit bade him? Just a black man who was returning from his worship at Jerusalem to Meroë.

Who was Musæus, the correspondent of the great Ambrose at Milan? — (who was "an Oracle for the whole West, & a power to be reckoned with in the East.")

St. Ambrose described him as "our brother Musæus who has travelled" (thro' out Central Asia) & returned down the river Indus to Patala, whence he embarked for his own diocese in Abyssinia.

This black bishop was followed by a monk called Kokushosi — "black man, or son of a negro."

He went to South Korea & because of his colour his life was endangered, so a Korean farmer hid him in a Cave (which I have visited)

together with "tribute" from a foreign power a gift of incense came. But no one knew how to use it.

TELEPHONE
Nos Kami 117-1428.

KYOTO HOTEL,
KYOTO, JAPAN.

K. INOUYE- - Proprietor.

Kyoto, _____ 191__

So a herald was sent thro' out the land to enquire. At last it transpired that the darkie might know. So he was fetched from his cave to the Capital 10 miles off.
Kokuhoshi said that it was a very precious fragrant wood & if burned with prayer would heal disease. The King's daughter was then very ill with a disease the Doctors could not diagnose. So Kokuhoshi was bidden experiment.
He did so - first fasting and praying for 7 days & nights. The princess recovered - and the King asked what next should be done?
Kokuhoshi advised him to "send to the West for artists who should illustrate the doctrine." These were employed for 40 years in carving the beautiful statues of Shaka, the Holy Spirit, and the Ten apostles, which still adorn "the Black man's cave", & are now a National Treasure.
(Ten - as in the West often - Peter, who denied, & Judas who betrayed, the Lord - are omitted.)
As you probably know? the Virgin & Child in the Crypt of the French Cathedral at Chartres are black? -

3/43/19

And, of course, you are aware that Theodore of Tarsus, the Great Syrian monk, who in the 7th. century became Archbishop of Canterbury, travelled thro' out Britain accompanied by Adrian, his bosom friend, an African monk - ~~head~~ abbot of St Peter's Collge, Canterbury.
Of these two the Venerable Bede wrote in his "Ecclesiastical History" - that "never was the Church so happily governed."
Again, King Edward I. in Westminster Abbey received the Eucharist from the (yellow) hands of a Chinese Archdeacon who had been sent from Peking to represent the Patriarch.
It seems to be the New Era - the enlightenment (?) XIX = XX th. centuries - that has changed the outlook.

- I lately saw an American lady in this hotel who altho' she said she had never come in contact with a nigger, turned actually black with hatred at the mere mention of the word "negro."
When the like of them express similar detestation of the Jews I rub it well into them that the Lord they profess to worship was a Jew, & His Mother - a Jewess. - Asiatics all. The Apostles & Disciples - & ask from whom their vaunted Scriptures came? - from

TELEPHONE
Nos Kami 117-1438.

KYOTO HOTEL,
KYOTO, JAPAN.

K. INOUYE- - Proprietor.

Kyoto, ... 191 .....

Cover to cover - but from Jews, & the Asiatic Arab DOG!

If you approve what I have just written you can make what-mention you like in suitable Quarters of the above facts. only Kindly do not mention my name, or the letter. for altho' Indians & Japanese call me "English mother" the missionaries denounce me as "a Buddhist": However I have the deep sympathy of the Archbishop of Canterbury in what he calls my "vitally important work in trying to get the Xtns & Buddhists to understand each other."

My book "Asian Cristology and the Mahayana" is being published this autumn by Maruzen, Tokyo & sets forth these facts historical facts; & I shall be grateful if you will make it known in U.S.A. & also tell me the best places to send copies for reviews, - as to submit such a book to the criticism

of Reviewers who have not studied, or are out of sympathy with the subject, does only more harm than good.

I may mention that Dr. A. H. Sayce, Professor of Assyriology, Oxford — a very old friend — considers that I have "fully established my points & that it now remains for the younger generation to work out the wealth of material gathered."

Thanking you for the great enlightenment your "Jerkwater" has given me,

I am, very truly yours.

E. A. Gordon

P.S. The very latest development is recorded in today's "Japan Chronicle" — a School for British Children in Yokohama about to be established is to exclude Eurasians and "Romanists" — the promoter being the incumbent of the English Church there.

Second Pan African Congress.

May 27, 1921.

Dr. A.A. Graham,
Phoebus, Va.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find the first bulletin of the Pan African Congress. I shall send another bulletin within a few days.

At present I should assume that the cost of the trip would be between $400 and $1000. The dates of the Congress are as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

For exact information concerning the cost of passage, will you kindly write to Mrs. J.C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:VM:
ENCL.

3/4/1948

Re Dec Numbers

(8)

Bordentown, N. J.
May 20, 1921

Dear Miss Lamont,

Your letter was received and because of your request that you have the information as soon as possible, I am answering at once.

Radcliffe obtained her charter in 1914; and the nucleus of the first Chapter was formed by a selection

on a purely academic standing of the twelve members in highest standing in the Senior class. That group decided then that election into Phi Beta Kappa should be retroactive for all graduates getting their A.B. degree "summa cum laude," as Radcliffe graduates who had obtained the Ph.D. degree, and such other members as had made commendable records in scholarship.

The election of undergraduate members is made entirely by undergraduate members. Each class is entitled to a number of its members not exceeding 12½% of its class; five of these elected in junior year to join constantly the group to elect the remaining seniors and the new juniors. Candidates are judged by their academic standing and a list of possible candidates with their grades is submitted by the office (that is, the records of the grades) to the undergraduate chapter and the election is up to them. If they choose, they can consider other things of scholarship records are close; but their decision is final. Since I have been

at Radcliffe only two colored girls could possibly have been considered. Molly Gibson's name was never submitted - she lacked sufficient grades - Eva Dykes name was submitted because all the graduates with "magna" were presented. I was a member of the Chapter then: and she was not elected. So far as I know there have been no other candidates.

I hope this explanation is clear. For rules and by-laws Miss Caroline B Shaw, the Radcliffe secretary could supply you. Address her at the college.

Yours truly,
Fannie Grant.

[GREAT BRITAIN]

1921

Jan 21

3/38/7

June 16, 1921.

Hon. Aukland Geddes,
British Embassy,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

Peoples of African descent in the United States and elsewhere are planning to hold, this fall, in Europe a second Pan-African Congress. I am enclosing the first two bulletins that have been sent out and some other matter. I send this for your information in order that you may know the character and objects of this meeting and so that we can furnish you if you wish any further information.

I beg to say that the Congress has nothing to do with the so called Garvey Movement and that itsiobject is simply knowledge, conference and co-operation between members of the Negro race and their friends.

For my own life and standing I beg to refer you to "Who's Who in America". I am especially anxious to have in this enterprise the co-operation of the British Government and I hope that we may be able to secure for our London Conference at least some representative of the colonial office who will explain frankly the present government attitude toward

African and its future. Any information or advice that you could give me would be deeply appreciated.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully yours,

WEBD/EH
(Enc.)

3/38/10

[Great Britain]

ALL COMMUNICATIONS SHOULD
BE ADDRESSED TO
THE SECRETARY,
BRITISH EMBASSY
AND NOT TO INDIVIDUAL
MEMBERS OF THE STAFF.

BRITISH EMBASSY,
WASHINGTON.

July 14. 1921

3/38/19

Sir :

With reference to your letter of the 16th of June, 1921, I am directed by His Majesty's Ambassador to inform you that your request has been brought to the notice of His Majesty's Government and that you will receive a further communication on the subject.

I am, Sir,

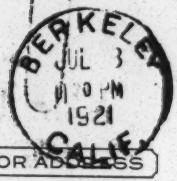
Your obedient servant,

R. A. Craigie

Secretary.

W. E. B. Du Bois Esq.
" The Crisis"
70 5th.Avenue,
New York City.

HG/W



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Mr W. E. B. Du Bois -
2 West 13th St.
New York City

3/28/89

Mrs. Greeley

Send me plans and
further information regarding
the Pan-American Congress -
Price and other Data -

Mrs S. H. Greeley
2720 Virginia St -
Berkeley Cal -

3/38/98

July 13, 1921.

Mrs. S. H. Greeley,
2720 Virginia Street,
Berkeley, California.

My dear Mrs. Greeley:

We shall be very glad to have you attend the Pan-African Congress in any capacity. First of all you will probably be interested in transportation. For full information write immediately to Mrs. Myra K. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, Lexington Avenue and 42nd Street, New York City, whom we have put in charge of this matter. She will be able to answer you in detail.

I am enclosing the first and second bulletins which we have issued with regard to the Congress.

With kindest regards.

Sincerely,

Acting for Dr. DuBois

JF/PF

SHORTER COLLEGE
North Little Rock

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PRESIDENT'S OFFICE
Rev. S. L. Greene, A. M., President
Rt. Rev. J. N. Ross, LL. D., Chancellor

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PRINTING CARPENTRY
DOMESTIC SCIENCE

North Little Rock, Arkansas

April 8/1921.

2

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
Secretary Pan African Congress,
New York,City,N.Y.,

Dear Sir:-

Your recent invitation inviting me to attend the next session of the Pan African Congress convening in Paris France received and replying will say I cheerfully accept the very distinguished honor and will attend.

Our committee representing the African Methodist Episcopal Church at the Ecumenical Conference in Edinburgh Scotland will be in Europe at the time of the Congress and I am satisfied that the delegation will be pleased to attend.

With every good wish, I am,

Sincerely,

S. L. Greene,

G/K. President.

3/32/128

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May 2, 1921

2

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois, Secretary,
Pan African Congress,
#70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

3132/152

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of your statement and invitation to the Second Pan-African Congress to be held in London, Brussels and Paris and will make every effort to be in attendance. Send detailed information and I will try to interest local organizations.

Yours very sincerely,

Elbert R. Hall

3/38/106

28 Redcliffe Square,
London, S.W. 10 .
July 22, 1921 .

My dear Miss Fauset:-

I have been swamped with work the past fortnight or would have written earlier to assure you that I shall be happy to do anything I can for the London conference.

Do send me as early as possible the names of those in England with whom you are already in touch. Who is J.R.Archer and where can I get in contact with him? And what is your tentative program for the London conference? And who have been asked to speak?

Have you invited the English Quakers to send delegates?

You suggest my getting in touch with the Labourites and the pronounced radicals. I imagine it will not be difficult to get official labour to be represented when we can outline a definite program to them but until then they will, like J. Ramsay McDonald, prove somewhat evasive. The pronounced radicals, although they are spiritually the salt of the earth and perfectly sound on this question, will probably wreck the conference if they appear in large numbers as they will preach Communism and the Third International at every session. However, if you still feel that they should be invited, we can do it.

Yes, you are right in saying that I am well and happy. Never so happy in my life. England is an immense relief after America. I sometimes wonder if I shall ever go back. Certainly the American climate - metaphorically speaking - is a trying one.

I am interested to learn that the novel is making headway. That is more than I can say for my own "works". But I have had to "potboil" assiduously while you have luxuriated on a salary! I have sold ten articles and am awaiting payment for same; in addition I have twenty articles out on editors' desks awaiting rejection. How's that for industry? But it does make book writing very difficult.

Awfully sorry to have been so slow in acknowledging your letter. Please forgive me. Remember me cordially to Dr. Du Bois.

Sincerely yours,

Charles F. Hallinan

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
AND NEGRO HISTORY
WILLIAM LEO HANSBERRY

STRAIGHT COLLEGE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
NEW YORK CITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA

Apr. 29, 1921.

3/31/21

My Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I am pleased to report that the fellowship applied for at Harvard was granted. A letter some days ago announcing that I had been appointed Winthrop Fellow in Anthropology for the year 1921-22. I wish to thank you herewith for your effort in my behalf in this matter.

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter and an enclosure which I have just mailed Secretary Johnson of N.A.A.C. P. taking up a matter which I hope will meet your approval and if possible, your support.

Very sincerely yours,

William Leo Hansberry.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
New York City,
N. Y.

April 29, 1921.

My Dear Mr. Johnson:

I am enclosing herewith a copy of a letter which I am sending out to a few of the leading organizations engaged in uplift work among peoples of African decent. I hope the matter therein mentioned will meet with your approval and if possible your support.

I would be especially pleased to undertake the mentioned program under the auspices of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. A tenative offer to undertake the proposed work under its direction has been made me by an official of the Universal Negro Improvement Association. The somewhat skeptical attitude, however of a large part of the public towards this organization caused me to doubt the advisability of undertaking the work under its auspices. While I appreciate the possibilities of this movement if properly supported and directed, yet I would prefer if it can be had the backing and support of an organization in which publicA confidence is more thoroughly grounded.

I shall be very glad to have your assistance and advice in behalf of this undertaking.

Very sincerely yours,

William Lee Hansberry

Mr. James W. Johnson,
Sec. N, A. A.C. P.
70 Fifth Ave,
New York, City, N. Y.

3|33|25

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SCIENCE
AND NEGRO HISTORY
WILLIAM LEO HANSBERRY

STRAIGHT COLLEGE
UNDER THE AUSPICES OF
THE AMERICAN MISSIONARY ASSOCIATION
NEW YORK CITY

NEW ORLEANS, LA

April 19. 1921

My dear Sir:

I am submitting herewith a matter of a somewhat unusual character, yet under the circumstances giving rise to it a matter which I hope will meet your approval and support. The following paragraphs will explain.

On February 12, 1917 I entered the Art and Science Department of Harvard University and in June of last year completed the work required for the Bachelor of Science degree. My work during my stay at Harvard was mainly in the Department of Economics, Government and Anthropology, with concentration upon the general and particular phases relating to Ancient and Modern Africa. In attempting to carry out this somewhat unusual program, considerable research work had to be undertaken.

3133|21

As much as the economic and political findings interested me, I was however, most impressed with the discovery of the very significant part the black peoples of the earth had played in the creating of the original and fundamental elements of higher human culture and the very notable, though little known, role they had played in its distribution and maintenance throughout the world. Though myself a member of this particular racial group, these were new and surprising facts to me and therefore interested me very much. During my third year much of my attention, and in the fourth year, most of my attention, was given to these facts. Through the assistance of Dr. Hooton of the Peabody Museum of Harvard University, I made a fairly careful survey of the more important reports and accounts of the Archeological discoveries and anthropological studies covering the finds of the past hundred years in Egypt, Asia and Southern Europe, and of the last twenty-five years in Nubia, the Sudan, Nigeria, and Rhodesia. The discovery and study of Pre-historic man in Southern Europe, the finds of Petrie, Naville and others in the Nile valley; the work of deMorgan and Dieulafoy in Persia; the studies of Maciver of the old ruins of Rhodesia; the revelations of the old Arabic, Songhey and Haussa manuscripts found in Central Africa; and finally the startling discoveries of Frovenuis in Nigeria; may be cited as some of theimportant cases in point.
I

I was interested to note the way in which the results of those discoveries and studies were slowly changing the old opinions towards Africa, especially in anthropological circles. It is a fact that as a result of these discoveries and studies the age-old opinions of Africa as a gigantic jungle of bamboo, babarians, and baboons is now being slowly supplanted in academic and scientific circles of the larger American and European Universities by the conviction that after all

Africa has played a rather respectable part in the world's past, and that her peoples in many instances have equaled, and in some cases, surpassed in human achievements, some of the most notable races of pre-historic, ancient and medeaveal times. I regretted the truth however, that these facts were so little known to the people who would have been most interested to know them; namely, the black peoples themselves. Hence last summer when there came the offer of an instructorship in Straight College, so close to the heart of the 'Black Belt', I accepted, hoping that I might have an opportunity to pass on some of this information.

The enthusiasm and response which my work here in this field has received from the students assure me that the undertaking was a timely one. This, however, will probably be the last year I shall spend as a class-room teacher of these subjects. I have just been appointed Winthrop Fellow in Anthropology at Harvard University and will return there next year to complete some of the research work mentioned above. The year following I expect to leave for Africa where I intend to enter the fields of international trade, government, and social service in Liberia. It is hoped that the results of the above mentioned researches will eventually reach the public in book form but this will of course, take quite some time. However this may be, I have been thinking that considerable headway might be made in disseminating this information through printed articles and especially through the platform lecture during this summer and possi bly next.

3/33/22

The main method of accomplishing this would be through a series of illustrated lectures covering in general the field herewigh mentioned: On one hand there would be a lecture or series of lectures dealing with the physical and mental differences of the various races; that is, on the physical side, variations with regard to skeletial differences, head form, skin color, hair, form etc., and on the mental side the variations with regard to racial differences in the ability to initiate and respond to mental and artistic impulses such as is expressed in thinking, cooperating, speaking, singing, dancing, playing,etc. In this lecture or address would also be recounted the important theories of the enviromental and biological causes bringing about these racial differences. Aside from its cultural and broadening value this lecture, or series of lectures it is believed by pointing out the significance and causes of various physical differences or races, would do much toward removing that subconcious and often conscious feeling of disrespect and apologetic attitude towards one's-self which is so obviously characteristic of a large number of Americans of color.

On the other hand there would be a lecture or series of lectures giving a survey of the part played by Negro and Negroid peoples in the origin, development, distribution and maintainance of the higher forms of human cultures in the prehistoric and historic periods of the world. This would include a study of the influence of Negro and Negroid peoples on the Palaeolithic and Neolithic cultures of Western Asia and their part in the pre-dynastic cultures and dynastic cuvilizations of Egypt. It would also include a provisional survey of the Negro and Negroid civilization of ancient Ethiopia (Nubia); and the purely Negro (according to Maciver) and partly Negro,(according to Haal)civilizations of

ancient Rhodesia. Finally, it would also include the study of the Negro civilizations of Yourbaland (Nigeria) and the ancient and medieval Sudan.

In so far as the data at present available would warrant, special attention would be given to the forces and causes leading to the extinction of these civilizations. If the time permitted, a lecture or two would also be given to a study of the causes and results of the past and present relations between modern Europe and modern Africa. This would be mainly a study of the political social and economic conditions of Africa under the domination of Western influence and with especial attention to Liberia in this regard.

A lecture might also be given surveying in large the history of the Negro in the Western World-- that is in the two Americas and the island of the West Indies. Special emphasis would be placed upon the history of Haiti and the status of the mulettos and the pure blacks in Brazil and the United States. This is a tenative outline of the character lectures I am hoping to be able to give before a large part of the general public- expecially the Negro public during the coming summer.

With this end in view I applied a short time ago for a position on some of the summer school faculties as visiting instructor or lecturer on the history and social conditions of Ancient and Modern Africa.It is my belief that thru this means I would be able to acquaint many of the teachers of Negro youth with the new and changing opinions that are slowly taking place in the learned white world regarding Negro peoples and their past, and also that I would be able to acquaint these teachers with the remarkable causes bringing about these changed opinions.

Already some very enthusiastic replies are beginning to come in from the directors of the Summer Schools. Almost without exception they state that the Schools would be glad to have the lectures given, and some are arranging for them, but in several cases the replies state that no funds are available for such an instructor. In some cases suggestions of admission fees and collections have been made.

As a result of these developments I find myself facing a some what difficult and unfortunate position. I could not allow an admission fee to be charged and do not approve of collections being taken in connection with any of the lectures I might give. Such arrangements might, in fact, would deter many teachers from attending these lectures and too such arrangements would tend to give the project the appearance of a money-making effort, an aspect which I am very anxious to prevent in so far as possible. With college and domestic bills before me I shall of course be glad to realize what I can thru this work, but my main purpose is to spread as widely and as effectively as I can , this information which it has been my privilege to gather, and which I believe would prove a great boon in heighting the racial self respect of all peoples of Africa decent.

In thinking out a method to meet the exigencies of the situation, it occurred to me that it might be that some of the organizations engaged in uplift work among peoples of Africa decent might be willing

to lend the financial backing necessary to make the undertaking a full success. If such an arrangement could be made, an itinerant including any or many Summer Schools, associations, conventions, etc., might be arranged out of which I believe much good would come. In addition to the direct results to the people such an arrangement might also be a means of bringing the organization sponsoring same before the peoples in an additional and favorable way.

It is with the hope of being able to secure your approval and aid in this undertaking that has caused me to write you at such length. I am sorry to have troubled you with this long statement but because of its somewhat unusual character and the shortness of time I thought perhaps well to make myself clear in my first letter.

I am appending as a post-script the names and addresses of a few persons that are very well acquainted with me and my work and to whom you may refer if additional information is desired.

Thanking you for considerations, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

William Lee Hunsberry.

WLH:BH

3/24/24

For reference--

Dean M. W. Adamm
Atlanta University
Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

Bres. H. A. N. Briggs,
Straight College
New Orleans, La.

Dr. E. A. Hooton,
Peabody Museum,
Harvard University
Cambridge, Mass.

Dr. Carter G, Woodson,
Editor Journal of Negro His.
1216 You Street
Washington, D.C.

Dr. Emmett J. Scott Sr.
Howard University
Washington, D.C.

1921

3/33/20a

June 20, 1921.

Mr. William L. Hansberry,
Straight College,
New Orleans, La.

My dear Mr. Hansberry:

3/33/20

I wonder what success you are having in arranging for your lectures. I think if you simply tried straight lecturing with illustrated material and charging a fee you will be able to make the thing go.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

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ONE WEST FORTY-SEVENTH STREET NEW YORK

Telephone: Bryant 6671
Cable Address: Harbrace, New York

December 22nd, 1921.

1921

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq.
70-5th Ave.
New York City

Dear Sir:-

We take pleasure in enclosing our check for One Hundred One Dollars and eighty-seven cents ($101.87), same being balance due as per our royalty statement of October 25th last.

Yours very truly,

HARCOURT BRACE AND COMPANY

W.

ROYALTY STATEMENT

HARCOURT, BRACE AND COMPANY INC.

1921

IN ACCOUNT WITH

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

NEW YORK October 25, 1921.

FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING June 30, 1921.

CS/ES/C

TITLE	NUMBER SOLD	PRICE	COPIES SUBJECT TO ROYALTY	ROYALTY PER COPY	AMOUNT
DARKWATER	1214	2.00	614	.25	153.50
Sales to Austin Jenkins Co.		.67	600	.08375	50.25
					203.75
LESS CHARGES					
CHECK HEREWITH					101.88
BALANCE, PAYABLE IN 60 DAYS					101.87

I have examined the records upon which this royalty statement is based and the statement is approved.

W. C. Seaton
Public Accountant

Social Items - 1921

3/424

May 26, 1921.

Mr. Hamilton Travis,
Harlem Republican Club,
206 West 134th St.,
New York City.

My dear Sir:

I thank you for your invitation to the memorial exercises, May 29th. I shall be present if possible.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM:

GEORGE W. HARRIS
ALDERMAN 26TH DISTRICT
148 WEST 142ND STREET
NEW YORK CITY

CITY OF NEW YORK
Board of Aldermen
CITY HALL

March
Second,
1 9 2 1.

W.E. Burghardt DuBois, Sec't.,
Pan African Congress,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Thank you kindly for your invitation to attend the Second Pan African Congress. I shall be pleased to get further details concerning the Congress.

Yours sincerely,

GWH/MD

George W Harris

3/32/43

2/12/31

Jessie Fauset Harris
1945 SEVENTH AVENUE
NEW YORK, N.Y.

Wednesday

Dear Dr. DuBois:

After all I'm going to ask you to excuse me from luncheing today. A woman from whom I'm hoping to get some speaking engagements phoned me last night that she could see me today. I've been trying for a long time to get in touch with her, so I think I'd better accept this.

It was very good to see

you Monday - you looked hale and hearty. And I know you're happy about your book - I'm happy with you.

Merry Christmas!

Jessie Harris

3/39/13

April 8, 1921.

Dr. Albert B. Hart,
Harvard University,
Cambridge, Mass.

My dear Dr. Hart:

Perhaps you have heard that Eugene Diederichs, the publisher of Jena, Germany is issuing "Atlantis" in 15 volumes. This is an exhaustive publication of folk tales and poems from all over Africa edited by Leo Frobenius. It is of tremendous importance that this work should also be issued in English. Is it possible for the Harvard University Press to undertake it? I wish you would broach the matter.

I trust this will find you in the best of health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/KH

ALBERT BUSHNELL HART
PROFESSOR OF GOVERNMENT IN HARVARD UNIVERSITY
775 WIDENER LIBRARY, CAMBRIDGE, MASS.

1921

April 23, 1921.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

Your letter of April 8 has received due attention, and I have referred it to the Press. I am not a member of the Board and have very little information as to their workings.

Cordially yours,

Albert Bushnell Hart

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.

3/23/19

ENCLOSURE

THE CENTRAL HALL AND BUILDINGS, WESTMINSTER.

3/36/32

AGENTS TO THE TRUSTEES
HARTLEY & HARTLEY.

TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 3997.
TELEGRAMS: "ESPECIAL, AVE, LONDON."

1, CENTRAL BUILDINGS,
WESTMINSTER, S.W. 1.

HH/EMH.

23rd. August, 1921.

WALTER WHITE, ESQ.,
9, Bloomsbury Square,
London, W. C. 1.

Dear Sir,

We enclose herewith Agreement for the hiring of Committee Room D. in these Buildings on the 27th. and 29th. instant, and shall be pleased to receive the same back duly signed together with a cheque for the Hiring Fee, when we will send you a copy for your file.

Yours truly,

Hartley & Hartley.

3/139/18

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

April 25th, 1921

W. E. B. Du Bois, Esq.
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir:

Your letter of April 8th addressed to Professor A. B. Hart has been turned over to us by him. The Syndics of the Press meet the latter part of this week and at that time will be glad to discuss the possibility of publishing an English edition of "Atlantis".

Are we correct in assuming that the cost of manufacture is underwritten and that you would want us to publish as well as print? If you could let us have further details on this by Thursday morning The Syndics would be better able to come to a definite decision.

Very truly yours,

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

CBB

3/39/17

1927

Atlantis

April 27, 1921.

Harvard University Press,
Harvard University.
Cambridge, Mass.

Gentlemen:

Answering your letter of April 25 I beg to say that the cost of publication of Frobenius' "Atlantis" has not been underwritten as yet. As soon as the notices of its publication in Germany came to me I wrote to several friends asking if the translation and publication could not be undertaken in the United States. It seems to me that it would be possible to get persons enough interested to underwrite the cost and I should be glad to help in any endeavor toward this end.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

3/29/30

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS
CAMBRIDGE. MASSACHUSETTS

May 3rd, 1921

W. E. B. DuBois, Esq.
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City

Dear Sir:

The Syndics of the Press in their meeting of a day or two ago discussed the possibility of undertaking the publication of an English translation of "Atlantis".

We regret to say that they were obliged to come to the decision that such a work could not be undertaken here. We wish to thank you, however, for having given us the opportunity.

Very truly yours,

HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

CBB

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BALTIMORE, MD.
COLORED HIGH SCHOOL
PHONE MADISON 2742

MASON A. HAWKINS, PRINCIPAL

March 3, 1921

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

My dear Dr. Dubois

I wish to thank you for the invitation to the Second Pan-African Congress. At the present time it is impossible for me to say whether I can find it convenient to be present. If I can leave my work and find the where-withal, I shall be pleased to be present at this important assemblage.

Sincerely yours,

Mason A. Hawkins

3/32/47

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
BALTIMORE, MD.
COLORED HIGH SCHOOL
PHONE MADISON 2742

MASON A. HAWKINS, PRINCIPAL

HAMMERMILL BOND

June 28, 1921

Miss Jessie Fausett
70 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

3/31/67

My dear Miss Fausett

Please find enclosed a check for $5.00 toward the expenses of the Second Pan-African Congress.

Attention Mr. Johnson. Return to J.F.

Some time ago, I received a letter from Mr. Johnson with reference to the disposal of the contributions of the Encyclopaedia Fund. I cannot recall whether I answered his communication or not; at any rate, please say to him that I should be glad to have the money used for the Pan-African Congress.

Are you experiencing any regrets at having left the school room?

Sincerely yours,

Mason A. Hawkins

Second Pan African Congress.

May 27, 1921.

Dr. P.L. Hawkins,
1813 Arctic Avenue,
Atlantic City, N.J.

3|B>

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find the first bulletin of the Pan African Congress. I shall send another bulletin within a few days.

At present I should assume that the cost of the trip would be between $400 and $1000. The dates of the Congress are as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

For exact information concerning the cost of passage, will you kindly write to Mrs. J.C. Morriman, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:VM
ENCL.

OFFICE HOURS
UNTIL 10 A. M.
3 TO 5 P. M.
7 TO 9 P. M.

P. L. HAWKINS, M. D.

1813 ARCTIC AVENUE

PHONE, 1122

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

FOR..... ADDRESS.....

℞

3/32

BAILEY'S DRUG STORE
P. N. BAILEY, PH. G.
704 ARCTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

.....M. D.

REG. NO. 795

DATE.....

2

3 St. James's Terrace,
Regent's Park,
London, N. W. 8,
March 14th, 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City,
U. S. A.

My dear Mr. DuBois,

I have your letter of the 25th of February with its invitation to the Second Pan-African Congress.

I am sorry not to know of any organizations or persons whom I could suggest your inviting at this time. Should I later on I should be glad to write you. I myself shall be glad to attend the meeting held here in London and probably Paris.

Thanking you very kindly for the invitation and awaiting further details, I am

Very truly yours,

Bland Fuller

3/24/10

Second Pan African Congress

May 27, 1921.

Mr. Roland Hays,
3 St. James Terrace,
Regents Park,
London, N.W.8,
England.

3|32|195

My dear Mr. Hays:

First let me congratulate you upon your success in London and especially your chance to sing before the King. We are going to have our sessions of the Pan African Congress as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session in Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

I want very much that you should be present, if possible, at all three sessions. I hope you can be. I shall do all I can to make you acquainted in any influential quarters where I am acquainted myself.

One other thing I have been meaning to write to you about. I am very much interested

in Mr. Pace's attempt to put phonograph records on the market. You know, of course, better than I, how reluctant the great phonograph firms were to try Negro voices. When Mr. Pace started his enterprise they suddenly got the new light and have been approaching nearly all of our good singers. I have been very much afraid that they might get you. Pace has made an excellent beginning and his years are exceeding his output. I have known him for years having been his teacher and he is not only efficient but absolutely honest and reliable. I very much want that you should sign a contract with him. He is anxious and will of course give you every possible consideration. Please keep this in mind.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

3/32/196

WEB:AR

3/38/35

June 17, 1921.

Mr. Casely Hayford,
Anona Chambers,
Sekondi, Gold Coast,
West Africa.

My dear Mr. Hayford:

I trust that effort is being made in British West Africa to have the race represented at the Second Pan-African Congress. I am sending you copies of the first and second bulletins and also copies of the resolutions adopted at the first Pan-African Congress. I need not emphasize to you the great importance of our getting together for conference, information and mutual acquaintanceship. This movement has as you doubtless know nothing to do with the wild and impracticable schemes of Mr. Marcus Garvey. He may be a sincere agitator but he is certainly irresponsible, liable and liable to do harm to a great cause.

This is additional reason for the trained and thoughtful leaders of the Negro race throughout the world to get together in helpful cooperation and planning.

3/38/34

Will you not let me hear from you at your earliest convenience?

I have read with great interest of the Congress of West Africa and of the difficulties which it had to go through. This should be only ~~incentive~~ incentive to you to keep up the excellent work which you have begun and to get into cooperation with your brothers the world over.

I am, Sir,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

(Enc.)

CASELY HAYFORD,
AND AT
TARKWA, AXIM, CAPE COAST AND ACCRA.

CODE: BEDFORD & McNEIL.

3/38/27

Anona Chambers.
Sekondi.
Gold Coast.

September 1st, 1921.

Dear Dr. DuBios,

I believe I mentioned in a former letter that I hadpassed your invitation to attend the Pan-African Conference to the Secretary of the National Congress of British West Africa, who was directed by the President to deal with the matter as considered by our Committee, and I trust by now you have heard from him.

I am afraid, however, that it will be impossible for for us to be officially represented at the forth coming Conference, but I have reason to believe that our representatives will take part in aubsequent Pan-African Conferences.

I am sending you herewith a copy of the "Gold Coast Leader" of August 20th, which will tell you of the crushing defeat inflicted upon the opponents of our Congress movement, and we are pressing hard now for the effective control, which we aim at of our affairs.

I shall be glad to receive copies of all the litrature relating to the work of the Conference when published for which I shall be glad to pay.

Yours sincerely,
Casely Hayford

Dr. W. E. DuBois
Co The Crisis
70 Fifth Avenue
New York. N.Y.

2/38/37

June 18, 1921.

Mrs. Casely Hayford,
206 East 95 Street,
New York City.

My dear Mrs. Hayford:

I have written to your husband once concerning the Pan-African Congress and am writing again. I am sending you herewith our first and second bulletin. Is it going to be possible for you and Miss Easmon to attend the Congress? I trust you can.

Mrs. Merriman, of the Travel Club, is arranging passage and if you are planning to go at the time we went it would be all the more pleasant. Will you not urge your husband to write me? I have also written the following West Africans: T. Hutton-Mills, Edward Francis Small, Henry Maurice Jones, Fred W. Dove, H. C. Bankole-Bright, H. Van Hien, J. Egerton-Shyngle and Chief Oluwa of Lagos.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH
(Enc.)

1761 Tea Street, N.W.?
Washington, D.C.

March 10, 1921.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I thank you for your invitation to the second Pan African Conference to be held at Paris September 1921. I am very much interested and will cooperate in any way I can. I am enclosing names and addresses of some strong men connected with Negro organization in this Country each of whom is the type of man who gets things done and all have large following although they may not be as prominent in the public's eye as other men whose names might be mentioned.

Very sincerely yours,

George E. Haynes

Enclosure:
Names and
addresses.

3/32/57

612

[March 10, 1921, Enclosure from George E. Haynes]

From Geo E Haynes

PA.

LIST FOR DR. DuBOIS

~~Burroughs, Miss Nannie H. - The National Training School, Washington, D.C.~~
Brown, C.S. - President Lott Cary Convention, Minton, N.C.
~~Gandy, Pres. John M. - Va. Normal and Industrial Institute, Petersburg, Va.~~
Lawless, Rev. Alfred - TheAmer. Missionary Asso., 45½ Auburn Ave., Atlanta, Ga.
Moore, E.W. - Amer. Baptist Mission Society, 23 E. 26th St., New York,
Moore, Dr. A.M. - N.C. Mutual Life Insurance Co., Durham, N.C.
Robinson, Jas. H. - Ninth Street Branch Y.M.C.A., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Stout, R.S. - 817 West Hestnut Street, Louisville, Ky.
Turner, Dr. J.P. - Pres. National Medical Asso., 1302 So. 18th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
~~Scott, Bishop I.B. -~~ 14th Avenue, North, Nashville, Tenn.

Goins, Prince A. - Y.M.C.A., Bluefield, West Va.
Mays, R.L. - 3902 So. State Street, Chicago, Ill.
~~Andrews, W.T. - 1127 Druid Hill Avenue, Baltimore, Md.~~

01-63-8

Form 2465. 20,000-10 15

E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & COMPANY

ENGINEERING DEPARTMENT

Carneys Point N.J.
May 21st. 1921

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois.
New York

My Dear Doctor.

Will you please give me all information of the trip to Pan. African. conference. just as too the cost of passage. as I shall be very glad to make the trip. Providing I can reach back in U.S.A. by Sept 15th 21

Please inform me at once!

Very truly yours
John. W. Heath.

per W.E.J.

3/21/19

Second Pan African Congress.

May 27, 1921.

Mr. John W. Heath,
Carney's Point, N.J.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find the first bulletin of the Pan African Congress. I shall send another bulletin within a few days.

3/32

At present I should assume that the cost of the trip would be between $400 and $1000. The dates of the Congress are as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

For exact information concerning the cost of passage, will you kindly write to Mrs. J.C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:VH:
ENCL.

January 5, 1921.

M. Leon Hennibecq,
129, Rue de la Victoire,
Brussels, Belgium.

3/36/24

My dear Friend:

Answering your letter of November 20 I beg to say that there have been several Pan-African Conferences and one Pan-African Congress. The first conference took place in London in 1900, the second conference at Tuskegee, United States of America about 1912. After the armistice I went to Paris and called a Pan-African Congress. I am enclosing a report of the resolutions adopted at that Congress and of the members present.

A second Pan-African Congress will meet in Paris the first week in September 1921. We expect this to be a much more represented and important body than any of those which have gone before. Its main objects are first, to have the various peoples of Negro descent get acquainted with each other and their problems. Secondly, to arouse the conscience of the world of the future of the African Natives. Third to prevent any regulated exploitations of African from becoming in the future as it has been in the past, a cause of misunderstanding and war.

I am exceedingly anxious to have represented at that Congress the various governments who control colonies in Africa and to have from them authorative statements of

their future plans and policy and suggestions as to how Africa can best be helped.

What do you think of this general plan and what can you do to arouse interest in it in Belgium?

I shall be glad to have your advice.

Very sincerely yours,

3/31/29

Second Pan African Congress.

May 27, 1921.

M' Leon Hennibicq,
129 Rue de La Victoire,
Brussels, Belgium.

My dear Hennibicq:

3/32/203

I have written you one or two letters concerning the Pan African Congress, but have not heard from you. I trust you have received them. We are planning a second Pan African Congress on the following dates:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

My good friends Paul Otlet and Senator LaFontaine have secured for us the Palais Mondial at Paris for the meeting. I want very much to secure your interest and cooperation and any aid and countenance from the Government which we might get.

I should appreciate any advice that you could give concerning speakers. I am hoping that you will be able to make a short speech.

I am sending in your care a letter to M. Vinck whom I had the pleasure of meeting in Paris in 1919. I am going to send you that article for the Revue on or before June 15th.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM:

3/38/97

P.A.

1921

July 15, 1921.

M. Leon Hennebecq,
129, Rue de la Victoire,
Bruxelles, Belgium.

My dear Hennebecq:

I shall mail the article for the Revue early next week. Meantime I shall be very glad to have you consult with M. Paul Otlet of the Palais Mondial concerning the meeting of the Pan-African Congress there. I arranged for a session there at his urgent request. Since then he and the senator La Fontaine have been the subject of some attack by persons who imagine that the Pan-African Congress is a revolutionary body seeking to stir up revolt in the Congo. This of course is absolutely false. The President of the Pan-African Congress, Blaise Diagne, was an under secretary in Clemenceau's cabinet and collected hundreds of thousands of soldiers to help the Allies. This Congress is an attempt to bring together Negroes from various parts of the world and their friends for mutual acquaintance, for a knowledge of the facts concerning their situation and for cooperation in future action and policies. We do not intend to say or do anything in Belgium that we would not do in our own country and we meet in Europe because it is the most central meeting point for the various groups.

I trust you will do what you can to straighten this matter out for us. I look forward to seeing you in August.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

MINISTÈRE
DE L'INSTRUCTION PUBLIQUE
ET DES BEAUX-ARTS

MUSÉE PÉDAGOGIQUE

PARIS, le Samedi

41, Rue Gay-Lussac (Ve)

3/31/11

Cher Monsieur,

Voici quelques noms : d'Estournelles de Constant (sénateur, ancien délégué de la France, avec Léon Bourgeois, à La Haye), — Jaurès, rédacteur général de la Confédération générale du travail — Lévy-Bruhl, professeur à l'Université de Paris (7 rue Lincoln) — Victor Bérard, professeur aux Hautes-Études, et conférencier très influent (75, rue Denfert-Rochereau) — Augustin Bernard, professeur à la Sorbonne (spécialiste en matière marocaine et africaine). — Robert de Caix, au Journal des Débats, — Herbette, au Journal Le Temps — A. Meillet, professeur au Collège de France (65 rue d'Alésia).

Si vous pouviez avoir quelques-uns de ces hommes, je crois que ce serait très utile.

Croyez, cher Monsieur, à tous mes sentiments les plus dévoués

Lucien Herr

[Fragment]

The selection of delegates from the various sections might very successfully and satisfactorily be left to such local organizations as the National Association where they exist, the Urban League where it exists, churches, fraternal, political and other agencies in the respective communities, who should be convened in New York, Washington or elsewhere for a thorough consideration of the great problems that have come to disturb the peace of the world and express their unequivocal view on the same through the nomination of a strong, manly diplomat whose presence at the Peace Conference, every Negro will demand and work for.

Yours for concerted action with a definite leadership and a new era of Racial Progress.

Lucius Summer Hicks

Former Assistant Corporation Counsel
City of Boston.

3/31/8

LSH:cjt.

INDEMNITY BOND

35 Richmond Road, Bayswater W.2.
Jan. 1st 1920

Dear Sir

Your books "Souls of Black Folk" & "Darkwater" have made me think much on the problem they present, & though I cannot claim particular importance for my thoughts or influence (my actual business is painting-decorating) still the chance discussions of people in an ordinary way may do something to help, & when I find I can put in a word to take away prejudices I shall try to do so, & to become better informed. I suppose that there are facts about our racial differences which all of both races, & of mixed races should heed; the search for which will help to expose

3/37/118

the foundations of prejudice,
and that we cannot wisely
proceed by ignoring differences.

The popular opinion that
offspring of mixed marriages,
despite brilliant exceptions in
whom all humanity may glory,
are not usually so happily
equipped for success nor so
valuable to the human race
as children of unmixed parentage,
— and the probability that no
race has completely the clue
to other beauties than those
of which its own development
is capable — are surely partly
responsible for reluctance
to mix freely socially, and

surely no insult to any human being is involved in an attempt to consider these questions frankly.

I beseech you to extend & to ask others to extend the same pity & tolerance to the backward unjust & ignorant of white races as you would extend to backward members of your own ~~race~~ ~~seeing~~ that by injustice & ignorance they are shut away from many beauties & blessings, & that bitterness from either quarter is such great hurt.

The tolerance which I ask you to extend to ignorance I must certainly beg for myself

I should doubt my right even to send this letter, & I do doubt it, but consider myself bound to take some action in acknowledgement of the effect of the books which I have read. I have never been in America & am I suppose an "Anglo-Saxon" of whose race you have said hard things, but we are capable of justice, respect & admiration for others & friendliness though doubtless we often & often fail. Trusting your kindness will find any needed excuses for this letter & write thanks for your books, more of which I hope soon to read.

Yours faithfully
(Miss) I. G. Hobart-Hampden

February 9, 1921.

3/33/16

Miss I. G. Hobart Hampden,
35 Richmond Road,
Bayswater, W. 2
London, England.

My dear Madam:

I thank you for your letter of January first. I beg to say that there is no scientific foundation for the popular opinion that the children of mixed marriages have less success on that account than the children of unmixed parentage. Of course, if the child is the son of some distinguished Englishman who is too proud to marry the mother whom he has disgraced, naturally the unfortunate child will have a very bad social standing and for that reason rather than for physical reasons may easily fail in life.

But the problem that I am attacking is not at all reluctance of you or anybodyelse to mix socially with me or mine.

It is only the exhibition of such reluctance added to the determination to insult me and ruin the women of my race. If this worthy work was simply of the backward and ignorant among the whites it would be explicable but it is the best blood of England and America that insists upon a syntematic policy of insult, injustice and degradation as the only method of properly expressing their superiority to black folk.

5/33/17

Of course there are exceptions and splendid exceptions but the dominant moving spirit of the civilized white world today is the physical and economic subjection of black folk and this not because they do not want to marry them but because they do want to use them. There are plenty of Englishmen like you "capable of justice, respect and admiration for others" but somehow they are influenced is curiously unfailing when it comes to such facts as the reestablishment of slavery in East Africa. I ap

I appreciate your kind letter and am sorry if you think me bitter but remember the bitterness is toward the evil that men do and not toward the men.

22, Harrington Road
S.W.
27.1.2

HILLVIEW,
SQUIRE'S LANE, FINCHLEY, N.

Dear Dr

I am afraid I have
no personal suggestions
to make re Pan-American
Congress - but I have
received pamphlets & Memo
on the subject. The
Japs that I see com-
municate with

direct at the School of
Oriental Studies
Finsbury E.C.
as soon as possible, he
will have a notice put
in the African Journal
for April, as the Manager
the Editor said.
I think I might
be a full notice.
Miss Kenna was quite

. wrote to hear of Yolanda's
at Fisk. So am I. What
special subject is she
taking there? Tell her
has a good Negro voice.
Hoping this finds you
well, always
Yours, Lucas
Frances Hoffman

P.S. I have just now the
Magazine of the Delaware Li
London for a week.

3/22/34

Dr. DuBois

22, Harrington Road – S. Kensington
14.4 (corrected 1921) S.W.

Dear Dr DuBois

This threatened strike is keeping me in town. I expected to have been over about going into the country for 3 months. I have such a quiet life now that I do not see any reason why this evening that I could interest in the Pan. African Congress – I shall attend it myself. Of course in so far as I can will help. Whatever anything that comes in my way I will not neglect to do. I shall be in London in in after August.

When you come over if London is your first objective you can perhaps bring over the trunk I left – Mrs DuBois. It is very unlikely that I shall be again coming to America.

3/4/215

Mit Kinder-Segen. Allerhand,
Zorn v. Linné
Hans Hagen

LONDON

MAY 31 12

6 15 PM

Mrs Hoggan, M.D.

The Vicarage

Lamphey

Pembrokeshire

S. Wales

Alice Werner

SCHOOL OF ORIENTAL STUDIES, LONDON INSTITUTION,
FINSBURY CIRCUS, E.C. 2.

Many thanks for yours. I will do my best to attend the meetings of the Congress — but I am afraid it will not be possible to give my name, as you suggest — I should personally be very glad to do so, but my position precludes my taking part in anything which could be represented as political. ~~Do not send the paper~~. A.W.

Second Pan African Congress.

May 27, 1921.

Dr. Francis Hogan,
22 Harrington Rd.,
So. Kensington,
London S.W., Eng.,

181/25/3

Dear Dr. Hogan:-

We have decided to have the following sessions of the Pan African Congress:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France September 4th and 5th.

For the London meeting I have written to the Colonial Secretary, Mr. Harris of the Aborigines Protection Society and the secretary of the London Missionary Society. I have also written to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and one or two other members of the Labor Party. I wrote Miss Werner too and Sir Harry Johnstone

I am hoping we may have an interesting series of meetings. If you think of any advice, kindly let me have it. Mrs. DuBois and Yoland join in best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM:

[Hoggan]

1921

COMMON ROOM.

3/36/109

School of Oriental Studies, London Institution
(UNIVERSITY OF LONDON).

Telephone:
LONDON WALL, 6792.

Telegrams:
SOSLINST, PHONE, LONDON.

FINSBURY CIRCUS,
LONDON, E.C.2.

July 29

Dear Dr. Hoggan.

I have written from M.M. from, who is working with Mr. Leonard Woolf in the International Section of the "Contemporary Review", to ask her to call Mr. Woolf's attention to the Congress, in case he has not already arranged to attend it, also to ask if she could suggest any lecture engagements for Dr. Davis. I have asked her to communicate with you, as I am going away so soon.

I suppose you have the address of the

Women's International League of which my sister spoke?

When I got Dr. Dubois' letter I was really very much distressed - had my head been a little clearer, I could have made some suggestions which might accelerated time too late. But I presume notice has been sent to Mrs Cobden Unwin

3 Adelphi Terrace, W.C.

Mrs Paul Solomon

64 Pattison Road, N.W. 2

and C. E. Maurice, Esq.

Eirene Cottage

Hampstead Garden Suburb

Hampstead, N.W. 3

Please forgive haste and believe me

Yours very sincerely

A. Werner.

I finished work at the School to-day, but have still a good deal to do in the way of packing &c for tomorrow.

[Hoggan]

61 Great Ormond Street

W. C. 1.

2nd August 1921

3/32/111

Dear Miss Werner,

I am afraid I don't know whether Mr. Woolf is going to be at the Pan African Congress. He is down in the country now, & only coming up for a day when he is obliged to; & will not be back altogether till the

end of September.

As regards Dr. Dubois lecturing, I think it would be worth while getting into communication with the Women's International League (14 Bedford Row, W.C.1), as their Kensington branch often have very good lectures with a very picked audience. I can't think of any other

organization, and August and September are, of course, bad months.

I am afraid I never wrote to thank you for sending me the review of Mr. Woolf's book, which he was much interested to see.

I am so sorry you have been getting overworked, & hope you will have a really

good holiday and feel quite well again by the autumn.

Yours sincerely

M. M. Green

Mrs Hoggan, M.D.
22. Harrington Road
South Kensington
London. S.W.

22, Harrington Road S.W.
4. 8

[FRANCIS HOGGAN]

Dear Dr Dudson,

Excuse addressing you. I know you will like to know that Mrs Besant will arrive on the 20th. Mrs Besant will come to the Conference about Wednesday, not officially.

You know that the Theosophical Society is with us in our aims. We became members of the Race Congress at the time of the London Congress.

I shall think that you will be an official of the Congress to Mrs Besant & the Society generally to avoid delicate.

501-8218

I shall [illegible] a few persons with me who are interested — so will you, dear, ring me a formal invitation, to attend a few papers & events.

You will be glad to know that Mr. Wreck-Leader is now here for a course. I suppose we may [illegible] a year — I don't see that with that little, with all your work.

In haste

Yours

Francis Hopkinson

[Francis Hoggan]

POST CARD

3/-/13-10½

Dr Du Bois

The Crisis

70, Fifth Avenue

New York City

U.S.A.

I hear that Mr Chamberlain wants me to write over a small pencil portrait. I shall do it "Punch" May 1920.

Sent to the Corporeal Professor Jacks, Editor of the Hibbert Journal, a Lear miniature. So distinct! "Dostoievsky, ou Tschekhov?" Said! "The Russian soul is a wanderer on earth, unsatisfied until it finds peace in the happiness of all men." How true! H.

22. Harrington Road
29. 8 S.W.7

3/10/54

Dear Mr Du Bois,

I dare say the Ethical Society & the Friends & the Ethical Soc. may be glad of a lecture, but I do not think any of them would pay. Norman Angell would be a good man to write to the Conference & I dare say he would speak.

Let me know where you
are in London, & when what
expected, in case anything
else shd arise to keep
me from meeting you.
W S. Kenrick & Sons

Yours ever sincerely
Francis Hoffman

[Hoggan]

Private

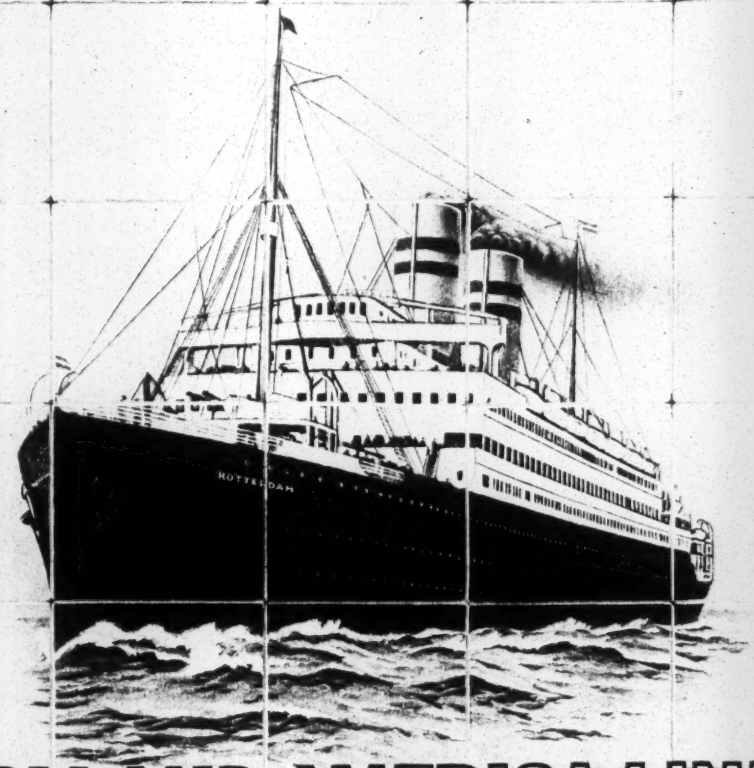
I am going to tell you
something not what you
like, but what it may
interest you to hear.
An intelligent Arab who
read "Darkwater" said
to me: "It made me
shudder to see what a
dark hatred the Dark Races
feels for White People".

3/42/12

Private

1921

PASSENGER LIST



32-38-7

HOLLAND AMERICA LINE

LIST OF CABIN PASSENGERS

On Board Twin Screw Steamer

"RYNDAM"

FROM

New York to Rotterdam

via PLYMOUTH and BOULOGNE-SUR-MER

Saturday, August 6, 1921

OFFICERS

of the Twin Screw Steamship "RYNDAM"

W. KROL, Lieut. R. N. R.,

Commander.

STAFF:

VLIETSTRA, Chief Officer

V. D. VEN, Chief-Engineer. DR. FORD, Physician.

BARON, Purser. DR. SCHERF, Physician

LE JEUNE, Chief-Steward.

32-38-8

PROPOSED SAILINGS

NEW YORK—PLYMOUTH—BOULOGNE-SUR-MER—ROTTERDAM

(SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE)

From NEW YORK to Rotterdam via Plymouth and Boulogne-Sur-Mer			Twin-Screw Steamers	From ROTTERDAM to New York via Boulogne-Sur-Mer and Plymouth		
1921				1921		
Sat.	Aug.	6 Noon	..... RYNDAM	.....		
Sat.	"	13 "	.. NEW AMSTERDAM ..	Wed.	July	27
Sat.	"	20 "	..... NOORDAM	Wed.	Aug.	3
Sat.	Sept.	3 "	..... ROTTERDAM	Wed.	"	17
Sat.	"	10 "	..... RYNDAM	Wed.	"	24
Sat.	"	17 "	.. NEW AMSTERDAM ..	Tues.	"	30
Sat.	"	24 "	..... NOORDAM	Wed.	Sept.	7
Sat.	Oct.	8 "	..... ROTTERDAM	Wed.	"	21
Sat.	"	15 "	..... RYNDAM	Tues.	"	27
Sat.	"	22 "	.. NEW AMSTERDAM ..	Wed.	Oct.	5
Sat.	"	29 "	..... NOORDAM	Tues.	"	11
Sat.	Nov.	12 "	..... ROTTERDAM	Tues.	"	25
Sat.	"	19 "	..... RYNDAM	Wed.	Nov.	2
Sat.	"	26 "	.. NEW AMSTERDAM ..	Tues.	"	8
Sat.	Dec.	3 "	..... NOORDAM	Wed.	"	16
Sat.	"	17 "	..... ROTTERDAM	Wed.	"	30
Sat.	"	24 "	..... RYNDAM	Wed.	Dec.	7
Sat.	"	31 "	.. NEW AMSTERDAM ..	Wed.	"	14

EASTBOUND: All Steamers will call Eastbound at PLYMOUTH and BOULOGNE-SUR-MER for the landing of passengers to Great Britain and France.

WESTBOUND: All Steamers will call at BOULOGNE-SUR-MER and PLYMOUTH for the embarkation of passengers from France and Great Britain.

PUBLIC TELEPHONES, with booths and an operator, are located on the Holland-America Line Pier, foot of 5th Street, Hoboken, N. J.

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Mr. A. Geertsema Beckeringh
Mrs. A. Geertsema Beckeringh
Miss A. Geertsema Beckeringh
Miss C. Geertsema Beckeringh
Mr. Wm. L. Blumberg
Mrs. Wm. L. Blumberg
*Mr. Franz F. Brueckner

Mr. Frederick L. Chase
Mrs. Frederick L. Chase
Mr. E. Roland Chase
Miss Frederika Chase
Miss Justine W. Chase
Mr. C. A. Clapp
Mr. R. W. Clark
Mrs. R. W. Clark and Infant
Mr. A. Clinton Crowell
Mrs. A. Clinton Crowell
Master Crowell

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois

†Mr. Frank French
†Mrs. Frank French
†Master Roger P. French

Mr. J. R. Goldstein
Mrs. J. R. Goldstein

Mr. F. W. Heythekker
Mrs. F. W. Heythekker
Miss C. E. Heythekker
Master W. F. Heythekker
Miss Joh Heythekker
Mr. Chas. E. Hotchkiss
Mr. Bernard Houthakker

Mr. Chas. F. L. Kaufmann
Mr. Walter L. Kaufmann

Mr. Walter F. Lauer
Mrs. Ernestina Lauer
Miss J. Leendus
Mr. Ernst A. Lehmann
Mr. Jacob Lubow

Señor Eugenio G. Maldonado
Mr. M. G. Markuette
Mr. Herman Mugler
Miss Gertrude Murphy

Mrs. Henrietta Retzlaff
Mr. C. F. Rutgers

*Disembark at Boulogne sur Mer
†Disembark at Plymouth.

32-38-9

FIRST CABIN—(Continued)

*Mr. E. Schindler	Dr. L. van Delden
Mr. Robert G. Schlaepfer	Mrs. L. van Delden
	Miss Olga A. van Delden
Mr. B. Schraeder	
†Mr. Richard Strelitz	Mr. Walter White
†Mrs. Richard Strelitz	
Major W. W. Sweet	Mr. George Zimmer

*Disembark at Boulogne sur Mer
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†Mr. A. Alcuri
Mr. G. Angenheister
Mrs. G. Angenheister
Master G. Angenheister
Master H. Angenheister
Mr. H. Arnemann
†Mr. P. Ashton

Mr. H. Bernhardt
Mr. H. C. Berlin
Mr. A. Biro
Mr. J. Bos, Jr.
Mr. Wm. Breitenfeld
*Mr. J. Bruna

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Mrs. M. Cramer
and Two
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Miss B. Czabi
Miss M. Czabi
Miss O. Czabi
Mr. G. Czabi
Mr. A. Czabi

Mr. L. A. De Mik
Mrs. E. Domegan
Mr. E. Domegan
Mr. R. Domegan
Mr. P. Drykshorn

Miss H. H. Feldmueller
Mr. A. Fischer

Mr. J. Frantz
Mr. F. Fruhwirth

Mr. G. Y. Geguzus
Mr. J. P. Gideon
Miss C. Glansbeek
Mr. L. Goldberger
Mr. W. Gramkow
Mrs. W. Gramkow
Master W. Gramkow
Mrs. G. G. Green

Mr. J. J. Hamerlink
Mrs. J. J. Hamerlink
Mrs. E. Heinz and Inf.
Master F. Heinz
Miss E. Heinz
Master Ch. Heinz
Mr. J. Heuberger

Mrs. S. Jungwirth

Miss M. Kallenbach
Mr. P. Kallenbach
Mr. K. Kallenbach
Mr. H. Kerl
Mr. H. Klump
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Mr. Ch. Koerver
Mrs. M. Kommenda
Mr. K. Kovacs
Mr. L. Kirl
Mrs. L. Kirl
Master L. Kirl

*Disembark at Boulogne sur Mer
†Disembark at Plymouth.

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Mr. J. H. Krophoeler

Mr. J. Laner
Mr. B. Loderer
Mr. C. W. Ludwig

Mr. Y. Mantic
Miss A. Marselak
Mr. J. Masseling
Mrs. J. Masseling
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Miss S. Van Scherpenzeel
Miss A. Van Scherpenzeel
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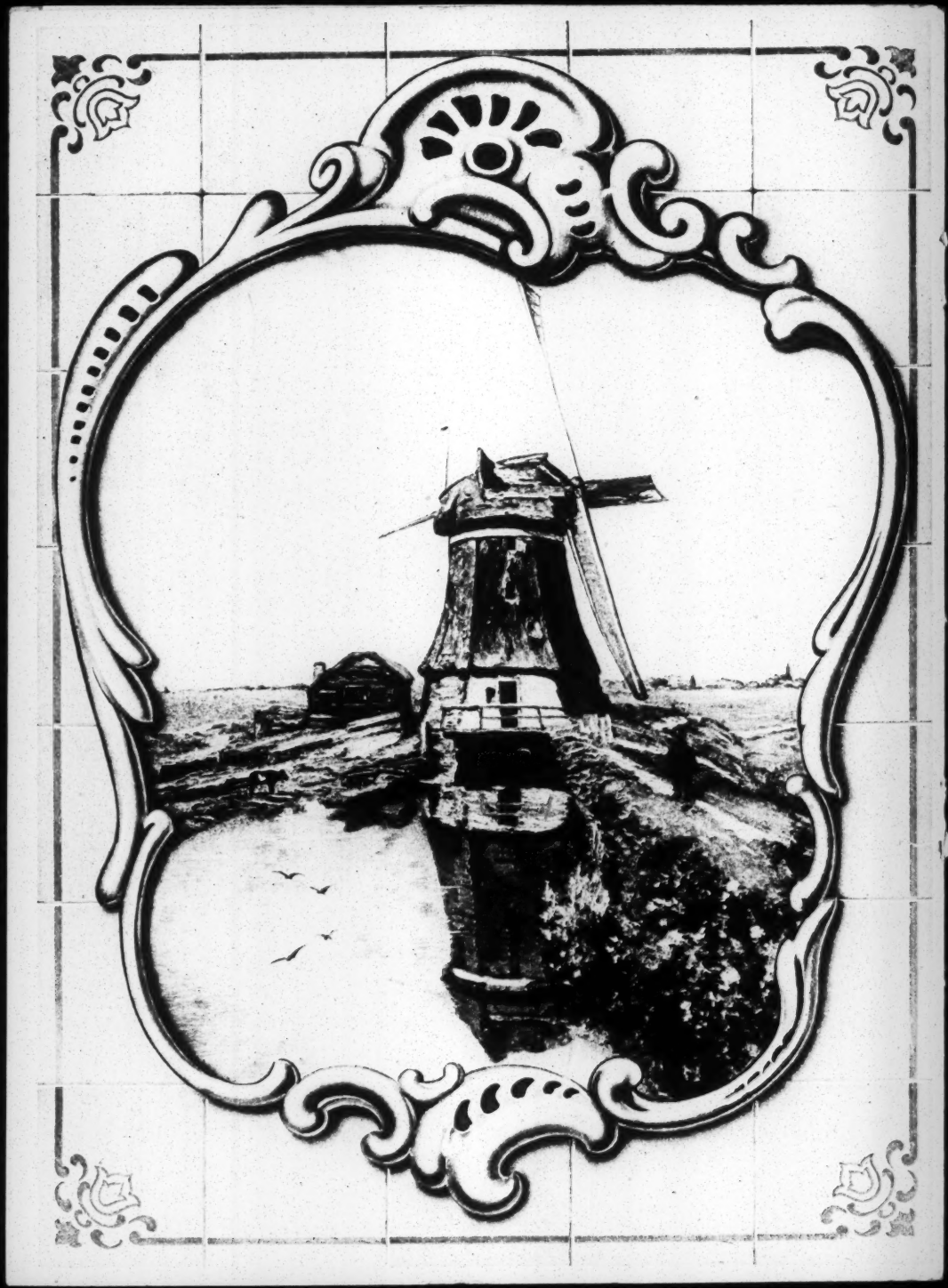
Mrs. G. Van Sloten
Master P. Van Sloten
Master N. Van Sloten
Mr. G. R. Van Solingen
Miss A. Vargo

*Disembark at Boulogne sur Mer
†Disembark at Plymouth

SECOND CABIN—(Continued)

Miss E. Vargo
Mr. B. Vitanyi
Mrs. B. Vitanyi
and Infant
Master P. Vitanyi
Master J. Vitanyi
Mrs. M. Volderauer
Mr. C. A. Voogd
Mrs. C. A. Voogd
and Child
Mr. L. Wackerl
†Mr. V. Weiskopf
†Mrs. V. Weiskopf
†Mr. J. White
Mr. R. Wild
Mrs. R. Wild
Mr. Wm. Wright
Mr. Th. H. Zwietering
Mrs. Th. H. Zwietering
and Infant

***Disembark at Boulogne sur Mer**
†Disembark at Plymouth



21-1-65

1921

December 27, 1921.

Mr. Sidney Hollander,
2419 Greenmount Avenue,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter of December 19, to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, I beg to say that I am compiling the history of the Negroes in the late war. I hope to have the manuscript ready for publication sometime during the year 1922.

It is untrue that the Negro made a reputation for cowardice in the late war. On the other hand, his bravery and ability have been conspicuously proven. First the Eighth Illinois Negro Regiment with almost entirely Negro officers was brigaded with the French and made a conspicuous record of bravery and efficiency. It was known as the 370th Regiment, A. E. F. In a similar way the Fifteenth New York Regiment, known as the 369th was also brigaded with the French and made a splendid record.

These regiments, together with the 372nd and 373rd who also had excellent

21-1-66

records formed the 93rd Division. This division was never completed and did not function as a division. It fought almost entirely with the French and is usually overlooked or purposely neglected by persons studying the Negro war record. Yet they were the only American Negro troops who really got into the war.

The 93nd Division composed almost entirely of Negro troops was poorly organized with white field officers who spent most of their time trying to get rid of the Negro line officers. It did not get into the fighting line until the very last of the war. Then it was in support at the Argonne Battle and in the front line at the final movement on Metz the day of the Armistice.

In both these cases it made an excellent record except in the disputed matter of the 368th Regiment. The 368th was a raw regiment which had never been in the front line and was brought up in support of the front line at the Argonne Battle. Then suddenly for reasons never fully explained this regiment without artillery support, without wire cutters, without signals and without proper instructions was rushed into the front line to keep liaison between the French and the Americans.

They advanced under great difficulties and finally occupied their objective but during these three days fighting under extraordinary difficulties two of the battalions twice retreated under orders from their line officers. The white field officers declared that the colored line officers ordered the retreat through cow-

21-1-67

ardice. The colored officers declared that they had received the order which they gave. The result was that a number of the colored line officers were court martialed and sentenced to death, but the sentences and the circumstances were reviewed by the War Department and the officers were entirely exonerated.

I shall be glad to furnish you any other information on this which you may wish.

Very sincerely yours,

WEEB/RH

Back to
Mrs Fauset

Contents noted.
3-21-21

1921

Forty Brady, Michigan,
March 17, 1921.

The Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

My dear Sir:

I am inclosing herewith a circular from the War Department which needs no explanation. So far as I have been able to learn not one of the many Negroes who were commissioned during the war has received a permanent commission in the Regular Army, although thousands of white men have been so commissioned, and after the Spanish-American War we got three commissioned officers. Dont you think this matter should have the attention of the N. A. A. C. P. with a view to getting some colored men in the regular regiments as officers?

At present the number of colored men in the Regular Army compose hrdly three per cent of the total force.

Hoping you may find time to give this matter some consideration, I am,

Yours very truly,

Presly Holliday

3/33/72

THE COMMUNITY CHURCH
NEW YORK CITY

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER
61 EAST 34th STREET

August 5th, 1921.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

I beg to acknowledge your letter of the 2nd with enclosure. I think that our understanding is now clear on both sides. I am acquainting Mrs. Kerr with our agreement.

With sincerest satisfaction that we have come to this arrangement and with every hope for and assurance of the future, I remain

Very sincerely yours,

John Haynes Holmes

3/44/51

3/44/519

ROYALTY STATEMENT

FOR THE YEAR 192 0

3/41/31 192

NEW YORK, APRIL 25, 192 1

Mr. W.E.B.Du Bois

c/o "The Crisis" 70 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

IN ACCOUNT WITH HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY ✓

TITLE OF BOOK	Bound Copies On Hand January 1	Received during the Year	Given Away	Exchanged	Bound Copies On Hand December 31	Total Sales for the Year	Sales to June 30 Already Paid for	Remainder Subject to Royalty	Royalty Per Copy	Amount
The Negro	356	484	3	0	407	430	156	274	.09	24 66

According to agreement, the balance of $ will be remitted in sixty days.

Statement of charges enclosed

Check enclosed ✓ - -

24 66

ROYALTY STATEMENT

FROM JANUARY 1, 19 21 TO JUNE 30, 19 21

NEW YORK, OCTOBER 25, 1921

3/4/1/32

Mr. W.E.B.Du Bois

c/o "The Crisis" 70 Fifth Ave. N.Y.C.

IN ACCOUNT WITH

HENRY HOLT AND COMPANY

TITLE OF BOOK	COPIES SOLD	PER COPY	TOTAL AMOUNT
1921			
The Negro	102	.09	9 18

ENCLOSED STATEMENT OF CHARGES

ENCLOSED CHECK FOR √ 9 18

According to agreement the balance $..... due on royalty account will be remitted in sixty days.

Please acknowledge receipt.

Send with 1931 Material

1005.

3/31/13

M. Octave Homberg writing in the "Revue des Deux Mondes" on "L'Inde Française" June 15th says the following:

— — "Elles (les Anglais) tournent contre nous, si nous ne savons pas les utiliser. Une puissance coloniale doit donc, si elle veut conserver ses colonies, penser à diverses grandes éventualités possibles dans le proche avenir du monde, et concentrer à tout hasard, en quelques points judicieusement choisis, des moyens d'action prêt à entrer en jeu.

— — — — — — — —

Ne hésitez pas à payer une femme plus cher relativement assurés. Et cela est comme une question d'argent qu'une question de méthod dans l'esprit — et d'ordre dans la maison."

JOHN HOPE.
PRESIDENT

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN
BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA

3/412/24

June 1, 1921.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,

70 Fifth Ave.,

New York City.

Dear DuBois:

Some days ago I received a letter addressed to "President John W. Hope" and beginning "My dear Mr. Hope". Just why you put the "W" in and opened so formally I do not know. In fact, if I had not recognized your signature, which the devil himself with all of his ingenuity could not forge, I might have thought that you did not dictate the letter.

You would have had a prompt reply but I have been on two trips since that, one to Florida and the other to Tennessee, besides having to go through the commencement season. Now to the business of your letter: Some weeks ago I had a letter from Max Yergan, which was rather distressing to me, indicating that Dr. Jones had embarrassed Yergan's African work considerably. I had not expressed myself about it because I was hoping to see Yergan and find out just how much definite information he had about it. Now that you have documentary evidence I do not need to consult with Yergan.

With reference to my own self it would be difficult for me to say that Dr. Jones had interfered with my work while I was in France. I know nothing more than what I may have said to you about it. The only thing that I recollect is a conference that I had with him and several other white men one day in Paris when all of the men took exceptions to a statement that I made. Later on I talked with Dr. Jones about it and showed him that my position was quite correct. I think that he agreed with me. Now, so far as his

3/42/25

disturbing my work after that is concerned, I never heard one word. On the contrary I have been told that at another conference where I came in for some critcism Dr. Jones stood up very stoutly for me. So far as his disturbing me officially while I was in France is concerned there was not much opportunity as Mr. E.C. Carter consulted me about all colored men who came overseas, and went so far as to tell me that any matters calling for advice with reference to colored secretaries would come to me, as he depended upon me. Dr. Jones never acquired a definite status as a Y.M.C.A. secretary overseas so far as I know, although he was sent over accredited by the New York office. What I mean to say is that I do not think he received a definite assignment in any one of the Y.M.C.A. departments, but traveled with a certain amount of independence of Y.M.C.A. control. He did not remain in France very long, but on his return to the United States was consulted by the Overseas Educational Department of the Y.M.C.A. which by that time had come under the control of the army. Now when I say this ~~I mean~~ all I know is that Mr. H. Paul Douglass communicated with him about personnel for educational work among Negro soldiers and among the men that Dr. Douglass had in mind were Dr. Proctor and Dr. DuBois because Mr. Douglass told me so. I think the place where Dr. Jones wielded his greatest influence in Y.M.C.A. war work was at 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. If his relations with the Y.M.C.A. work had any effect on the overseas work it was through his influencing personnel at the New York office. This feature of it would call for your consulting with Dr. J.E. Moorland.

Now, DuBois, this is fully as definite as I can make it out from the facts. Because even this meeting in Paris where Dr. Jones and others took exceptions to my position could not be called a Y.M.C.A. conference. It was, as Dr. Douglass explained to me, a little conference

3/42/26

of white and colored men, North and South, to consider what should be the attitude on the Negro problem in America. In answering that question I said that whatever might be done the attitude of colored people was such that from now on white people would have to "come clean". I simply meant by that that they would have to be honest and straightforward in their dealings because colored people had got a new vision and would not stand for much that they had endured. I meant nothing radical; quite the contrary, but it was that expression "come clean" that aroused a good deal of displeasure and that is the expression that Dr. Jones and I canvassed a good deal in conversation in Paris after the meeting. Now, as I say, our relations thereafter were very pleasant and I know of nothing that he did to embarrass my work overseas. Moreover, our relations since our return to America have been pleasant. Then, as I have stated in this letter, a friend of mine told me that Dr. Jones stood up very stoutly in my behalf in another conference when I was being criticised by another white man. Perhaps if you and I have a chance to see each other again soon we may talk this over and I will see what you have in mind.

Sincerely yours,

John Hope

JH/J

JOHN HOPE.
PRESIDENT

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE AMERICAN
BAPTIST HOME MISSION SOCIETY

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
ATLANTA, GEORGIA

August 11, 1921.

1921

3/12/53

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear DuBois:

I rather fear that my answer to your letter of June 23rd will be reaching New York too late for you to read before sailing. In case this does not reach you too late, please accept my best wishes for the success of the meeting in the several sities. If you see any of our mutual friends, kindly remember me to them, especially Madame Chapoteau and her daughter.

re Palmer

Now with reference to our greatly changed and embarrassed friend, my failure to answer your letter is not due to neglect to the man about whom you wrote. I have talked to several of our friends about him and have even ventured to talk with his wife about him. As far as we can figure it out, the only safe and helpful thing is to have him adjudged incompetent and then confined to a sanitarium. Several of the men whom you mentioned in your letter will assist in the payment of the bills. I feel sure his wife also will assist. Furthermore, I am sure that a number of men whom you did not mention in your letter will be glad to assist.

I shall be in Atlanta until August 20th or 21st, then I expect to go away for about three weeks' vacation. Advise me before that date if practicable. I am deeply touched by the sad reverses of our friend.

"We know what we are, we know not what we may be".

With all good wishes, I am

Sincerely yours,

John Hope

JH/G

[Copy – 1 enc.]

My Dear DuBois:

It is past midnight and I have just laid down Darkwater which I opened for the first time tonight. You know I am home too ready to perform a Task, and my fears made me think reading Darkwater might be that; for I must read it, yet could it be better than Souls of Black Folk. So during the months that people have talked about it and reviews have mentioned it I have waited.

Now let me tell you, you have accomplished what seems impossible, you have given us a better book than Souls of Black Folk. Of course you know this already, because you have the gift of accurate self-appraisement. Marvelous! but I thought you would not mind my telling you, and I wanted to tell you while my feelings were acute. This explains the poor stationery; but I found this without having to wake up [illegible] by going downstairs to the [illegible]

[illegible] reached our minds and [illegible]; and although [illegible]

[illegible] you have done this by having a great soul and [illegible] you have known what it is to suffer, but [illegible] you are also white. It is [illegible] future of this [illegible] Let [illegible]

As we ordinary people think of accepting modest
tourselves and charge others with immodesty. Jesus
Christ said "I am the way" and dared call himself
the door and the truth and the life - It is the
way of worth-while men who really know and
know themselves -

Let me thank you for the beautiful service
you have rendered. Never make yourself write another
book. To have written two already is enough for
one happy man -

Now pardon this long letter. If I had
waited until morning I should probably never have
written a line about a book that breathes
and cheered my tired soul and body tonight -
It is not mere literature. It is more than even
exalted propaganda - It is the life and soul
of DuBois.

Your friend,
John Haynes -

Oct. 21, 1920 -

AND AT
54 & 55, CORNHILL.
41,42 & 43, LIVERPOOL STREET.
30. KING WILLIAM STREET.
15, QUEEN VICTORIA STREET,
118, BISHOPSGATE.
OPPOSITE THE CHURCHYARD.

STEAM PRINTING WORKS & FACTORY,
87, LEADENHALL STREET.

NATIONAL SCHEME FOR DISABLED MEN

87, Leadenhall Street,
London, 23 8 1921
E.C.3.

40-8A-24

Mr DuBois.

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1921

40-84-33

To Dr Dubois,

Crichton Hotel,

Great Russell Street,

W.C.

To 3 Copies typwriting ---------- £- 10. 6

" Fares 1. .

11.6.

E.& O.E.

26th August 1921.

Received from Dr Dubois, the sum of 11/6 for 3 copies typwriting, dated 20th August. 1921.

Margaret Clatworthy

[Hotel Crichton]

40-48-38

Receives from Dr. Dubois the
sum of Eleven Shillings & Sixpence
(11/6) on behalf of Miss Clatworthy.

Richards

29/8/21.

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 2788.

27 & 28, GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD

Room 9. Date Aug 30th 1921

Dr. to Hotel Crichton.

G. TOMBA (Italian).

	£	s.	d.
1 night Room +			
Breakfast for 5 days	1	2	6
26th Dinner		4	0
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40-8.4-36

RECEIVED WITH THANKS
G. Tomba
DATE 30/8/21

D^r Du Bois

RECEIVED WITH THANKS
DATE

Room

9.

TELEPHONE: MUSEUM 2788.

27 & 28. GREAT RUSSELL STREET,
TOTTENHAM COURT ROAD.

40-8A-35

Room 20. Date Aug 30. 1921.

Dr. to **Hotel Crichton.**

G. TOMBA (Italian).

	£	s.	d.
Single Room			
Breakfast for 5 day	2	2	6
26th Lunch		3	6
28th 3 Teas		3	0
	£2	9	0

Miss Sunset.

Room

Do.

40-81-32

Hotel Richemond

1921

Nice

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3	cravattes	3	1.50	10
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2	caleçons	7	2.00	14
1	mouchoirs	2	1.75	13
2	paires de chaussettes	2	0.60	4
			Total	21,45

3/30/76

Miss Hauser

New York City
July 6 - 1921.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 5th Ave
N. Y. C.

Dear Sir:

Kindly send me by return mail a copy of the second bulletin, dealing with the Pan-African Congress to be held shortly

In case there is any other ~~items~~ material available kindly send it also. Thanking You in advance.

Yours truly

O. Hinsmond
206 W. 133 St
C/ Campbell
N. Y. City

3/42-11

799 Miss. Ave.,
Memphis, Tenn.,
Oct. 12 - 1920.

Dr W E B Dubois

New York City.

Dear Sir:-

In your reply to my letter you stated that you are engaged in writing your book concerning the World's war.

Enclosed you will find a copy of the official A. E. F. paper, a picture of base hospital 69 where I was confined two months a military funeral (B. T. Hunt Chaplain) and a snap shot (enlarged) of me taken on board the S. S. Huron in mid-atlantic on my way across to France. Please return the above when you've used them - they all are of great intrinsic value to me.

Yours truly

Blair T Hunt

Asst. Prin Kerbrick High School

H. A. HUNT, PRINCIPAL

The Fort Valley High and Industrial School

Fort Valley, Georgia

INCORPORATED

For The Training of Colored Young Men and Women

REFERENCES:

RT. REV'D. H. J. MIKELL
627 W. PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA, GA.
MR. GEO. FOSTER PEABODY
43 EXCHANGE PLACE, N. Y.
MR. THEODORE J. LEWIS
1218 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
JUDGE H. A. MATHEWS
FORT VALLEY, GA.

FORT VALLEY, GA.

March 22, 1921

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Secretary, Pan-African Congress,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I want to thank you for your letter of the 15th inst. calling attention to the Pan-African Congress which is to meet in Paris the first week of September, 1921. I did not realize before receiving your letter just how interested I was in this meeting but since your letter came I have been thinking about it a great deal. Just now I do not see just how I can make the trip but should the way open I think you might count on my being there. At any rate you have my very best wishes for a success which will be disturbing, if not helpful, to many others who ~~would not be~~ are not eligible to membership. I shall be glad to have such further details as are issued from time to time.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Hunt

HAH-W

Principal.

3/32/89

H. HUNT, PRINCIPAL

The Fort Valley High and Industrial School

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JUDGE H. A. MATHEWS
FORT VALLEY, GA.

3/42/34

FORT VALLEY, GA.

June 1, 1921

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

I should have replied to your letter of the 19th more promptly but it came in the midst of our closing exercises and I have really been unable to reach it until today.

Regarding the activities of Dr. Thos. Jesse Jones, I beg to say that my only information concerning him was a statement from Dr. J. E. Mooreland concerning the difficulty he was having in getting Mr. Yergan admitted to Africa for Y.M.C.A. work. As I saw Mr. Yergan at lunch with you one day while I was in New York I ~~took~~ take it that you probably knew about this. I spoke to Miss Tourtellot about what I had heard concerning the difficulty of having Mr. Yergan go to Africa and she stated to me that she had known about it and had been gathering information concerning Mr. Yergan from every source and had found him ~~so~~ spoken of in the very highest terms and could not understand what objection there was to his going. I have ~~no~~ no other information whatever on this sujbect.

Well we are having some interesting times in Georgia. You probably read in today's paper the statement of the Committee which is backing Governor Dorsey. I suppose they made it just about as strong as they dared. "Standing on the side lines" we are getting lots of fun as we watch the play. Up to this time Dorsey seems to have his opponents somewhat at a disadvantage. There is no question about the fact that there is much gnashing of teeth in Georgia, and some restless nights about this time. As an evidence of a change of method if not of heart ~~desire~~ the ~~people~~ papers yesterday gave account of a Negro driving to a white man's home in his care with a gun loaded with buckshot seeking a plow stock which he had reason to believe the white man had taken from his farm. The narrative runs that in the dispute which arose the Negro shot and killed the white man instantly and injured his son, perhaps fatally. He then drove to town, gave up, and up to this time, so far as we have learned, he has not been lynched. Verily things are changing.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Hunt,

HAH-W

Principal.

H. A. HUNT, PRINCIPAL

The Fort Valley High and Industrial School

Fort Valley, Georgia

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Hunt

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1218 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.
JUDGE H. A. MATHEWS
FORT VALLEY, GA.

3/28/63

FINANCE COMMITTEE

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FORT VALLEY, GA.
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ATLANTA, GA.
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FORT VALLEY, GA.

FORT VALLEY, GA.

June 28, 1921

Dr.W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr.DuBois:-

I have just received a circular letter from Mrs. Myra Kingman Merriman calling attention to the second Pan African Congress. I am not at all certain that I shall be able to make this trip but there is a remote possibility that I may be able to do so. I should like to know if Mrs. Merriman is authorized to make arrnagements for the trip as set forth in her circular letter.

In view of the fact that I may possibly go and the further fact that I have never made a trip across the "Pond" I should like to know something about what will be needed in the way of clothes, baggae, etc. or any other information which a "First Tripper" would need to know.

I was very sorry indeed not to be able to attend the N.A.A.C.P. meeting in Detroit, but with summer school in full blast and with regular work I found it out of the question.

Sincerely yours,

H. A. Hunt

HAH-W Principal.

P.S. I should be glad to know some of the persons who are planning to go from the U.S.A.

3/38/64

July 9, 1921.

Mr. H. A. Hunt, Principal
Fort Valley Industrial School,
Fort Valley, Georgia.

My dear Mr. Hunt:

I am writing you concerning the Pan-African Congress for Dr. DuBois.

Mrs. Merriman has been authorized to make arrangements for the trip as set forth in her letter. She is absolutely O.K. and you are perfectly safe in carrying on communications with her.

Our advice would be to travel "light". You really can pack all you need in a good size suit case. Two suits with possibly a pongee or crash one for the occasional hot days which you find in Paris, would be all right with a plentiful supply of collars etc. You will need a heavy overcoat for ocean travel.

The following people have signified their interest in the Congress and their determination to attend unless they are unexpectedly prevented: Mr. A. B. Scott, Professor W. S. Scarborough, Rev. Florence Randolph, Mr. J. B. F. Shaw, Mr. Roland Hayes, Mr. A. M. Moore, Rev. W. H. Jernagin, Mr. J. H. Eiland. Dr. DuBois hopes to be able to count you "among those present".

Yours truly,

Acting for Dr. DuBois

JF/PF

3/38/48

St. Etienne (Loire) France
June 7, 1921.

My dear Dr DuBois,

How is the Pan-African Congress coming on? I know very little about it except that Mr. Hunt received a notice some time ago.

I am saving any clippings for you that I come across on Colonial questions, mandates, etc.

Things look discouraging often, but one never knows what may happen. The Big Three or Four can't always

run the world, justly or unjustly. It will take them some time now to get Europe straightened out and I'm afraid the League of Nations can't, or won't be allowed, to help them much.

I want to go to the P. C. meeting in June and may be able to get to London. We expect to come over to the U. S. in the fall. Do you think you will be able to come to St. Etienne this time? We hope so.

Very sincerely yours,

Ida Tibbs Hunt.

1921

Pan African

3/3813

June 23, 1921.

Mrs. Ida Gibbs Hunt,
St. Etienne, (Loire)
France.

My dear Mrs. Hunt:

Enclosed are the bulletins of the Pan-African Congress which we have issued so far. Mr. Rayford Logan is assisting me in Paris and Mr. Paul Panda in Brussells. I have as yet no special representative in London but hope to have one soon. Captain and Mrs. Marshall told me that they expect to come over to the conference. I am, of course, counting on your presence and strongly hope that after the conference I can come to St. Etienne.

With best regards to you and Mr. Hunt.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1921 1921

15 Rue Delambre
Paris. Aug. 28, 1921

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

I find that I cannot get to London this I had made all preparations to come. Am very sorry.

We had a little meeting of those we could get together yesterday, of which Mr Logan will probably write you.

All seemed to feel that you have disregarded your aide too much; and Dragne is quite indig-

want. He is coming to Brussels however. We should like to consult together and know what you are going to do beforehand, if possible.

However we can talk over all this when I see you.

Very sincerely yours,

Edith Hunt.

1921

July 19, 1921.

International Mercantile Marine Company.
9 Broadway.
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Will you kindly quote me your second cabin and steerage rates to London, for sailing early in August?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/ER

R. W. G. COUNCIL, I. O. ST. LUKE

OFFICE 900-2-4 ST. JAMES STREET

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

2

March 23rd, 1921.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:-

I have a letter over your signature dated February 22nd, announcing the dates of the Second Pan-African Conference also Bulletin No. 1.

I shall be pleased to receive each Bulletin as it comes from the Press or is sent out of your office. The Matter will be taken up by our Organization and, if possible, we will have one or more delegates sent. I, myself, would delight in being one of the number to attend this Conference.

I would suggest that your write Mrs. Margaret R. Johnson, No. 621 North 8th Street, Richmond, President of the Missionary and Educational Association of the State of Virginia and Mrs. Ora B. Stokes, No. 210 West Leigh Street, Richmond, Va. It is highly probable that both of these ladies would take the matter up and arrange to be appointed as delegates to the Conference.

Very sincerely yours,

Maggie L. Walker

Dict MLW/W

R. W. G. COUNCIL, I. O. ST. LUKE

OFFICE 900-2-4 ST. JAMES STREET

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

3/30/21

June 9th, 1921.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of the second Pan-African Congress Bulletin and I am writing to find out on just what date the delegates and representatives will sail from New York to attend the preliminary council, Sunday and Monday, August 28th and 29th.

I am writing for this information that I might make arrangements with the Independent Order of St. Luke, to send a representative to this Congress.

Very truly yours,
Maggie L. Walker

Dict MLW/W

3/38/27

June 17, 1921.

Mrs. Maggie L. Walker,
900 St. James Street,
Richmond, Virginia.

My dear Mrs. Walker:

I trust you have received from time to time information concerning the Pan-African Congress. We are hoping that you are going to be able to go.

Mrs. Myra K. Merriman, The Commodore Hotel, New York City has charge of the Travel Bureau and will be glad to make any arrangements for you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

2

INTERSTATE COMPANY

175 SOUTH CHAMPION AVENUE
COLUMBUS, OHIO

P.O.Box 21,Sta.E.

March 30,1921.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Sir:

Yours of the 11th.inst.,being invitation to the Second Pan-African Congress,was just handed me last week,it having been addressed "c/o Ohio State Monitor." I thank you kindly for the invitation,and,at the same time,commend the holding of this meeting referred to.

Respectfully

Joseph McGee

3(32)106

Second Pan African Congress.

May 26, 1921.

Mr. A.L. Jackson,
127 East 23rd St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find the first bulletin of the Pan African Congress. I shall send another bulletin within a few days.

At present I should assume that the cost of the trip would be between $400 and $1000. The dates of the Congress are as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

For exact information concerning the cost of passage, will you kindly write to Mrs. J.C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:VM:
ENCL.

1921

Pan-Af

May 27th 1921.

Mrs. D. L. Jackson,
P. O. Box 233,
White Oaks, New Mexico.

My dear Madam:

The second Pan-African Congress will meet in London August 28 and 29th, in Brussels August 31, September 1 and 2, and in Paris September 4 and 5. The cost will be between four hundred and a thousand dollars depending upon accommodations, length of stay, etc. I will send you bulletin number two next week when it is out. I thank you for your kind words.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

Carbon

Mr. R. W. Helliffe,
2238 East 38 Street,
Cleveland, Ohio.

My dear Mr. Jelliffe:

3/3P/7

I trust that you and Mrs. Jelliffe are going to be able to attend the Pan-African Congress or at least some of its sessions. We would be glad if you represented the Cleveland Branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

I trust you have received our last bulletin on the matter.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

3/3f/43

June 18, 1921.

Mr. Edwin T. Jenkins.
Edmund
Ross Scholar
Royal Academy of Music
London, England

My dear Mr. Jenkins:

I am sending you some bulletins of the Pan-African Congress. We are going to have a preliminary meeting in London, August 28 and 29. I wonder if you would be willing to cooperate with us and help us with the meeting. If so, I shall be very glad to hear from you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

3/38/108

108 Lauderdale Mansions
Maida Vale.
London. W. 9
July, 11th 1921

Dear Dr. Dubois,

I have just been in receipt of your favour of the 18th ultimo, which I was very happy to receive.

It would be a great pleasure to me to be able to help in any way possible to make your coming to London the success it should be. I anxiously await your instructions.

In all sincerity,

Yours,
Edmund J. Jenkins

3/38/107

I. 1921

Pan Af

July 27, 1921.

Mr. Edmund T. Jenkins,
108 Lauderdale Mansions,
Maida Vale,
London, W. 9, England.

My dear Mr. Jenkins:

I am sending you the last bulletin on the Pan-African Congress and trust you will be able to render some aid to Mr. Broadhurst. I hope to be in London about August thirteenth.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PT

3/44/10

Pan African Congress

Hotel Lyonnais.
Rue des Alpes,
Geneva,
Switzerland
16.7.21

Dr W. E. B. Du Bois.

Dear Sir:-

I beg to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of your first bulletin, for which I thank you, and beg you kindly let me have a copy of your second bulletin. I may assure you that nothing personal is intended in my criticism of the P-A. Congress: mere academic discussion of the points in dispute.

I am chary always of giving the enemy chance for deadly thrusts of Critism of our race issues "between the joints of the harness". I admire the good work of your Association, and especially your part in it. I am with you entirely in the great work of Negro uplift.

I am yours sincerely.

Archibald Johnson

3/40/18

Toledo, November 6, 1921.

Welcome home Dr DuBois--the greeting is late coming but genuine just the same.

Have just received a letter from the Doctor, asking me to write to you at once for some information, which he is very anxious to secure, for use in the school of the institution, over which he is very enthusiastic.

He writes that there are books of information for every one--the Greek, the Irish, the Jew--every one save the negro; and to Dr DuBois he has made a list of what he wants.

A brief history of the negro in America,--his wealth, how much he pays in taxes, the number of physicians, lawyers, news papers, and colleges.

He asks also for a picture of King Menelenk of Abyssinia, a history of his decendant of King Solomon--I do not quite understand what he means by the last but I am trusting that you will.

The Doctor writes cheerful letters and seems in the best of spirits, but I do miss him so much and am wondering always if the brave front is just put into his letters to me.

He asked me to tell you how very much he enjoyed your letter and that it gave him hope and courage.

You can send your letter to the Doctor, if you will please, he will be anxious and it will save time.

3/40/19

Are you not coming this way some of these days, I will be so glad to see you--perhaps Mrs Du Bois will come also, you are both welcome always.

Best wishes to you both.

Sincerely,

Georgia L. Johnson.

Dr. P. M. Johnson
Box 1733, Atlanta Ga.

3/4011 7

(Copy)

1921

November 10, 1921.

Mrs. Georgine L. Johnson,
1102 Collinwood Ave.,
Toledo, Ohio.

My dear Mrs. Johnson:

I have your letter of November 6 and I am glad that things are apparently going so well with the doctor. I am sending him some literature which I hope will be of use.

If I am in Toledo this winter, as I expect to be, I shall certainly come to see you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

3/39/40

1921

Jones

May 19, 1921.

Mr. Mordicaui W. Johnson,
1001 Washington Street,
Charleston, W. Va.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

Disquieting news has come to this office concerning the activities of Thomas Jesse Jones. I have already made some slight references to it in The CRISIS and many people have thought that this was simply an expression of personal pique. It is, however, a much deeper and serious thing than this and we have got to take hold of it. I have documentary evidence that Jones is at present in South Africa discrediting AmericannNegroes, even those of the most conservative type.

I also learned that during the war he made strong and presistent effort to gather into his own hands powers of appointment and distributions of funds and determinations of policies which put him in a place tremendous power without any corresponding responsibility. It seems to me that the time has come for colored people to make serious inquiry into the power and influence of Mr. Jones.

3/39/41

I understand that you have some knowledge of his activities and that you can direct me to your source of knowledge. Will you help me to get the facts? I am willing to take all responsibility for making the facts known but I, of course, want to be absolutely sure of my statements. I shall not without your consent use your name in any way. May I hear from you at your convenience?

Very sincerely yours,

WEHD/EH

3/39/45

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

1001 WASHINGTON STREET

CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

MORDECAI W. JOHNSON
PASTOR

May 23, 1921.

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

During the month of March, 1921, I had a conversation with Mr. C.H. Tobias, International Secretary of Young Men's Christian Associations, in which he stated that Mr. Thomas Jesse Jones had interfered with the International Committee's program for sending Mr. Max Yergan as missionary to South Africa.

On March 29th I received a letter from Mr. Yergan which contained the following paragraphs:

> "The writer of the letter referred to is the General Secretary of the Association for Europeans in South Africa. He states that he is hesitant about our promoting Association work, after a conversation with Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, who, I am informed, is Chairman of an Africa Education Commission of British and American Missionary Societies and the Phelps-Stokes Foundation cooperatively, and has the endorsement of the British and Belgian Colonial Offices. He states further that Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones has conferred with and doubtless influenced at least one important governmental official by expressing himself as doubtful about colored Y.M.C.A. leadership in America.
>
> "In the light of this activity of Dr. Jones the action of the South African Government appears explainable, for with the already exisiting opposition to American Negro missionary activity and the fear which South African newspaper comment on Marcus Garvey has created, it is clear that such governmental action might be taken. Thus is the legitimate missionary inspiration of our Student and City Associations interfered with and its fulfillment, to say the least, temporarily delayed by a man who has no commission whatever to represent them."

A second letter coming on the same day contained the folowing sentences:

> "In a recent letter from an official of the Association for Europeans in South Africa, however, we are informed that there is a strong prejudice there against

Dr. Du B #2

3/39/42

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH
1001 WASHINGTON STREET
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA

MORDECAI W. JOHNSON
PASTOR

American colored people, and that over their admission to the country there have been recent difficulties."

"A cablegram from South Africa to us a few days ago informs us that there has been governmental action on the matter of Association work among the native people which temporarily further delays my sailing."

These sentences are explained in the two preceding paragraphs.

The above data represent the extent of what I know about Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones' activities.

You may get in touch with Messrs. Tobias and Yergan through Dr. Moorland at the Colored Men's Department of the International Young Men's Christian Associations at 347 Madison Avenue, New York City. Either of these gentlemen will be able to put you in touch with the Foreign Department of the Y.M.C.A. and with the General Secretary of the Association for Europeans in South Africa.

I am certainly glad that you are investigating the activities of Mr. Thomas Jesse Jones. I hope that you will be able to smoke him out.

Sincerely yours,

Mordecai W. Johnson

MWJ/MP

3/40/21

1921

November 10, 1921.

Dr. P. Magnus Johnson,
Box 1733
Atlanta, Georgia.

My dear Doctor Johnson:

I have just heard from Mrs. Johnson and I am hastening to send you two books on the history of the Negro and a picture of Menelenk of Abyssinia. I trust these will be of use.

I shall be glad to hear from you at any time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

TM
File Johnson
1921

3/40/5

I started to practice medicine in the City of Toledo, about 1901. During that time I associated myself with some of the best physicians and hospitals of this city. For fifteen years, at least, I never handled any narcotics in my practice. When the Harrison Drug Act went into effect, Mr. H. H. Geise, Chief Deputy in the Internal Revenue office persuaded me to treat a number of drug addicts who continually bothered the Internal Revenue office, and a number of such ~~sick~~ addicts and old people who were incurable, were sent to my office and some under my care. With the sanction and approval of the officials in the Toledo office of the Internal Revenue Bureau, I have continued to take care of a large class of drug addicts and incurables. At all times my work and connection with these people has been under the scrutiny and supervision of the Narcotic Inspectors, both of the State and Government. Without a moment's notice, I have had on numerous occasions, visits from Mr. Charles Geist, Mr. Smith, Mr. Oyler, Mr. Thompson and Mr. Vaughn, U. S. Narcotic Inspectors, who would come in, check up my office and records, and call to account my professional dealings with this class of people. Likewise, I have had similar visits from State Inspector Timberman and others of his bureau, who would come and check me up. I had such a visit from State Inspector Timberman just a week or ten days prior to my arrest November, 20th, 1920. At that time, and on previous occasions, my understanding is that my records were found O. K.

November 20th, 1920, I was visited by some five or six U. S. Inspectors, majority of them from the South, and on the claim that they found in my safe, quite a quantity of unregistered drugs, I was placed under arrest; but this came after about four hours of insults and humiliation visited upon me by them in my private office, where I was without the power to call a single human being, use the telephone or communicate with the outside world. I should inform you that two or three days prior to the 20th, I was called upon by one, E. S. Black, who some years ago, operated a tailor shop in the City of Toledo. As physician to Black, at that time, I treated him for a venereal disease and did for him everything a physicial would do in an effort to protect and treat a married man. On every visit to Toledo since that time, Black would always pay me a visit and he seemed very grateful. I might add that this Black was a dope fiend also. When he came to me in November of this year, he expalined he was on his way to Mt. Clemens for a course of baths. Among other things, he said to me that he was anxious to buy to the best advantage, a Mercer car owned by a Toledo Colored man, whose wife had just recently died and his thought was, that I could be of assistance in getting a low figure for him on the car, if I would accompany him to this man's house.

He stated also that he knew this man was in trouble with the Government at Cleveland and might have to do time. He used up quite a little of my time discussing the matter of acquiring this car from Melvin Lester. My acquaintance with Black was such that he made pretty free use of my office and I reposed much confidence in him. On the 18th, 19th and 20th of November, I even left him in the office when I was out of it. On the afternoon of the 20th, I finally found sufficient time to accompany Black to Lester's house. I have given these details concerning Black before telling you that Black was one of the Government force who came in and arrested me the night of November 20th, 1920. It is true that narcotics were found in my safe at the time of the arrest, but my contention and claim is, that if there, they were placed there by this Mr. Black who was in my office alone during the afternoon. Were I a man to keep unregistered drugs in my possession, I would hardly keep them in the safe in my private office, not knowing at what hour or minute a Federal or State Inspector would show up to go over my records and stock on hand.

You may say if what is above outlined is true, why worry? To this I answer that for this story you have the unsupported statement of one lone Negro against statements of four or five White men (majority of them Southern White men) who come to Toledo determined to make a case against me. They will claim that they even went so far each time Black was sent to my office on Nov. 18th, 19th and 20th, to search the man first to make sure that he had nothing on him. Thus you can see what a proposition I am up against.

When arrested, after being held all night, my bail was set at Ten Thousand Dollars ($10,000) and on December, 6th, 1920, so anxious were these Southerners to deprive me of my liberty, that as a result of their whisperings, the United States Commissioner was persuaded to increase that bond to Twenty Thousand Dollars ($20,000) which necessitated one surety to sign for $40,000 and one to sign for $20,000. They were very much chagrined when bond was arranged and I escaped going to jail. The present understanding is that the case will be presented to the Federal Grand Jury around January 19th, 1921.

3/40/7

Following is a list of articles taken from my office by the United States Narcotic Inspectors on November 20th, 1920, or thereabouts:-

Cash Money

On Hand	$285.00
Taken	118.00
Remaining	$167.00

3 American twenty dollar gold pieces.
1 American ten dollar gold piece
3 French gold coins, Louis D'or (Value 20 Francs)
2 French gold coins (Value 10 Francs)
2 German gold coins (Value 20 Marks)
~~German gold coins (Value~~

Stocks and Bonds.

(Northern Nat'l. Bank (denom. $100)
(Fred Jacobs 3 bonds (Den. $50)
Address #1 Squire Flats.
(These bonds were taken in on an
(Overland Model "90" Run-a-bout.
Liberty Bonds from (William J. Cochran in May 1919, 3
($50.00 bonds and one $100 bond.
(In July, 1919 3 $100 bonds and
(one $50.00 bond.
(Address 1002 City Blvd.
(

1 share of the Supreme Life and Casualty Co. $200.
500 shares of the National Rubber Co. @ $12.50 per share
2 shares of the Giese Bros. Co. (1 common $100.00
(1 preferred $100.00

Deeds, abstracts and insurance policies covering real estate.
Contracts and receipts of the Toledo "Pioneer" Publishing Co.
Army Order and Records.
1 army discharge and officer's record book.
1 Gen. Order, War Dept. mustering into Federal service from the Ohio National Guard.
1 Copy Gen orders, War Dept. assigning to duty with 372nd Infty. at Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va.
Correspondence from the Surgeon General's Office to Congressman Sherwood covering nomination for Majorship from Captaincy.
Sundry orders covering travel and assignment to various camps and duties.

Jewelry and other Articles.
1 Lady's ring, diamond setting, pure white, weight 1¾ k.
1 Gold Lavalier mounting 3 diamond sets.
1 Pair Gold Cuff buttons.
1 Gold Watch chain.
2 Bank books from Northern National Bank.
2 Bank books from People's Savings Association.
1 Bank book from Dime Savings Bank.

1 Book containing formulas collected during a period of twenty years from other physicians, from magazines, from schools and other sources.

3/40/8

Brief sketch of the life of P. M. Johnson.

I was born in Germantown, Pa., June 25th, 1874, and lived there until I was 12 years of age and then moved to Cleveland, O., where I intended to work my way thru school, by butlering for the rich families on Euclid Ave. I remained in Cleveland until I finished my common school education and then went to Wilberforce University in the year 1893. I remained there for three years taking courses in Latin, German and Science under Dr. DuBois. Returned to Cleveland and studied medicine at the Cleveland Medical College from which I graduated in 1899. I then was interne at the Huron Road Hospital for six months. I came to Toledo in 1901, where I have remained since with the exception of the time I was in the service of the National Government. When I first came to Toledo, I found it necessary to wait luncheon at the Toledo Club for one year to secure funds with which to equip an office. They gave me one meal and $3.00 per week. After one year of such service, I was able to discontinue my work, at the Club, and follow my professional work all together. In the year 1911, I took the examination for Medical Officers of the Ohio National Guard. I passed the examination and was commissioned a 1st Lr. Med. Dept. by Gov. Harmon. After the alloted three years, I was permitted to take the examination for the next higher rank, and passing this examination, I was commissioned a Captain, Med. Dept. in 1914 by Gov. Willis. I was called into service for the Dayton Flood, and was called again into active service for the Mexican Outbreak in 1915. I was the 1st Medical Officer of the entire Ohio National Guard to arrive at the Camp in Columbus, Ohio, and remained at Camp Willis for more than six weeks, during which time, we made sanitary the grounds and constructed the store houses and other buildings for the entire Ohio National Guard. I was again called to the "Colors" in the spring of that memoriable year of 1917 being mustered into the regular service in the month of June, 1917. I was sent to Camp Sheridan, Montgomery, Ala., in September, 1917, remaining there for about three months. I was then transferred to Camp Stuart, Newport News, Va., where my Medical Detachment became a part of the Med. Det. of the newly formed 372nd Infty. with Major J. F. Lynch as Surgeon. Major Lynch was later appointed Surgeon for the Division and I, being the ranking Medical Officer, was nominated for the New Regimental Surgeon, with the rank of Major. The regiment being in command of southern white Colonel, who was unusually averse to "Color" in "High Spots", it was not to be wondered at that a great deal of pressure was brought to bear, to prevent my confirmation, but Congressman Sherwood showed his true sense of justice by championing my cause. The Colonel, seeing that all of his efforts were going for naught, took advantage of the last few hours the regiment remained in the States, to have me transferred from his command. I remained at Camp Stuart for some time after the Regiment sailed for France, during which time, I contracted a severe illness. Not recovering very rapidly, I was examined repeatedly and a hypertension and a systolic murmur was found, for which Colonel Carter advised a Certificate of Disability.

3/40/9

I first came to Toledo in 1901 and worked at the Toledo Club for 1 year to secure funds with which to make a start. I started a savings account at the People's Savings Association, the same year with a deposit of $7.00, adding to it various sums from time to time and I still have the account open. Fifteen years ago, I bought a piece of property at 433 Avondale Ave., from Thomas Meager, paying $25.00 down and $13.00 per month. After keeping this property, which had a value of $1300 for about two years, I sold my equity to Louis Friedman for a cash consideration of $350.00 and a lot on Grand Ave., also a lot near Ottawa Park, which I still own and which today is worth from $1000.00 to $1200.00. The following year, I bought the property at 537 Avondale Ave., from John Saalfield for $1000.00, paying $10.00 down and $10.00 per month. After mortgaging the Grand Ave. lot for $250.00 I sold it to William Northcott for a six room cottage, plastered and furnished, and two lots all located at Point Place. This property brings me in the neighborhood of $450.00. I purchased the house at 1102 Collingwood Ave. from John J. Rooney, the brush manufacturer, for a consideration of six years of professional services to him and his wife and $3100.00 borrowed from the People's Savings Association and $600.00 from out of my own pocket. I bought the property at #32-34 13th St. for $4000.00 paying $1000.00 cash and giving $1500.00 worth of professional service to Mrs. Castro. I traded the 13th St. property in on a deal for a property at #31-37 Ontario Street, which I bought for $28,000.00, paying $1000.00 cash and giving a lot at #578 Indiana Ave. for which I paid $400.00 and for which I was allowed $900.00 in this deal, and also giving an equity of $5600.00 ~~for~~ in the 13th Street property. This left a balance of $20,500.00 for which amount I gave a mortgage. I bought Remmel's Island, 63 acres in area, for $20,000.00 Dr. Jones Dean of Fine Arts at Wilberforce University, Capt. John R. Rudd of Springfield, Ohio. Lt. Walter Williams of Springfield, Ohio, and others from the South raised a fund of $7,000.00 to finance the buying and developement of this Island. I paid $2,000.00 of this amount in as a down payment for the Island and gave Frank and John Remmel a mortgage for the balance of $18,000.00. This Island was intended as a site for a recreation center for the returned soldiers of the 92nd and the 93rd Divisions and for which purpose a corporation was formed under the common law, with a capital of $750,000.00, but there was so much opposition to this project by the immediate property owners that the backers of the Corporation, withdrew. I bought the property at #15 North 11th Street from the Wardens and Vestry of St. Albans Church for $11,200.00. I did not put any cash money into this property I borrowed $7,000.00 on the property, and gave the Church people a 2nd mortgage of $4,200.00 and since the deed has been executed I have put a third mortgage of $3,000.00 on this same property.

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Richmond, Virginia,
March 29, 1921.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70-5th Avenue,
New York City.
My Dear Sir:-

3(32/165

Your letter and invitation have been received. I thank you very much for the invitation extended to attend the 2nd Pan-African Congress. I assure you that I appreciate the invitation more than I can express.

I have the matter under consideration, and am looking forward to be in attendance to the Congress. I cannot at this time, however, say definitely that I shall be able to attend, but I shall try to make my plans to that end. I shall be pleased to inform you later as to whether or not I shall be able to attend the Pan-African Congress.

Wishing you great success in all of your undertakings towards the help and advancement of our Race,

I am,
Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. W. T. Johnson

Johnson

3/35/99

WILL N. JOHNSON
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR
184 W. WASHINGTON ST.
CHICAGO
TELEPHONE MAIN 2017

July 11 , 1921.

Dr. E.B.DuBois,
70 5th Ave.,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I should be very pleased if you would send me all the data and information you have relative to your trip to the Pan African Congress.

Thanking you for your favor, I am

Yours very truly,

WNJ/GM.

3/30/98

July 16, 1921.

Mr. Will H. Johnson,
184 West Washington St.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Johnson:

I am sending you two bulletins which contain all the data relative to the Pan-African Congress. So far as arrangements about the trip are concerned you can make them through Mrs. Myra K. Merriman, The Commodore Hotel, 42nd and Lexington Avenue, New York City. Mrs. Merriman has charge of our transportation arrangements and can secure your passage for you, your hotel accommmodations, etc. if you wish. Some time during next week we shall be issuing another bulletin giving explicit details about the program and a list of important personages who are to take part in the Congress, also there will be a description of the places which the tourists may visit.

There are two trips possible, one for Five hundred dollars and one for Seven hundred fifty dollars. The seven hundred fifty dollar trip is far preferable to the five hundred dollar one as one gets in much more sight seeing in proportion to the extra amount of money spent.

We shall be glad to have you one of our number.

1921

May 16, 1921.

Sir Harry Johnston,

My dear Sir:

You may know that during the Peace Conference at Paris we attempted to have a Pan-African Congress. Conditions after the war and the attitude of Great Britain and the United States made this Congress only a partial success. We had 57 persons representing 15 or 16 groups of Negroes and Negroids and we adopted resolutions, a copy of which I am enclosing.

We are attempting to assemble a second Congress of this sort this fall. The main session will take place at Brussels at the Palais Mondial, August 31, September 1 and 2; the final session will take place in Paris, September 4 and 5. I am anxious however, to have a preliminary conference in London August 29 and 30. I have written to the secretaries of the Aborigines Protection Society and some other people and I am writing you to ask your interest and advice.

What I want is a conference at which the liberal thought of England should come in direct contact with the ~~the~~ thought of

educated and progressive Negroes. How could such a conference best be called? Could a committee be organized to call it or could it be held under the auspices of the Labor Party or of the Aborigines Protection Society? I would not want to commit any of the conferees or organizations to any program or action. It is merely a matter of mutual enlightenment and understanding. I hope you can help me in this and advise me.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience. I am, Sir, with best regards,

Very respectfully yours,

WEBD/EH

1921

Pan Af.

3/38/21

June 16, 1921.

Sir Harry Johnston,
St. John's Priory,
Poling, Arundel, England.

My dear Sir:

I have your kind letter of June 1. I realize at what an unfortunate time of the year our London meeting is taking place but I do not want entirely to give up the hope of your possibly meeting with us. If we could arrange for a comfortable trip from Poling to London for one of our conferences August 28, 29 do you think it might be possible for you to be present?

I am glad that our resolutions came near to securing your approval. Section 5 on medicine and hygiene was inserted at the insistence of a colored physician who had spent some years in the Congo as a missionary.

What you say, of course, about the African languages is perfectly correct. It is naturally the weakness of the colored people of the United States that they do not know anything about Africa and this is precisely one of the objects of the Pan-African Congress, namely to

3/38/22

begin to remedy this ignorance.

If you can not possibly be present at our London conference I hope you will be willing to write us a short letter or communication of some sort that can be read to the conferees.

With best wishes for your health, I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

8

Port-au-Prince, Haiti, August 25, 1921.

Dear Sir: I am taking the liberty of writing to you to pay you my respects and to ask you to lend your good offices in exposing to the American public what my colleague, Joseph Lanoue and I (Jolibois fils) the editors of Le Courrier Haitien have suffered from the American Occupation.

For three months we have been lying in prison in Port-au-Prince. We were arrested on Saturday the 28 of May and were sentenced the 7th of June by a Court Martial presided over by Colonel Mead, U. S. M. C., to six months forced labor and three hundred dollars each for having, in the judgment of our accusers, published two articles with pin pricks in the margin (declared offensive by the American authorities) and a note stating that the tomb stone of a certain Charles Guerin, a detective in the police force who had died had been stoned by the populace because this Charles Guerin while alive had committed many crimes. Some days after receiving sentence I was struck, beatten with fists and with a cowhide by the second American lieutenant of the prison, a little more and I should have lost my right eye. Since then I have been constantly mistreated by the first lieutenatn, Cosondine. He has forced me to work bare headed ten hours every day with a rest hour from twelve to one o'clock in the blazing sun at the most arduous labor. Thursday, the 7th of July, when it was raining in torrents he forced me to go out into the rain, still bare headed, and made me work at cutting down the brances of a knotty tree. He insulted and outraged me at every turn. I ask you to expose these facts to the American public and to ask for my liberty in as much as I have committed no crime. On account of the fraternal solidarity existing among colored people I

10-3-101

9

40-3-102

believe that The CRISIS will take up my defense. I am thanking you in advance for your good offices in the matter and extend to you cordial greetings.

Jolibois fils.

Dear Sir: We have the honor to send you herewith enclosed an open letter which we are addressing to the honorable Warren Harding, President of the United States of America to ask once again for the freedom of MM. Jolibois, Jr. and Joseph Lanoue, editors of the Courrier Haitien. We beg you to be kind enough to publish it for us in view of the brotherly unity which exists among us. We are sending you our kindest greetings.

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3/52/102

March
Twenty-sixth
1921

My dear Dr. DuBois:

May I suggest that an invitation to the Second Pan-African Congress be sent to Mr. A. L. Jackson, 127 East 23rd Street, New York City?

Sincerely yours,

EKJ.PWJ

Eugene Kinckle Jones

Eugene Kinckle Jones,
Executive Secretary.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

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Ewen Building
701 S. 19th Street Philadelphia, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

April 1, 1921.

2

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

3|32|109

My dear Doctor:

Because of a contemplated trip to West Africa, I cannot attend the PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS but anything you may wish me to do in helping to push it along, tell me.

Yours with great respect,

L. G. Jordan.

LGJ:AFY.

[KENNEY]

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March 23, 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City:

Dear Dr. BuBoise:

I acknowledge yours of the 18th inst and thank you for your invitation to attend the Second Pan-African Congress. I shall be glad to bring the matter to the attention of the members of the John A. Andrew Clinical Society, which is held here in April.

K/B

Very truly yours,

John A. Kenney

3/32/91

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SUPREME REPRESENTATIVES
Edward D. Green, 1921
Dr. Allen A. Wesley, 1921
William A. Plummer, 1920
John W. Robinson, 1920

GRAND TRUSTEES
Dr. Wm. T. Jefferson, Chicago.
Abraham Stevenson, Bloomington.
George Terrell, Chicago

BENEFICIARY BOARD
Dr. Allen A. Wesley, President
Robert R. Jackson, Treasurer
John R. Auter, Sec'y, 1920
James S. Snow, 1920
John Bailey, 1921
Albert B. George 1921
Clinton L. Hill, 1922

OFFICE OF
Grand Chancellor

March 11/21

W. E. B. Du Bois. Secy
70 5th Ave
New York City

2

Dear Sir

Your very kind invitation to
send delegate representing our Organization
to the second Pan African Congress.
was duly received — I beg to state
however that the only part of our
Organization that could possibly take
part in such an affair would be the
Supreme Lodge, over which E. M. Green
presides. I would suggest that all
your efforts be extended upon him
Our Supreme Lodge will not meet however
until the 4th Tuesday in August.
I would get the Supreme Chancellor interested
by invitation and such other means as may
naturally be suggested —

Yours sincerely
Allen A. Wesley

3/32/61

E. H. Green
507 Pythian Temple
New Orleans
La.

S. W. GREEN,
SUPREME CHANCELLOR
507 PYTHIAN TEMPLE,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME CHANCELLOR

— OF —

The Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

April 6, 1921.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.,

Dear Sir:-

I am in receipt of yours of the 7th ultimo with circular concerning the meeting of the Second Pan-African Congress, in September 1921, but absence from home prevented an earlier reply. As our Supreme Lodge will meet in Topeka Kansas, August 1921, I do not think they will be prepared to send a delegate or a representative to the Second Congress.

Wishing you success, I am,

Yours very truly,

S. W. Green

SWG:AW

Supreme Chancellor.

DICTATED
BUT NOT READ

3/2/1/19

June 9, 1921.

3/38/8

Hon. S. W. Green,
Supreme Chancellor of Knights of Pythias,
507 Pythian Temple,
New Orleans, La.

My dear Mr. Green:

I am enclosing you again the two bulletins relating to the second session of the Pan-African Congress which is to be held in London, Brussels and Paris this summer. I have been in conversation with some of the New York officials of the Knights of Pythias and at their suggestion I am taking the liberty to ask you to spend a few moments considering the project of the Pan-African Congress.

I feel that it would add greatly to the prestige of the conference to have a representative present of the Knights of Pythias. Particulars concerning the sending of a delegate are to be found in these bulletins.

Also, I should like to enlist your interest in presenting this proposition to your organization and in asking it to go on record as making a contribution toward the expenses of this congress.

3/38/9

Our needs call for a sum ranging from $2,500 to $3,000. We feel that an organization like yours could very easily contribute to such a cause and might very probably be pleased to do so.

Will you take the matter up and let me know of the results?

All checks should be made out to Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, for the Pan-African Fund. Subsequently, a list of contributors and the amount contributed will be published in The CRISIS.

Sincerely yours,

JF/EH
(Enc.)

OFFICE OF THE SUPREME CHANCELLOR

—OF—

The Knights of Pythias of North America, South America, Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia.

S. W. GREEN,
SUPREME CHANCELLOR
507 PYTHIAN TEMPLE,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.,

3/38/10

June 27, 1921.

Miss Jessie Fausset,
70-Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Fausset:-

I am in receipt of your letter of the 9th inst., with circulars in regard to the Second Pan-African Congress, and I would suggest, that as I am so busy, that you get some of the Representatives from New York, to bring the matter mentioned in your letter before our Supreme Lodge Meeting, to be held in Topeka Kansas, in August Next.

Yours very truly,

S. W. Green

AW.

Supreme Chancellor.

June 20, 1921.

Mr. S. H. Greene, Head of Ethel Bascum's
507 Pythian Temple
New Orleans, La.

Dear Mr. Greene

I have received your letter and its suggestion. I will try to get some of the representatives from New York to bring the matter before your Supreme Lodge Meeting.

Thank you for your interest.

Sincerely yours,

JF/EH

Knights of Toussaint

218 W. 141ST STREET

A. FITZHOLAN WALLACE
Grand Supreme Ruler

NEW YORK CITY May 3rd 21.

Dr. W. E. Du Bois
70 Fifth Ave.
City.

Dear Sir:-

I shall be glad if you will send me such information as you can relative to the coming Pan-African Congress. It is possible that we may consider the sending of a delegate to the Congress.

Trusting to hear from you at your convenience,

I am
Respectfully
A. Fitzholan Wallace.

3132/153

Second Pan African Congress.

May 27, 1921.

Mr. A.F. Wallace
218 West 141st St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:

3/3/3

Enclosed please find the first bulletin of the Pan African Congress. I shall send another bulletin within a few days.

At present I should assume that the cost of the trip would be between $400 and $1000. The dates of the Congress are as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

For exact information concerning the cost of passage, will you kindly write to Mrs. J.C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:VH:
ENCL.

Second Pan African Congress

May 27, 1921.

Mr. Leonard Wolf,
Hogarth House,
Richmond,
Surrey, England.

My dear Sir:

I am secretary of the Pan African Congress which is holding a second session this year as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

I am very eager to have men of African descent, both in America and elsewhere, get into helpful contact with the British Labor Party and I should like very much to have your co-operation in this endeavor. I have already tried to reach Mr. Ramsay MacDonald by letter but am not sure that I have his right address.

Will you kindly advise me as to any steps I might take in order to get the interest of liberal minded England. I am enclosing the resolutions adopted at the First Pan African Congress.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM:
ENCL.

THE LABOUR PARTY

33 ECCLESTON SQUARE,

LONDON, S.W.1.

3/36

22/6/21

Hogarth House

Paradise Road

Richmond

Surrey

Dear Sir:

I was very glad to get your letter. I am Honorary Secretary of the Advisory Committee to the Labour Party which deals with African questions. I think the best way would be for you to put before our Committee any suggestions which you have to make as to how the Labour Party might be able to deal with your problems. I shall be very glad to do anything possible in the matter.

Yours sincerely

sg/ Leonard Woolf

Leonard Woolf

Dear White

Arrange Conference Friday or Saturday. Tried to reach on telephone at 10:00 A. M. 8-22-21. Wrote then attached letter.

THE LABOUR PARTY

SECRETARY:
Rt. Hon. ARTHUR HENDERSON, M.P.

33 ECCLESTON SQUARE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegraphic Address:
"LABRECOM, CHURTON, LONDON."

Telephone:
VICTORIA 1326-7.

On your reply please quote

For Dr. DuBois 37.

22/6/21

Hogarth House
Paradise Road
Richmond
Surrey

3/31/60

Dear Sir,

I was very glad to get your letter. I am Honorary Secretary of the Advisory Committee to the Labour Party which deals with African questions. I think the best way would be for you to put before our Committee any suggestions which you have to make as to how the Labour Party might be able to deal with your problems. I shall be very glad to do anything possible in the matter.

Yours sincerely

Leonard Woolf

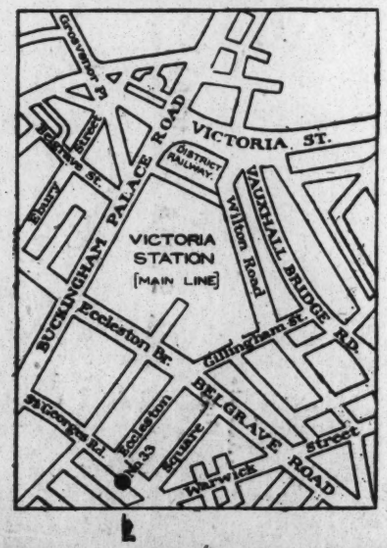
Leonard Woolf.

28

Dear Mr. White
arranging Conference Friday or Saturday
Tried to reach on telephone at 10:00 A.M. 8-22-21. Wrote then attached letter.

Routes to the Offices of

THE LABOUR PARTY, 33 ECCLESTON SQUARE, LONDON, S.W. 1



Route I. From Waterloo.
Bus No. 76 to Victoria, or Tube to Charing Cross and Underground to Victoria.

Route II. From Charing Cross.
Underground to Victoria or bus to corner of Buckingham Palace Road and St. George's Road.

Route III. From Paddington.
Underground to Victoria.

Route IV. From Marylebone.
Underground from Edgware Road to Victoria or bus from corner of Chapel Street and Edgware Road to Victoria.

Route V. From Euston.
Bus from corner of Tottenham Court Road to Victoria, or Hampstead-Highgate Tube to Charing Cross and thence by Underground to Victoria.

Route VI. From King's Cross.
Tube to Piccadilly or Hyde Park Corner, and thence bus to Victoria, or Tube and Underground, changing at Leicester Square and Charing Cross.

Route VII. From Liverpool Street.
Bus or Underground to Victoria.

1921

July 8, 1921.

Mr. Leonard Woolf,
38 Eccleston Square,
London, S. W.1. England.

My dear Sir:

Would it be possible for me to arrange for a conference in London between officers of the Second Pan-African Congress and representatives of the Labour Party? This conference to take place on the afternoon of Sunday August 28 and to be attended by such persons as you wish to invite and to be held at such place as you designate. I have already been corresponding with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald who has expressed interest in our movement. I have nothing definite to suggest for such a conference to do but I want those minds who are working for the emancipation of Africa to get in touch with each other and become acquainted so that in future cooperation may be effective. If you do not feel that you can undertake to arrange for this conference will you suggest someone in London who could do so?

I shall be under great obligations to you for an early reply.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

THE LABOUR PARTY

SECRETARY:
Rt. Hon. ARTHUR HENDERSON, M.P.

34 ECCLESTON SQUARE,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegraphic Address:
"LABREPCOM, CHURTON, LONDON."

Telephone:
VICTORIA 1326-7.

On your reply please quote

July 29, 1921

July 29, 1921

29/7/21

H

Dear Sir,

With reference to my previous letter I find that I cannot arrange a meeting between the officers of the Pan-African Congress and members of the Labour Party Advisory Committee on Sunday afternoon August 28th in order to discuss questions connected with your movement. I will fix the meeting provisionally at 3 oclock at 34 Eccleston Square but I will let you know definitely the time and place. Please inform me when you will arrive in London and at what address I can communicate with you.

Will you reply to me at the following address where I will be all August:- Monk's House, Rodmell, near Lewes, Sussex.

Yours faithfully

Leonard Woolf

3/31/95

Copy

29/7/21

Dear Sir:

With reference to my previous letter, I find that I can arrange a meeting between the officers of the Pan-African Congress and members of the Labour Party Advisory Committee on Sunday afternoon, August 28, in order to discuss questions connected with your movement. I will fix the meeting provisionally at 3 o'clock at 34 Eccleston Square, but I will let you know definitely the time and place. Please inform me when you will arrive in London and at what address I can communicate with you.

Will you reply to me at the following address where I shall be all of August: Monk's House, Rodmell, near Lewes, Sussex.

Yours faithfully,
Leonard Woolf.

3/43/32

(over)

There's a letter at Broadhurst's, sent yesterday, from Miss Fauset. Have forwarded. Bye.

Mgd
Aug. 10-'21

Monk's House
Rodmell
near Lewes
Sussex

3/36/31

23/8/21

Dear Sir,

Many thanks for your letter re the meeting between the Labour Party Advisory Committee and Dr Du Bois. As requested by Mr Du Bois I have fixed the meeting for Sunday, August 28th at 3 p.m. at 33 Eccleston Square, and I am not sure no that there is time now to alter the date to Friday. I am unfortunately away in the country but I have written to Mr H Gillies of the Labour Party and asked him to communicate direct with you and see what can be done. Perhaps you would be good enough to telephone to or see Mr Gillies as soon as you receive this: his address is The Labour Party, 33 Eccleston Square, S.W.1, and the telephone no. is Victoria 8016.

Yours sincerely

Leonard Woolf

Friday, 5:00 P.M. 34 Eccleston Square

White Hall Hotel,
9, Bloomsbury Sq., W. C. 1,
London

22 August 1921

My dear Mr. Woolf:

The writer of this letter, Walter F. White, is associated with Dr. W. E. B. Dubois in forwarding the Pan African Congress. Dr. DuBois is now in Brussels and will reach London on Thursday, the 25th. He has forwarded to me here your letter to him of June 22 in which request a conference between the Advisory Committee to the Labor Party and Dr. DuBois. Will it be possible to arrange that conference on Friday, the 26th, at any time of the day that may suit your convenience? I will appreciate your writing me at the above address regarding this matter.

3(3)

Very sincerely yours,

Walter F. White

Assistant Secretary,
The National Association for the
Advancement of Colored People,
New York City, U. S. A.

THE LABOUR PARTY

Secretary:
Rt. Hon. ARTHUR HENDERSON, M.P.

33 ECCLESTON SQUARE,
LONDON, S.W. 1

Telegraphic Address:
"LABREPCOM, CHURTON, LONDON

Telephone:
VICTORIA 8016-17-18

On your reply please quote International Department.

24th August, 1921.

3/44/52

Mr. Walter F. White,
White Hall Hotel,
9, Bloomsbury Square, W.C. 1.

Dear Sir,

I confirm the message sent to you by telephone today arranging for the conference between Dr. DuBois and our Advisory Committee to take place on Friday next the 27th inst. at 34, Eccleston Square at 5.0 p.m.

Yours faithfully,

W. Gillies

1921

Pan Af

May 17, 1921.

Senator Henri La Fontaine,
Palais Mondial,
Cinquantenaire, Brussels, Belgium.

My dear Senator La Fontaine:

I presume you already know from Professor Otlet of our plan to have a Pan-African Congress in Brussels August 31, and the 1 and 2 of September. I want very much to have your active interest. On account of world conditions I do not suppose that the actual attendance of our Congress will be very large, probably somewhere between 50 and 100 persons. I want, however, that they should come in contact with the best thought and spirit of Europe. Will you not do what you can to secure for us the co-operation of eminent Belgians? I should like especially to have on our program and in conference with us, men representing the liberal and radical thought of Belgium and men on whose hearts Africa lies as a great and pressing problem.

I should be very glad to have any advice from you or names of persons with whom I could correspond.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

3/38/96

1921

Pan Af

July 14, 1921.

Senator Henri La Fontaine,

Hotel de Russie,

Geneva, Switzerland.

Cordially accept proposed program. Cannot change name of Congress.

W. E. B. DuBois.

Charge to Crisis.

July 14, 1921.

Senator Henri La Fontaine,
Hotel de Russie,
Geneva, Switzerland.

My dear Senator La Fontaine:

I have your letter of June 29 and have hastened to answer it by cable saying "Cordially accept program. Cannot change name of Congress." The Pan-African Congress is a permanent organization and the name has been adopted at the First Congress. It is, therefore, impossible for that to be changed. As to the program however, that is practically the sort of program that we had in mind. This is a conference for acquaintanceship, knowledge and cooperation and not for revolution and agitation.

We do not propose to do in Belgium anything that we would not do in the United States and the Belgian people must remember that it was not only white Americans that sent relief to them but black Americans numbering one-tenth of the population, also joined heartily.

The president of our Congress is a French deputy at the head of the colonial effectives and a man who did more than a single person to bring the help of Africa to distressed Europe during the war. This Congress is held with the know-

ledge of the American Government and I am enclosing a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State which indicates his approval.

I am afraid that perhaps our movement has been mistaken and confounded with the movement of a man named Garvey in the United States which has been widely advertised but is really of little importance. Garvey has talked loudly and foolishly about conquest and war for the liberation of Africa.

Our movement on the contrary, stands for legal protest, education, and publication of the facts. In only one respect would I differ from some of the implications of your program. We shall, of course, discuss the political status of the Negro in various parts of the world and we shall discuss clearly and frankly the complaints and disadvantages under which they live.

Under no circumstances would it be possible for us to consent to meet anywhere where freedom and exposition of the facts in these lines could not be made.

I am enclosing resolutions adopted at the First Congress which show the scope of our deliberation and will, I think, indicate the temper and purpose of the meeting. Possibly you have seen this before. I am sending a copy of this

letter to Mr. Otlet and Mr. Fauchon, and I trust that this explanation will make the matter clear and that there will be no opposition to our meeting.

You, of course, realize that we would not have thought of coming to Belgium had it not been for your cordial invitation and as Mr. Otlet had known about the meetings of the Pan-African Congress in Paris and its results I had assumed that you were quite well acquainted with our objects and purposes.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

Answer to Letter from
Senator Lafountaine
to which Dr. DuBois
sent cable

3/31/86

Jy 15 1921

Sénateur La Fontaine etc.

Le 15 juillet, 1921

Monsieur,

J'ai reçu votre lettre du 29 juin et je me suis depêché à y répondre par un telégramme qui dit: "J'accepte cordialement votre programme. Impossible de changer le nom du Congrès." Le Congrès Pan-Africain est une organisation permanente et on en a adopté le nom au premier Congrès. C'est impossible donc que l'on le change maintenant. Quant à votre programme, au contraire, c'est en effet la sorte de programme auquel je songeais. Ce congrès est une conference pour faire nous connaître, pour le savoir et la coopération, et pas pour la révolution et l' agitation.

Nous ne proposons pas à faire en Belgique aucune chose que nous ne ferions pas aux Etats- Unis, et les Belges doivent se rappeler que non seulement les Américains blancs leur ont envoyé du soulagement, mais que les Américains noirs ~~aussi~~ composant un-dixieme de la population, étaient aussi et de bon coeur de cette entreprise.

Le président de notre congrès est un député français, Commisionaire aux Effectifs coloniaux, et homme qui plus que toute autre personne a amené pendant la guerre l'aide de l'Afrique en Europe affligé.

Ce Congrès se réunit à la connaissance du Gouvernement américain et j'enferme sous ce pli une lettre du Secrétaire d'Etat qui indique son approbation. Je crains que l'on n'ait mal compris notre cause en la confondant avec le mouvement d'un Monsieur Garvey aux Etats- Unis,- mouvement qui a reçu beaucoup de réclame mais qui vaut rien en réalité. M. Garvey a bavardé bêtement et avec grand bruit du conquête et de la guerre pour la libération de l'Afrique.

Notre mouvement au contraire représente la protestation légale, l'education et la publication de la vérité. Sous un seul rapport serais-je en désaccord avec les implications de votre programme. Nous discuterons, bien entendu la position politique des Noirs à travers le monde, et nous parlerons avec clarté at en détail leurs réclamations [illegible] les désavantages sous lesquels ils vivent.

Sous aucun pr6 pretexte ne consentirions-nous a nous reunir ou la franchise et la l'exposition de ces faits ne seraient paspossibles.

Je renferme une copie des resolutions adoptees au premier congres. Elle montrent l'objet de nos deliberations et indiqueront, je crois , le caractere et le but du meeting. Peut-être vous l'avez déja vue. J'envoie une copie de cette lettre a Messrs. Otlet et Panda, et j'espere que cette explication eclaircira les difficultés et que l'on ne s'opposera plus à notre reunion.

Vous realisez, bien entendu, que nous n'aurions pas songé à venir en Belgique sinon pour votre invitation cordiale, et puisque M. Otlet avait connu les meetings du Congres Pan-africain à Paris et ses resultats, j'ai supposé que vous aussi, vous connaissiez assez nos objets et nos buts.

Bien cordialement à vous,

The Philadelphia Association for The Protection of Colored Women

Office and Home: 1506-08 CATHARINE STREET

MRS. S. W. LAYTEN, Secretary

REV. H. L. PHILLIPS, President
MRS. E. B LEAF, Treasurer
MRS. CHAS. Y. FOX, Chr. Executive Comm.

TELEPHONE : Dickinson 1512
NIGHT PHONE : Dickinson 2588

B/38/54

June 16th, 1921

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your invitation to attend the Second Pan-African Congress received sometime ago. I should be very glad to avail myself of this opportunity; were it not for the fact that the Woman's Convention (Auxiliary to the National Baptist Convention) of which I am Pres. convenes near the same time in September; in the city of Chicago. Should you advise that a communication giving a report or some information of our work, be sent to the said meeting. I would be glad to do so. You might suggest what information would be desired.

Very sincerely

S. W. Layten,
Per P.

THE CHARITIES BUREAU OF THE PHILADELPHIA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ENDORSES THIS INSTITUTION AS BEING WORTHY OF PUBLIC SUPPORT

170 EAST 64TH STREET

My dear Miss Fauset,

I should very much like to help you get to Europe this Summer for the Pan-African Congress. I only wish I was not quite so involved and could make a present of the trip to you, but I very much regret that this is impossible. I have a great many responsibilities.

But, if you could get others to contribute as well, I should be glad to be one to give $100 toward your expenses.

With best wishes,

Sincerely yours,

Agnes Brown Leach

July 5th.
1921.

3/31/07

LEAGUE OF NATIONS UNION

All Communications to be addressed to the General Secretary.

15, GROSVENOR CRESCENT,
LONDON, S.W.1.

Telegrams:
Freenat, Knights, London.

Telephone:
Victoria 9780.

In reply please quote: OS.

25th May, 1921

MANDATES COMMITTEE.

With the Overseas Secretary's Compliments.

Enclosure for information.

40-8-8

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL

BULLETIN OFFICIEL

40/8/19

16 mars 1921. *Vol. III. N° 11.*

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GENÈVE

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL

BULLETIN OFFICIEL

16 mars 1921. *Vol. III. N° 11.*

40/8/4 01/8/10

DOCUMENTS OFFICIELS

Le Bureau international du Travail et les projets de mandats.

Le *Bulletin* N° 15-16, du 22 décembre 1920, a publié la réponse du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations à la lettre [1] qui lui avait été adressée par le Directeur du Bureau international du Travail au sujet de l'intérêt qu'offre la représentation de ce Bureau à la Commission des mandats permanents prévue à l'article 22 du Traité de Versailles. Par une lettre en date du 7 janvier, le Directeur du Bureau international du Travail a demandé au Secrétaire général de lui communiquer des copies des projets de mandats qui étaient soumis à l'examen du Conseil de la Société des Nations pour les anciennes colonies de l'Empire allemand et les territoires détachés de l'Empire ottoman, afin de pouvoir prendre connaissance des clauses de ces projets relatives au travail, avant que le Conseil ait pris une décision définitive. Le Secrétaire général de la Société a adressé au Bureau international du Travail, à la date du 10 janvier, des copies de ces projets de mandats, en indiquant qu'il serait heureux de recevoir du Bureau un exposé des observation qui pourraient lui être sug-

[1] Voir *ulletin d'Information*, n° 12, page 2.

génées par certaines clauses des projets de mandats ayant trait aux conditions du travail.

Le Directeur du Bureau international du Travail a répondu à cette communication par la lettre suivante :

(1) *Lettre du Directeur du Bureau international du Travail au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations.*

15 février 1921.

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre communication, en date du 10 janvier dernier, et de vous remercier d'avoir bien voulu m'adresser, à titre de renseignement confidentiel, des copies des projets de mandats relatifs aux anciennes colonies allemandes et aux territoires qui faisaient précédemment partie de l'Empire ottoman.

Vous voudrez bien trouver ci-joint les copies en français et en anglais d'un bref memorandum contenant les textes d'articles que le Bureau international du Travail jugerait utile de faire insérer dans les mandats, en vue de porter effet aux dispositions de la partie du Traité relatif au Travail et qu'il estime conformes aux intentions des rédacteurs de cette partie. Ces articles ne font pas autre chose que reproduire les clauses qui ont été ratifiées par les signataires du Traité de Versailles et leur insertion dans les mandats constituerait simplement une formalité technique nécessaire à laquelle je ne pense pas qu'il puisse être fait d'objection. Je vous serais en conséquence très obligé de vouloir bien soumettre au Conseil le memorandum dont il s'agit.

Le principe énoncé à l'article 427 du Traité comme l'un de ceux qui doivent guider la politique de la Société des Nations, à savoir que « le travail ne doit pas être considéré comme une marchandise ou un article de commerce » a conduit le Bureau international du Travail à examiner soigneusement les clauses des projets de mandats relatives à la suppression de l'esclavage. Etant donné que les signataires du Traité ont solennellement accepté les principes énoncés à l'article 427, le Bureau international du Travail suppose que les articles de ces projets des mandats relatifs à la suppression de l'esclavage doivent être interprétés comme impliquant que les mandataires s'engagent à poursuivre la complète suppression de la traite des esclaves et de tout système de travail obligatoire comparable à l'esclavage. Le Bureau international du Travail estime, en conséquence, qu'il n'est pas nécessaire pour lui de proposer aucune modification aux articles dont il s'agit.

J'ajoute que le Bureau international du Travail sera heureux de fournir au Conseil, au sujet du memorandum ci-joint, toutes explications supplémentaires qui pourront lui sembler nécessaires. Le Conseil, dans sa décision du 29 novembre, a admis le principe de la participation de l'Organisation internationale du Travail aux travaux de la Commission permanente des mandats, et il y aura lieu sans doute d'examiner ultérieurement avec le Conseil ou la Commission, les modalités de cette participation. Pour le moment, le Bureau international du Travail désire simplement présenter au Conseil ses observations au sujet des projets de mandats qui lui sont actuellement soumis.

En raison du fait que la session du Conseil doit s'ouvrir très prochainement, j'ai l'honneur de vous joindre une traduction en français de la présente lettre pour faciliter sa distribution aux membres du Conseil.

Veuillez agréer, etc.

Albert THOMAS.

(2) *Memorandum du Bureau international du Travail proposant l'addition de certains articles aux projets de mandats.*

Dans les mandats de la catégorie A, on a envisagé deux périodes distinctes, dont la première, prévue à l'article 1er, comporte un *régime provisoire.* Pendant la durée de cette période le mandataire est tenu de promulguer une loi organique s'appliquant au territoire qui fait l'objet du mandat.

Pendant cette période préliminaire, le mandataire peut donc être considéré comme étant, aux termes mêmes du mandat, entièrement responsable pour tout ce qui concerne les attributions gouvernementales sur le territoire qui fait l'objet du mandat.

Les rapports entre les mandataires et l'Etat qui fait l'objet du mandat semblent donc, en ce qui concerne l'exercice du pouvoir exécutif, analogues et à beaucoup d'égards identiques à ceux qui existent entre le mandataire et l'Etat qui fait l'objet du mandat dans le cas des mandats des catégories B et C.

Au point de vue de l'application des projets de convention adoptés par la Conférence internationale du Travail, les circonstances peuvent être considérées comme étant les mêmes dans les trois cas.

Le préambule de la partie des Traités de paix relative au travail, indique que « la non-adoption par une nation quelconque d'un régime de travail réellement humain fait obstacle aux efforts des autres nations désireuses d'améliorer le sort des travailleurs dans leur propre pays ». La crainte

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d'une concurrence déloyale a été reconnue comme l'un des plus sérieux obstacles au progrès social, et cette partie des Traités a eu précisément pour objet d'assurer, d'une manière aussi universelle que possible, l'examen de la possibilité d'une application effective des projets de convention adoptés par la Conférence internationale du Travail.

C'est ce principe qui a guidé la première Conférence internationale du Travail lorsqu'elle décida l'admission de l'Allemagne et de l'Autriche dans l'Organisation internationale du Travail, bien qu'elles ne fussent pas Membres de la Société des Nations, et lorsqu'elle autorisa la Finlande et le Luxembourg à participer à ses délibérations.

C'est également le même principe qui a provoqué l'insertion dans le Traité de l'article 421, aux termes duquel les Membres de l'Organisation internationale du Travail s'engagent à appliquer les conventions auxquelles ils auront adhéré, à celles de leurs colonies ou possessions et à ceux de leurs protectorats qui ne se gouvernent pas pleinement eux-mêmes, sous les réserves que ces conventions ne soient pas rendues inapplicables par les conditions locales et que si des modifications étaient nécessaires pour les adapter aux conditions locales, ces modifications puissent y être introduites.

L'article 22 du Pacte de la Société des Nations proclame que le bien-être et le développement des territoires placés sous le régime du mandat forment une mission sacrée de civilisation et les Membres de la Société des Nations se sont engagés par l'article 23 à s'efforcer d'assurer et de maintenir des conditions de travail équitables et humaines pour l'homme, la femme et l'enfant sur leurs propres territoires ainsi que dans tous pays auxquels s'étendent leurs relations de commerce et d'industrie.

Il est à coup sûr hors de doute que le Conseil de la Société et les Etats mandataires sont disposés à garantir l'application de ces principes aux territoires placés sous le régime du mandat et qu'ils estiment en particulier que ces territoires dont l'administration doit être considérée comme une mission civilisatrice doivent au minimum bénéficier des mesures précises de protection accordées par la Partie XIII du Traité aux colonies, protectorats et possessions de chacun des Membres de la Société, lorsque ces colonies, possessions et protectorats ne se gouvernent pas pleinement eux-mêmes.

Le Bureau international du Travail estime, en conséquence, que les mandats B et C pourraient imposer aux mandataires, en ce qui concerne l'application des projets de convention adoptés par la Conférence internationale du Travail aux territoires placés sous le régime du mandat, les mêmes obligations qui ont été assumées par chacun des Membres de la Société, pour ses propres colonies, possessions et protectorats.

A cet effet, le Bureau international du Travail propose l'insertion dans les trois catégories de mandats de l'article suivant :

« Le mandataire s'efforcera d'assurer et de maintenir des conditions de travail équitables et humaines pour l'homme, la femme et l'enfant sur les territoires faisant l'objet du mandat et s'engage à appliquer à ces territoires les conventions auxquelles il aura adhéré conformément aux stipulations de la Partie XIII du Traité de Versailles, sous les réserves suivantes :

« 1° que la convention ne soit pas rendue inapplicable par les conditions locales ;

« 2° que les modifications qui seraient nécessaires pour adapter la convention aux conditions locales puissent être introduites dans celles-ci.

« Le mandataire notifiera au Bureau international du Travail les décisions qu'il aura prises à cet égard. »

* * *

En ce qui concerne les mandats de la catégorie A, la même argumentation et le même texte paraîtraient devoir s'appliquer, mais avec l'indication qu'ils ne s'appliquent qu'à la période pendant laquelle, en attendant la préparation d'une loi organique, le mandataire demeure pleinement responsable de tout ce qui touche au gouvernement du territoire placé sous mandat.

Lorsque le régime de la loi organique entrera en vigueur, c'est-à-dire dès que s'ouvrira la deuxième période prévue dans le mandat, il est probable que cette loi conférera aux territoires faisant l'objet du mandat une certaine autonomie et une certaine responsabilité en matière de gouvernement, et il est probable qu'à un certain moment les pouvoirs qui seront dévolus à ces territoires comprendront la législation du travail. Dans ces conditions, les relations entre le mandataire et le territoire faisant l'objet du mandat soulèveront un certain nombre de problèmes relativement à l'application de l'article 405 du Traité de Versailles.

Aux termes de cet article, chaque Membre de l'Organisation internationale du Travail est tenu de soumettre dans un certain délai les recommandations et projets de convention adoptés par la Conférence internationale du Travail à l'autorité ou aux autorités dans la compétence desquelles rentre la matière, en vue de les transformer en lois ou de prendre des mesures d'un autre ordre.

Ainsi qu'on l'a déjà fait remarquer, la Partie XIII du Traité a eu pour objet d'assurer que les projets de convention et recommandations, adoptés par la Conférence internationale

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du Travail, soient soumis, d'une manière aussi universelle que possible, à l'examen des autorités compétentes en vue de l'adoption de la législation nécessaire pour leur mise en vigueur. Tel était l'objet de la procédure prévue à l'article 405 pour chacun des Membres mêmes de l'Organisation internationale du Travail et de celle de l'article 421 pour leurs colonies, possessions et protectorats qui ne se gouvernent pas pleinement eux-mêmes. Il n'a pas été possible, au moment de la rédaction du Traité de paix, de prévoir des dispositions spéciales pour les territoires de la catégorie A, considérés par l'article 22 du Pacte comme des territoires dont l'existence comme nations indépendantes pouvait être reconnue provisoirement, mais qui cependant devaient faire l'objet d'une tutelle non encore définie.

Il y aurait lieu, en conséquence, d'insérer dans les mandats de la catégorie A, un article ayant pour objet d'assurer que l'application des projets de convention et des recommandations adoptés par la Conférence internationale du Travail à ces territoires, soit soumise à un examen identique à celui qui est prévu dans le traité pour les métropoles et pour leurs colonies, protectorats et possessions qui ne se gouvernent pas pleinement eux-mêmes.

A cet effet, le Bureau international du Travail propose que l'article suivant soit inséré dans les mandats A :

> « Le Mandataire s'efforcera d'assurer et de maintenir des conditions de travail équitables et humaines pour l'homme, la femme et l'enfant sur les territoires faisant l'objet du mandat et s'engage à appliquer à ces territoires les conventions auxquelles il aura adhéré conformément aux stipulations de la Partie XIII du Traité de Versailles sous les réserves suivantes :
>
> « 1° que la convention ne soit pas rendue inapplicable par les conditions locales ;
>
> « 2° que les modifications qui seraient nécessaires pour adapter la convention aux conditions locales puissent être introduites dans celle-ci.
>
> « 3° Le Mandataire notifiera au Bureau international du Travail les décisions qu'il aura prises à cet égard.
>
> « Si la loi organique établie conformément à l'article 1er du présent mandat donne au territoire qui fait l'objet du mandat le pouvoir de légiférer lui-même sur les questions industrielles, le Mandataire s'engage à soumettre ou faire soumettre dans le délai d'un an à partir de la clôture de la session de la Conférence internationale du Travail (ou, si par suite de circonstances exceptionnelles, il est impossible de procéder dans le délai d'un an, dès qu'il sera possible, mais jamais plus de dix-huit mois après la clôture de la session de la Conféren-

ce) les recommandations ou projets de convention adoptés par la Conférence internationale du Travail, conformément aux dispositions de la Partie XIII du Traité de Versailles, à l'autorité ou aux autorités du territoire faisant l'objet du mandat dans la compétence desquelles rentre la matière, en vue de les transformer en loi ou de prendre des mesures d'un autre ordre.

« Le Mandataire informera le Secrétaire général des mesures qu'il aura prises. »

Il y a lieu d'observer que les articles ci-dessus constituent simplement un complément des obligations déjà assumées par les Membres de la Société des Nations, conformément à la Partie XIII du Traité. Le Bureau international du Travail se permet, en conséquence, d'espérer que le Conseil de la Société voudra bien les prendre en considération et assurer leur insertion dans les mandats.

(3) *Lettre du 18 février du Secrétaire général adjoint de la Société des Nations au Directeur du Bureau international du Travail.*

Genève, le 18 février 1921.

Monsieur le Directeur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre N° D. 265 du 15 février, me faisant parvenir des exemplaires français et anglais du memorandum contenant le texte des projets d'articles que le Bureau international du Travail estime devoir être insérés dans les mandats pour l'application des dispositions de la Partie XIII du Traité de Versailles et en conformité des intentions de ses auteurs.

J'ai transmis aux membres du Conseil copie de ce memorandum et ai pris note que le Bureau international du Travail s'empresserait, le cas échéant, de fournir au Conseil les explications complémentaires que celui-ci pourrait désirer.

En tant qu'il s'agit des mandats « C », les termes de ces mandats ont déjà été arrêtés par le Conseil. Il en résulte que les propositions qui ont été formulées dans le memorandum en ce qui concerne ces mandats ne peuvent faire l'objet que d'une recommandation du Conseil aux Membres de la Société des Nations auxquels ces mandats ont été confiés.

Veuillez agréer, etc.

D. ANZILOTTI,
Secrétaire général adjoint.

La réglementation du travail dans la navigation intérieure.

La Conférence internationale du Travail a adopté au cours de sa session de Gênes une recommandation relative à la limitation des heures de travail dans la navigation intérieure. Le Bureau international du Travail a porté cette recommandation à la connaissance des Commissions internationales du Rhin, de l'Elbe et de l'Oder, par lettres adressées, le 31 juillet dernier, au Président de chacune de ces Commissions. Un memorandum sur des questions analogues fut également communiqué aux Conférences internationales chargées de l'élaboration du Statut permanent du Danube, qui se sont réunies à Paris en août 1920 [1].

A l'occasion de la réunion, à Barcelone, de la première Conférence générale sur la liberté des communications et du transit, le Bureau international du Travail a de nouveau pris des mesures en vue de porter les décisions de Gênes à la connaissance des autorités compétentes en matière de navigation intérieure. La correspondance suivante a été échangée à ce sujet.

(1) *Le Bureau international du Travail au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations.*

8 mars 1921.

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

J'ai l'honneur d'attirer votre attention sur certaines observations se rapportant à la question 3 (Projets de convention sur le régime international des voies navigables et droit au pavillon des Etats dépourvus de littoral maritime) du projet d'ordre du jour de la première Conférence générale sur la liberté des communications et du transit.

La Conférence internationale du Travail, au cours de sa deuxième session tenue à Gênes en juin et juillet 1920, a adopté le 9 juillet, par 68 voix contre 2 et une abstention, une recommandation tendant à limiter les heures de travail dans la navigation intérieure. Les articles 2 et 3 de cette recommandation sont ainsi conçus :

[1] Voir *Bulletin d'Information*, Vol. II, N° 3.

« Que les Membres de l'Organisation internationale du Travail dont les territoires sont riverains de cours d'eau qui sont utilisés en commun par leurs bateaux, concluent entre eux des accords en vue de limiter, conformément à la déclaration précitée, les heures de travail des personnes employées dans la navigation intérieure sur les eaux dont il est question ci-dessus, après consultation des organisations patronales et des organisations ouvrières intéressées. »

« Que de telles législations nationales et de tels accords entre pays riverains s'inspirent autant que possible des principes généraux du projet de convention concernant les heures de travail adopté par la Conférence internationale du Travail à Washington, tout en tenant compte des conditions, climatériques ou autres, spéciales aux différents pays intéressés. »

Au cours des discussions qui eurent lieu au sein de la Commission de la navigation intérieure nommée par la Conférence, plusieurs délégués ont signalé l'intérêt qu'il y aurait à ce que le Bureau international du Travail soit à même de collaborer avec la Commission internationale instituée par le Traité de paix pour réglementer les conditions de la navigation sur certains fleuves européens, en vue de faire porter effet aux dispositions de la recommandation dont il s'agit.

Le Bureau international du Travail signala, en conséquence, aux Commissions internationales du Rhin, de l'Elbe et de l'Oder ainsi qu'à la Conférence internationale du Danube, l'intérêt qu'il y aurait, selon lui, à insérer dans les statuts permanents réglementant la navigation sur ces fleuves des articles prévoyant l'étude des conditions du travail et la collaboration du Bureau international du Travail pour la préparation des accords internationaux qui pourraient être conclus entre les Etats riverains, en exécution de l'article 2 de la recommandation adoptée par la Conférence de Gênes.

Le projet de statut adopté, en première lecture, par la Conférence internationale du statut permanent du Danube, contient l'article XIV ci-après :

« Les Etats signataires de la présente convention s'engagent à établir par une convention séparée des règles uniformes d'ordre civil, commercial et sanitaire relatives à l'exercice de la navigation et au contrat de transport sur le réseau fluvial du Danube compris dans la juridiction de la commission internationale.

Cette convention pourra, également, d'accord avec le Bureau international du Travail, réglementer les conditions du travail du personnel employé à la navigation sur ce réseau. »

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Il y a lieu d'espérer que des articles analogues à celui-ci seront approuvés sans difficultés par les Commissions internationales du Rhin, de l'Elbe et de l'Oder.

Il faut ajouter que le Comité provisoire des communications et du transit a été tenu au courant, par l'intermédiaire de son Secrétaire général, des mesures prises par le Bureau international du Travail et qu'il connaît également le point de vue de cet organisme sur la question. A la lumière de ce qui précède et en vue d'arriver à une coordination effective des mesures prises pour réglementer les conditions du travail dans la navigation intérieure, j'ai l'honneur d'attirer votre attention sur l'intérêt qu'il y aurait à insérer dans toute convention ou recommandation qui pourrait être adoptée par la première Conférence générale sur la liberté des communications et du transit, conformément à la question 3 de son projet d'ordre du jour, une disposition semblable à celle qui a été adoptée dans le projet de statut du Danube et à ce que la première Conférence générale examine la possibilité d'insérer l'article ci-après dans le projet de convention sur le régime international des voies navigables :

> « Les Hautes Parties contractantes estiment qu'il y a intérêt à déterminer, sur les voies navigables internationales, des conditions de travail aussi uniformes que possible, dans la mesure où le permettent les conditions locales.
>
> « Les Hautes Parties Contractantes, dont le territoire est riverain d'un cours d'eau international, se mettront en rapport avec le Bureau international du Travail pour examiner les conditions générales de travail des personnes employées à la navigation internationale sur les eaux dont il s'agit et s'efforceront d'arriver à un accord réglementant ces conditions de travail, en s'inspirant des principes énoncés à la Partie XIII du Traité de Versailles et aux parties correspondantes des autres traités de paix et en se référant aux projets de convention adoptés par la Conférence internationales du Travail et aux avis des organisations patronales et ouvrières intéressées. »

Je vous serais très obligé, en conséquence, de vouloir bien prendre les mesures nécessaires pour porter les considérations qui précèdent à la connaissance de la première Conférence générale sur la liberté des communications et du transit.

Veuillez agréer, etc.

Albert THOMAS.

(2) *Le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations au Bureau international du Travail.*

9 mars 1921.

Monsieur le Directeur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception de votre lettre N° L 4/5/3, du 8 mars, par laquelle vous attirez mon attention sur certaines observations relatives à la question 3 du projet d'ordre du jour de la première Conférence générale sur la liberté des communications et du transit et je vous informe que j'ai transmis copie de cette lettre au Président de la Conférence.

Veuillez agréer, etc.

Eric DRUMMOND.

La Conférence générale des communications et du transit de Barcelone et les travailleurs aveugles.

L'« Office national français d'assistance dans le travail pour les aveugles » a prié le Bureau international du Travail de bien vouloir présenter à la Conférence générale sur la liberté des communications et du transit, à Barcelone, par l'entremise du Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations, une requête ayant pour objet l'adoption d'une réglementation internationale du transport des aveugles.

Il s'agirait, en l'espèce, d'accorder aux travailleurs aveugles, dont le nombre dépasserait un million, le droit de circuler sur les chemins de fer en ne payant qu'une seule place pour eux et leur guide et de leur reconnaître ce droit du point de vue international.

Le Directeur du Bureau international du Travail a donné suite à la demande qui lui a été présentée par l'Office national français en adressant au Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations la communication suivante :

5 mars 1921.

Monsieur le Secrétaire général,

J'ai l'honneur de vous informer que le Bureau international du Travail a été prié par l'« Office national français d'assistance dans le travail pour les aveugles » de présenter à la Conférence générale sur la liberté des communications et du transit à Barcelone, les propositions suivantes relatives aux dispositions spéciales dont pourraient bénéficier les personnes aveugles lorsqu'elle voyagent :

1° la reconnaissance, comme principe international, du droit pour tout travailleur aveugle de circuler sur les chemins de fer pour l'exercice de sa profession ou de son métier en ne payant qu'une seule place pour lui et son guide.

2° l'établissement d'une carte de circulation ou permis uniforme pour tous les pays et destiné à assurer à chaque travailleur aveugle le bénéfice de ce tarif réduit.

En présentant la requête ci-dessus, l'Office national français fait remarquer que l'adoption d'une telle mesure contribuerait grandement à améliorer la situation des travailleurs aveugles que leur mutilation place dans un état d'infériorité manifeste vis-à-vis de leurs concurrents atteints d'une infirmité moins grave.

Je n'ignore pas que l'ordre du jour de la Conférence générale sur la liberté des communications et du transit a été déjà fixé ; mais aux termes de l'article 7 du règlement commun adopté par la Commission pour l'étude de la liberté des communications et du transit, article qui règlera probablement les travaux de cette Conférence, il appert que « toute question au sujet de laquelle la Conférence décide à l'unanimité des suffrages des représentants présents qu'elle doit être examinée immédiatement, sera portée aussitôt à l'ordre du jour de la session en cours. »

Les difficultés rencontrées par les aveugles dans leurs efforts pour gagner leur vie, difficultés qu'ils doivent combattre et surmonter, ont été si généralement reconnues et ont fait l'objet d'une telle marque de sympathie que je me permets d'espérer que la Conférence de Barcelone jugera qu'il est possible, conformément aux termes de l'article mentionné ci-dessus, d'inscrire cette question à son ordre du jour et d'arriver à des résultats susceptibles de donner satisfaction à une requête qui, si elle est d'une portée relativement restreinte en comparaison des problèmes plus étendus et plus généraux dont la Conférence sera saisie, n'en a pas moins une grande importance pour la malheureuse catégorie de travailleurs en faveur de laquelle elle est présentée et qui constituerait, si elle était suivie d'effet, une réelle mesure de justice sociale.

Je vous serais très obligé, en conséquence, de bien vouloir prendre les mesures nécessaires en vue de soumettre cette requête à la Conférence générale sur la liberté des communications et du transit, lors de sa prochaine réunion à Barcelone.

Veuillez agréer...

Albert THOMAS.

Par lettre du 7 mars 1921, le Secrétaire général de la Société des Nations a fait connaître au Directeur du Bureau international du Travail qu'il avait transmis sa communication au Président de la Conférence générale sur la liberté des communications et du transit qui siège actuellement à Barcelone.

Relations entre l'Organisation internationale du Travail et les divers Gouvernements.

SUISSE.

Par lettre du 17 février 1921, M. Rüfenacht, délégué du Gouvernement suisse au Conseil d'administration du Bureau international du Travail, a informé le Bureau que l'arrêté fédéral du 8 octobre 1920 [1] portant création de l'Office fédéral du travail est entré en vigueur le 1er février dernier.

Le Conseil fédéral a pris, en exécution de la mesure dont il s'agit, deux arrêtés dont l'un concerne l'organisation provisoire de l'Office fédéral du travail et l'autre porte suppression de l'Office fédéral d'assistance en cas de chômage.

Ce dernier organisme fait maintenant partie intégrante de l'Office fédéral du travail dont les attributions peuvent être résumées comme suit :

a) « En vue de préparer et d'exécuter la législation nationale et les résolutions internationales sur la législation du travail, ainsi que pour prévenir et apaiser les conflits du travail, l'Office est chargé d'étudier la situation et les conditions du travail à domicile, du travail dans l'industrie, les métiers et le commerce, d'observer le marché du travail et de déterminer les conditions d'existence. »

b) l'Office est chargé de « préparer les actes législatifs concernant le droit du travail et concourir à leur application ».

c) il prépare et applique « les actes législatifs et mesures concernant le service de placement et le chômage ».

d) il accomplit, enfin, « les tâches qui incombent à la Suisse par le fait de son accession à l'Organisation internationale du Travail ».

M. Pfister, qui dirigeait précédemment la division provisoire de la législation sociale au Département suisse de l'Economie publique, a été nommé Directeur de l'Office fédéral du travail.

[1] **Voir Séries législatives, 1920, Sui. 6.**

URUGUAY.

Le Gouvernement de l'Uruguay a récemment rendu un décret instituant au Ministère du Travail un département spécial chargé de toutes les questions intéressant l'Organisation internationale du Travail.

Dans un rapport où il approuva l'institution de ce service, le Ministère des relations extérieures indiquait que les travailleurs de l'Uruguay avaient hésité jusqu'à présent à participer aux travaux de la Conférence internationale du Travail parce qu'ils avaient l'impression qu'une telle participation entraînerait leur soumission aux décisions officielles qui y seraient prises. C'était là une erreur fondamentale, étant donné que la méthode de représentation adopté à la Conférence assurait toute liberté d'opinion à chaque délégué, quel qu'il fût.

« Les ouvriers n'ont pas compris que la nomination de leurs délégués n'est officielle que dans la mesure où elle est communiquée à la Conférence par l'intermédiaire de leur Gouvernement ; cette procédure n'empêche point les ouvriers de représenter uniquement leurs organisations ni d'agir exclusivement dans l'intérêt de leurs camarades ; ils ne sont tenus, en aucun cas, de soutenir les points de vue adoptés par les représentants des Gouvernements.

« Les organisations ouvrières devraient se rendre compte que la Conférence internationale du Travail met en présence les patrons et les ouvriers. Jamais tribune plus autorisée ne leur fut offerte pour exposer leurs revendications ; et puisqu'ils peuvent y parler, sans porter atteinte à leur honneur et à leur fierté, leur inaction en la matière ne peut être attribuée qu'à une ignorance des faits, ignorance qui est due elle-même à l'absence de propagande sur la question.

« Le texte du décret instituant au Ministère du Travail le département spécial indiqué plus haut lui confie les fonctions suivantes :

1. prendre toutes les mesures nécessaires en vue de la désignation des délégués que le pays devra envoyer à la Conférence internationale du Travail ;

2. communiquer à ces délégués toutes les informations relatives à l'ordre du jour et au fonctionnement de la Conférence ;

3. s'occuper des recommandations, projets de convention internationale et autres mesures relatives à la législation internationale du travail.

4. communiquer au Bureau international du Travail un rapport annuel sur les mesures prises en vue d'assurer l'exécution des projets de convention.

5. centraliser, coordonner et publier toutes les informations concernant la législation internationale du travail.

Le *Boletin de la Oficina Nacional del Trabajo,* N° 4-5 (juillet-octobre 1920), publié par le Ministère de l'industrie, qui reproduit le texte du décret, contient également un rapport sur la session de Gênes de la Conférence internationale du Travail ainsi que les observations de la délégation uruguayenne et le texte espagnol des projets de convention et des recommandations adoptés par la Conférence. Il publie aussi un article sur la quatrième session du Conseil d'administration du Bureau international du Travail, tenue à Gênes en juin 1920.

Le Bureau national du Travail d'Uruguay a également publié un volume qui a trait à la Conférence de Washington et qui compare les décisions prises par cette Conférence avec la législation du travail de l'Uruguay.

Vulgarisation des décisions de Washington et de Gênes en Suède.

La délégation suédoise pour la coopération internationale en matière sociale et politique *(Delegation für det Internationella Socialpolitiska Samarbetet)* a fait paraître deux publications ayant trait respectivement aux sessions de la Conférence internationale tenues à Washington et à Gênes.

La première de ces publications résume dans une note succincte l'histoire de la réglementation internationale du travail jusqu'au moment où le Traité de Versailles institua l'Organisation internationale du Travail. Cette note historique est suivie d'un exposé relatif à l'Organisation internationale du Travail et à l'œuvre qu'elle accomplit. La première publication contient également, en langue suédoise, le texte des décisions de Washington qui font ensuite l'objet d'une comparaison avec la législation existante. La brochure analyse enfin brièvement les mesures qui ont été prises par la Suède en vue d'adapter la législation nationale aux décisions de Washington : elle mentionne, en particulier, les travaux de la Commission qui examine, à l'heure actuelle, la loi suédoise relative aux heures de travail.

La seconde publication, rédigée sur le modèle de la première, a trait à la Conférence de Gênes et aux projets de convention et aux recommandations que cette Conférence a adoptés.

Note sur la prochaine Conférence.

Les questionnaires.

Les séries de questionnaires relatifs à la prochaine session de la Conférence ont été publiées dans les deux langues officielles du Bureau, l'anglais et le français. Ces questionnaires ont tous été résumés dans le *Bulletin officiel*.

Une traduction allemande de ces séries est maintenant achevée et peut être mise à la disposition du public. L'important questionnaire relatif aux « questions agricoles » a paru également en espagnol et en italien [1].

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[1] **Prix : Edition italienne, 4.50 Lire ; édition espagnole, 3.00 pesetas.**

I. Conférence de Washington.

DANEMARK.

Le *Bulletin officiel*, Vol. III, a donné aux pages 217 et suivantes, ainsi qu'à la page 305, des renseignements détaillés sur les mesures prises par le Gouvernement danois pour donner suite aux décisions de Washington.

Le Bureau a reçu, en outre, l'information complémentaire suivante relative aux recommandations concernant le chômage et la protection des femmes et des enfants contre le saturnisme.

En ce qui concerne le paragraphe IV de cette première recommandation, qui « recommande que chaque Membre de tion des travaux entrepris pour le compte de l'autorité publition des travaux entrepris pour le compte de l'autorité publique et réserve autant que possible ces travaux pour les périodes de chômage et pour les régions particulièrement affectées par ce phénomène », la Commission de secours aux chômeurs instituée en 1917 auprès du Ministère de l'Intérieur a été chargée d'étudier dans ce sens la répartition des travaux publics et privés.

Cette Commission est présidée par le directeur du Ministère de l'Intérieur. Elle est composée, en outre, du directeur du Département pour la coopération internationale en matière sociale et politique, du directeur des bureaux de placement, de l'inspecteur du chômage et enfin de 3 représentants des patrons, de 3 représentants des ouvriers et de 2 représentants des travailleurs agricoles.

En s'adressant aux autorités gouvernementales et municipales et aux parties intéressées, la Commission s'est toujours préoccupée de réserver, conformément à la recommandation, l'exécution des travaux publics pour les périodes de chômage, et les différents départements de l'administration centrale, en outre, ont pris également des mesures dans ce sens.

Un certain nombre de lois prévoient des subventions du Gouvernement et des facilités pour les emprunts contractés par les municipalités en vue de leur permettre de faire face aux dépenses des travaux entrepris pendant les crises de chômage.

Quant à la recommandation concernant la protection des femmes et des enfants contre le saturnisme, le Conseil du travail, à qui elle a été soumise, prendra, conformément à l'article 23 de la loi sur les fabriques du 29 avril 1913 [1], les mesures nécessaires pour l'application de ses dispositions.

GRANDE-BRETAGNE.

En réponse à des questions qui lui furent posées à la Chambre des Communes, le Premier Ministre a déclaré, le 28 février 1921, que la procédure relative à la ratifcaton des conventons de Washington soulevait certaines difficultés d'ordre constitutionnel et que la Chambre des Communes aurait la possibilité de discuter ces difficultés au cours d'un débat qui aura probablement lieu après Pâques.

Le Premier Ministre a fait connaître également que le Gouvernement anglais n'avait pas l'intention de proposer la ratification du projet de convention concernant le travail des femmes avant et après l'accouchement, la législation anglaise déjà existante contenant les moyens d'atteindre les buts que se propose cette convention.

Le Premier Ministre a rappelé que le projet de convention sur la durée du travail était toujours soumis à l'examen de la Commission paritaire provisoire [1] de la Conférence industrielle nationale qui comprend des représentants des employeurs et des ouvriers.

Le Premier Ministre a déclaré que les autres conventions sont en cours de ratification.

NOUVELLE-ZELANDE.

Par lettre du 11 janvier 1921, le Département du Travail a fait connaître au Bureau que les projets de convention et les recommandations de Washington avaient été soumis aux deux Chambres du Parlement, le 11 novembre 1920.

ROUMANIE.

Par lettre du 28 février dernier, le Ministre du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale a communiqué au Bureau le texte du projet de loi [1], déposé à la Chambre des députés, le 25 janvier dernier, qui tend à la ratification de tous les projets de

[1] Voir *Bulletin d'information*, N°s 15-16, pages 22 et 23.
[2] Voir *Bulletin* Vol. III, pages 240 et 241.

convention de Washington et à l'exécution de toutes les recommandations adoptées par cette Conférence.

On lira ci-après, certains passages extraits de l'exposé des motifs de ce projet qui indiquent les mesures déjà prises par la Roumanie en ce qui concerne certaines décisions de Washington. On trouvera également le texte entier du projet de loi.

I. — *Exposé des motifs.*

1. PROJET DE CONVENTION TENDANT A LIMITER A HUIT HEURES PAR JOUR ET A QUARANTE-HUIT HEURES PAR SEMAINE LE NOMBRE DES HEURES DE TRAVAIL DANS LES ÉTABLISSEMENTS INDUSTRIELS :

Des travaux préparatoires ont été déjà entrepris par le Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance sociale: une «adresse-questionnaire» a été rédigée et sera envoyée à toutes les organisations patronales, ouvrières et techniques intéressées qui donneront leur avis motivé.

2. PROJET DE CONVENTION CONCERNANT LE CHÔMAGE :

La rédaction d'un projet de loi tendant à la création et à l'organisation d'un système d'offices publics de placement est presque achevée. Il sera facile de ratifier le projet de convention de Washington dans le délai expirant le 1er juillet 1921 et de transformer en loi le projet dont il s'agit.

3. RECOMMANDATION CONCERNANT L'ÉTABLISSEMENT D'UN SERVICE PUBLIC D'HYGIÈNE :

Ce service existe en Roumanie depuis la création du Département du Travail sous forme de direction spéciale : direction de la médecine, des assurances, de l'hygiène industrielle et de la caisse centrale des assurances sociales.

Après avoir examiné les différentes décisions de Washington, l'exposé des motifs recommande le vote du projet de loi dans les termes suivants :

« Considérant que la force d'un Etat consiste dans la force morale des individus qui le composent et que cette dernière dépend en grande partie de leur force physique ; considérant que les masses ouvrières, aujourd'hui surtout, lorsque nous sommes au début de notre développement industriel, doivent jouir d'un état physique et hygiénique aussi prospère que possible ; pour ces motifs, je vous prie, Messieurs les députés, de voter le projet de loi ci-joint, assumant de notre côté la charge d'élaborer, dans les délais fixés, les projets de loi respectifs. »

II. — *Projet de loi tendant à la ratification des projets de convention et à l'exécution des recommandations adoptés par la Conférence internationale du Travail au cours de sa première session annuelle, tenue à Washington du 29 octobre au 29 novembre 1919.*

Article 1er

Sont approuvés les projets de convention et recommandations suivants adoptés par la Conférence internationale du Travail dans sa première session annuelle, tenue à Washington, du 29 octobre au 29 novembre 1919 :

I. — Projet de convention tendant à limiter à huit heures par jour et quarante-huit heures par semaine le nombre des heures de travail dans les établissements industriels.

II. — 1) Projet de convention concernant le chômage.

2) Recommandation concernant le chômage.

3) Recommandation concernant la réciprocité de traitement des travailleurs étrangers.

III. — 1) Projet de convention concernant l'emploi des femmes avant et après l'accouchement.

2) Projet de convention concernant le travail de nuit des femmes.

IV. — 1) Projet de convention fixant l'âge minimum d'admission des enfants aux travaux industriels.

2) Projet de convention cboncernant le travail de nuit des enfants dans l'industrie.

V. — 1) Recommandation concernant la prévention du charbon.

2) Recommandation concernant la protection des femmes et des enfants contre le saturnisme (intoxication par le plomb).

3) Recommandation concernant l'application de la Convention internationale adoptée à Berne en 1906, sur l'interdiction de l'emploi du phosphore blanc (jaune) dans l'industrie des allumettes.

4) Recommandation concernant la création d'un service public d'hygiène.

VENEZUELA [1].

Par lettre du 10 février 1921, le Ministère des relations extérieures a fait connaître au Bureau que la prochaine session du Congrès national s'ouvrira le 19 avril prochain.

Le Congrès examinera, au cours de cette session, les mesures législatives qui pourraient être adoptées en exécution des décisions de Washington et le texte de ces mesures sera communiqué au Bureau.

II. Conférence de Gênes.

FRANCE.

Recommandation tendant à limiter les heures de travail dans la navigation intérieure.

Le Gouvernement français n'a pas encore fait connaître officiellement ses intentions à l'égard des recommandations adoptées par la Conférence de Gênes. Toutefois, les renseignements officieux ci-après, qui émanent du Ministère des Travaux publics et qui sont relatifs à la recommandation tendant à limiter les heures de travail dans la navigation intérieure, présentent déjà un grand intérêt documentaire.

I. Le Ministère des Travaux publics estime que la réglementation française répond aux desiderata formulés au paragraphe 1 de la recommandation en question et qui tendent à l'établissement par chacun des Membres de l'Organisation internationale du Travail d'une législation limitant les heures de travail pour les personnes employées dans la navigation intérieure.

En effet, un règlement d'administration publique du 28 novembre 1919 a rendu applicable aux entreprises de traction et de navigation sur les voies de navigation intérieure et sur leurs dépendances, le principe posé par la loi du 25 avril 1919 sur la journée de huit heures.

[1] Voir mesures déjà prises et envisagées par le Vénézuéla dans *Bulletin d'information*, Vol. II, N° 5, du 6 octobre 1920, page 16 et dans *Bulletin officiel*, Vol. III, page 83.

Ce règlement a été préparé sur la demande du personnel de la marine fluviale et, comme les autres règlements d'administration publique rendus en application de la loi du 25 avril 1919, il a été établi après consultation de commissions paritaires.

La durée de présence a été fixée en tenant compte des dispositions suivantes :

1° Un repos annuel de 24 jours sera accordé en une ou plusieurs fois au personnel intéressé.

2° La durée totale de présence pendant les jours ouvrables est fixée en principe :

à neuf heures pendant les mois de novembre, décembre et janvier ; à dix heures pendant les mois de février, mars, avril, août, septembre et octobre ; à onze heures pendant les mois de mai, juin et juillet.

3° Cette durée peut être prolongée, comme suit, pour les catégories suivantes du personnel :

a) de deux heures pour les chauffeurs des remorqueurs (une heure avant et une heure après le travail collectif) ;

b) de trois heures pour les charretiers de halage (deux heures avant et une heure après le travail collectif) ;

c) de deux heures pour le service de tracteurs (une heure avant et une heure après le travail collectif).

4° La durée de présence peut, en outre, être prolongée à titre temporaire pour les travaux urgents et pour les travaux exécutés dans l'intérêt de la défense nationale ou d'un service public et par ordre du Gouvernement.

II. Les projets de convention en préparation pour la navigation sur le Rhin et sur le Danube paraissent donner satisfaction au paragraphe II de la recommandation tendant à ce que les Membres de l'Organisation internationale du Travail, dont les territoires sont riverains de cours d'eau utilisés en commun par leurs bateaux, concluent entre eux des accords en vue de limiter les heures de travail des personnes employées dans la navigation intérieure.

Le projet de statut du Danube, qui vient d'être adopté en première lecture, contient un article 45 ainsi conçu :

« Les Etats signataires de la présente convention s'engagent à établir par une convention séparée des règles uniformes d'ordre civil, commercial et sanitaire, relatives à l'exercice de la navigation et au contrat de transport sur le réseau fluvial du

[1] Cet article, il est vrai, a été réservé.

Danube, compris dans la juridiction de la Commission internationale.

Cette convention pourra également, d'accord avec le Bureau international du Travail, réglementer les conditions du travail du personnel employé à la navigation sur ce réseau. »

D'autre part, le projet de nouvelles conventions, concernant la navigation sur le Rhin, tel qu'il est préparé par la délégation française, stipule en son article 47 :

« La Commission centrale poursuivra notamment par l'élaboration de projets de convention internationale à soumettre aux Etats intéressés, l'uniformisation des règles applicables en ce qui concerne le commerce et la navigation sur le Rhin, ainsi que les conditions générales du travail du personnel de la navigation intérieure, employé sur cette voie d'eau.

La délégation française demandera, en outre, qu'une disposition analogue figure dans les projets de convention relatifs à l'Elbe et à l'Oder.

III. Telle qu'elle est analysée plus haut, la législation française en la matière tient compte également des desiderata formulés au paragraphe III de la recommandation et s'inspire des principes généraux établis par la Conférence de Washington en ce qui concerne la limitation des heures de travail.

IV. Conformément aux desiderata formulés au paragraphe IV de la recommandation, la distinction est établie, en France, entre la navigation intérieure et la navigation maritime. Juridiquement, la navigation maritime est celle à laquelle s'applique la réglementation de l'inscription maritime, et ses limites sont déterminées par l'article premier de la loi du 24 décembre 1896 sur l'inscription maritime. A titre exceptionnel et dans certaines conditions à déterminer dans chaque cas d'espèces par décret, la loi du 19 juillet 1913 admet, il est vrai, que les navires du commerce maritime et les bateaux de navigation intérieure pourront effectuer accessoirement une partie de leur parcours au delà des limites qui leur sont assignées respectivement par la réglementation de l'inscription maritime.

Le fait que tel navire porte ou ne porte pas un rôle d'équipage permet, dans la pratique, d'établir chaque fois la distinction entre la navigation maritime et la navigation intérieure, relativement aux obligations auxquelles est soumis l'équipage et à la réglementation des heures de travail.

PUBLICATIONS DU BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL

Le Bureau international du Travail a entrepris diverses séries de publications dont la plupart ont déjà commencé à paraître. La liste de ces publications est la suivante :

PUBLICATIONS PÉRIODIQUES RÉGULIÈRES

1° *REVUE INTERNATIONALE DU TRAVAIL. — Publication mensuelle.*

Cette revue, qui doit être à la fois une revue scientifique et une revue de vulgarisation, contiendra des articles, des statistiques et des informations sur l'industrie et le travail, de nature à intéresser les gouvernements, les employeurs et les ouvriers. Certains de ces articles seront l'œuvre du Bureau international du Travail lui-même ; pour d'autres, le Bureau fera appel à la collaboration d'économistes ou de personnalités éminentes du monde patronal ou ouvrier. Le Bureau espère pouvoir faire paraître cette revue mensuelle, en français et en anglais, à partir du mois de janvier 1921. Conformément au Traité de Paix, elle pourra être ultérieurement publiée en d'autres langues.

2° *BULLETIN OFFICIEL. — Publication hebdomadaire.*

Le *Bulletin officiel* a pour objet d'éclairer le public sur l'activité de l'Organisation internationale du travail. Il contient le texte de documents officiels' les comptes rendus des séances du Conseil d'administration et des différentes commissions internationales (chômage, émigration, etc.), ainsi que des informations diverses sur les progrès des travaux du Bureau ; il signale enfin la suite donnée par les Membres de l'Organisation aux décisions de la Conférence annuelle. Le *Bulletin officiel* paraît régulièrement en anglais et en français depuis le 8 septembre, en allemand depuis le 20 octobre. Le Bureau a en outre l'intention de publier des éditions italienne et espagnole du *Bulletin* dans le courant de l'année 1921.

3° *INFORMATIONS QUOTIDIENNES.*

Cette revue donne au jour le jour de brèves notations sur les événements les plus importants de la vie économique et sociale. Elle a paru dactylographiée en français depuis le 1er septembre 1920. Elle paraît imprimée en anglais et en français depuis le 15 novembre 1920.

PUBLICATIONS PÉRIODIQUES IRRÉGULIÈRES.

4° *ÉTUDES ET DOCUMENTS. — Paraissant à des dates irrégulières, mais très rapprochées.*

Les *Etudes et Documents* comprennent de courts rapports et articles sur des sujets d'importance immédiate au point de vue du travail. Ils sont répartis en quatorze séries:

a) Vie sociale (vie syndicale, ouvrière et patronale, vie politique dans ses rapports avec les questions du travail) ; *b)* vie économique ; *c)* marché du travail ; *d)* conditions du travail ; *e)* assurances sociales, indemnisation des accidents et rééducation professionnelle ; *f)* sécurité et hygiène industrielles ; *g)* conditions de vie ; *h)* coopération ; *i)* protection des femmes et des enfants ; *j)* enseignement ; *k)* agriculture ; *l)* marine.

5° *SÉRIE BIBLIOGRAPHIQUE.*

La *Série bibliographique* comprend : *a)* des bibliographies générales et sommaires contenant la liste des publications officielles ou non et paraissant aussi souvent qu'il sera désirable et possible, en principe tous les huit jours. Ces notices seront reproduites chaque mois dans la *Revue internationale du Travail* ; *b)* des bibliographies spéciales, sur des sujets déterminés, tels que les salaires minima, la journée de huit heures, l'enseignement professionnel, la participation des ouvriers dans la gestion des entreprises, l'hygiène industrielle, etc. Ces bibliographies spéciales paraîtront irrégulièrement, à la demande des circonstances.

6° *SÉRIE LÉGISLATIVE.*

La *Série législative* donne, au fur et à mesure de leur entrée en vigueur, les textes et traductions des lois, arrêtés, règlements ou circulaires administratives concernant le régime du travail dans les différents pays du monde. La *Série législative* paraît en anglais, en français et en allemand. C'est, sous une forme renouvelée, la suite des publications de l'Office de Bâle, dont la charge a passé au Bureau international du Travail.

7° *DOCUMENTS DE LA CONFÉRENCE INTERNATIONALE DU TRAVAIL.*

Ces documents comprennent :

a) les rapports préparés par le Bureau international du Travail en vue de la Conférence annuelle.

b) les comptes rendus sténographiques des séances de la Conférence ;

c) le texte définitif des projets de convention et des recommandations adoptés par la Conférence.

PUBLICATIONS NON PÉRIODIQUES.

8° *ÉTUDES SPÉCIALES.*

Les résultats des enquêtes spéciales importantes ou des recherches effectuées par le Bureau international du Travail, ou autres études similaires faites en dehors du Bureau, seront publiés sous forme d'*Etudes spéciales*, s'ils présentent un intérêt suffisant,

9° *PUBLICATIONS DIVERSES.* — Comprenant toutes les publications qui ne rentrent dans aucune des catégories citées plus haut. Tels sont par exemple les *Statuts et règlements de l'Organisation permanente du Travail*, ainsi que les études destinées à faire connaître la fonction du Bureau international du Travail et de l'Organisation permanente du Travail.

CONDITIONS D'ABONNEMENT.

Abonnement global.

Un abonnement global est prévu pour l'ensemble des publications du Bureau. Cet abonnement donne droit non seulement aux publications périodiques régulières ou irrégulières, mais aussi aux études spéciales et aux publications diverses paraissant pendant la période couverte par l'abonnement.

Abonnement partiel.

Des abonnements spéciaux peuvent être pris également à l'une ou l'autre des diverses séries de publications périodiques régulières ou irrégulières. De tels abonnements ne donnent pas droit aux publications non périodiques. Toutes les publications peuvent dans tous les cas être achetées au numéro.

PRIX DES ABONNEMENTS.

Le Bureau a éprouvé certaines difficultés à fixer les prix des abonnements à ses publications. Il lui a paru impossible de s'en référer simplement au cours du change en prenant comme base le franc suisse. Un tel système aurait imposé une charge trop lourde aux ressortissants des pays dont la monnaie est dépréciée ; en outre, les fluctuations journalières du change auraient provoqué des variations constantes dans les prix. Le Bureau n'a pas cru possible, d'autre part, de prendre comme base unique la valeur au pair des devises étrangères par rapport au franc suisse. La solution à laquelle il s'est arrêté constitue, en réalité, un compromis destiné à permettre d'accroître, dans la mesure du possible, la circulation des publications du Bureau, tout en évitant à ce dernier des pertes financières trop élevées. Cette solution tient compte dans une certaine mesure de la dépréciation des changes, mais évite d'imposer à aucun pays des prix prohibitifs.

Les prix des abonnements annuels ont été fixés provisoirement comme suit :

	Allemagne	Belgique	Espagne	Etats-Unis	France	Grande-Bretagne	Italie	Pays-Bas	Suisse
Devises	Marks	Francs belges	Pesetas	Dollars	Francs français	Livre st.	Lires	Florins	Francs
Revue internationale du Travail	75	50	30	5	50	1/4/0	65	15	30
Bulletin officiel	38	25	15	2.50	25	0/12/0	32.50	7.50	15
Informations quotidiennes	250	165	100	17	165	4/0/0	215	50	100
Etudes et Documents	300	200	120	20	200	4/16/0	260	60	120
Série bibliographique	15	10	6	1	10	0/5/0	13	3	6
Série législative	50	35	20	4	35	0/16/0	45	10	20
Documents de la Conférence annuelle	50	35	20	4	35	0/16/0	45	10	20
Abonnement global	750	500	300	50	500	12/0/0	650	150	300

Des prix spéciaux seront établis pour d'autres pays sur demande.

Il est à remarquer que ces prix ont été fixés de manière à accorder un avantage considérable aux souscripteurs de l'abonnement global. Non seulement ces souscripteurs paient une somme inférieure au total des prix des abonnements partiels qui donnent droit aux publications périodiques, mais ils reçoivent en outre toutes les publications non périodiques, parmi lesquelles les *Etudes spéciales* sont appelées sans doute à prendre une importance considérable.

Les demandes d'abonnement, quelle que soit leur nature, doivent être adressées avec leur montant au Bureau international du Travail, à l'ordre duquel les chèques ou mandats doivent être établis.

PUBLIÉ PAR LE BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL A GENÈVE (SUISSE)
IMPRIMÉ PAR SONOR S. A. A GENÈVE (SUISSE).

League of Nations

~~Memo to Mr. Thomas~~

I am laying before you herewith a copy of a communication sent to the League of Nations in behalf of the Second Pan-African Congress.

The Congress is asking for a special section of the International Bureau of Labor devoted to native labor, especially that of Negro

Studies of this sort might be made by your bureau from time to time; but we want a section continuously devoted to this work for the following reasons:

2-08-04

1: Because native unorganized and unprotected labor forms a large and increasingly important part of all labor.

2: The increase of machinery, improvements of methods and cheapening of freights brings this labor into direct competition with white civilized labor.

3 The labor problem of civilized lands can never be settled by ignoring native labor, or helping to enslave it, or by attempting to climb to power on its back.

4 These facts and similar ones ought to be brought before the modern labor world and kept there by regular intensive investigations following out by scientific methods the real costs of Congo and East African slavery and by developing a body of experts who can teach the world along these vital lines.

To Mr. Albert Thomas
Head of the International Bureau of Labor
(Method a

Memoranda a Monsieur Thomas

Je vous presente ci-inclus copie d'une resolution envoyee de la part du deuxième Congrès Pan-Africain à la Société des Nations.

Le Congrès demande la création d'une section au Bureau international du Travail chargée spécialement du travail indigène, surtout celui des Noirs.

Votre Bureau pourrait faire sans doute de temps en temps des études de ce genre, mais nous désirons une section essentiellement consacree a ce travail pour les raisons suivantes:

1.- Le travail indigene non encore organise et sans protection, forme une grande partie-(et qui devient de plus en plus importante)du travail en general.

2.- L'accroissement du machinisme, le perfectionnement des methodes et le bas prix du transport entrainent une concurrence entre le travail indigène et celui des blancs civilises.

3,- On ne resoudra jamais le probleme des travailleurs des terres civilisees tant que demeurera ignore, ou asservi ou employe comme marche-pied le travail indigene.

4.- Il faut que ces faits et d'autres semblables soient rassembles au moyen d'enquetes regulieres et portes a la connaissance du monde de travail. Ces enquetes devront exposer par les methodes scientifiques le vrai prix de l'esclavage au Congo et dans l'Afrique Orientale, et donner lieu a une organisation d'experts qui pourront faire savoir au monde ces questions essentielles.

1921

38-3-18

A Monsieur le Président
de la Société des Nations:

Le deuxième Congrès Pan- Africain qui s'est réuni à Londres, à Bruxelles, et à Paris les 28, 29 et 31 août et les 2, 3, 5 et 6 septembre, a representé 26 groupes de gens d'origine noire: à savoir: la Nigéria anglaise, la Côte d'Or et Sierra Léone, le Soudan Egyptien; l'Afrique Orientale Anglaise, anciennement Afrique Orientale Allemande, le Sénégal, le Congo Français, et Madagascar, le Congo Belge, St. Thomé, Angola et Mozambique, Libéria, l'Abyssinie, Haïti, Jamaïque, et Grenade, Martinique et Guadeloupe, la Guyane Anglaise, les Etats-Unis d'Amérique, et les Noirs résidant en Angleterre, la France, la Belgique et le Portugal, et de délégués fraternels venus de l'Inde, du Maroc, des Philippines et de l'Annam.

Le Congrès a adopté deux résolutions qui diffèrent un peu dans la forme mais qui sont au fond identiques. La première résolution (adoptée à Londres par tous ceux qui assistaient à l'assemblée) est presentée ici dans le texte anglais original; la deuxième résolution (discutée à Bruxelles et adoptée par tous les congressistes à Paris) est donnée dans son texte français original.

Le Congrès a chargé son secrétaire de faire présenter à la Société des Nations trois requêtes importantes, avec l'assurance que la plus grande société internationale du monde devra tôt ou tard, donner son attention au grand problème des races et aux méthodes qui sont actuellement employées à l'égard de personnes de descendance africaine.

Premièrement:

Le deuxième Congrès Pan- Africain demande qu'au Bureau International du Travail il soit institué une section chargée spécialement de considérer en détail les conditions et les besoins des travailleurs indigènes, en Afrique et ailleurs. Ce Congrès croit sérieusement que l'on ne peut ni comprendre ni résoudre les problemes du

travail du monde tant que sera asservi at negligé le travail des gens appartenant à toutes les races de couleur , et surtout des Noirs; le Congrès croit en outre que le premier pas vers l'émancipation du ~~travail~~ travail dans le monde sera fait quand une serieuse enquête sur le travail indigène sera organisée.

38-3-19

Deuxièmement:

Le deuxième Congrès Pan-Africain prie de constater que l'esprit du monde moderne tend vers le gouvernement autonome comme le dernier but de tous les hommes et que par conséquent les territoires mandatés, peuplés de Noirs pour la plupart, ont le droit de désirer qu'un homme de descendance africaine, bien preparé par le caractere et par l'éducation, soit nommé membre de la Commission mandataire, aussitot qu'il ~~y~~ s'y produira une vacance.

Troisièmement:

Le deuxième Congrès Pan-Africain appelle serieusement et instamment les bons soins et l'attention la plus vive de la Société des Nations sur la condition dans la monde des personnes civilisées d'origine noire. Consciemment et inconsciemment il y a dans le monde a l'heure actuelle, un sentiment croissant qu'il est permis de traiter les hommes civilisés comme des incivilisés, simplement parcequ'ils sont des gens de couleur et notamment d'origine noire. Il en résulte de cette attitude et de beaucoup de lois, de coutumes et de conventions qui en dérivent, qu'un sentiment amer de mécontentement et de désespoir, provoqué par l'injustice, existe chez ces personnes mêmes dont l'élévation est l'espoir de la race Noire.

Nous savons bien que la Société des Nations n'a pas beaucoup, s'il en a, de pouvoir direct pour régler ces problèmes. Mais elle a le grand pouvoir moral de l'opinion publique du monde et d'une organisation conçue pour faire avancer la Paix et la Justice parmi les hommes. Pour ces raisons nous prions instamment que la Société des Nations insiste fortement sur le principe de l'égalite absolue des races et qu'elle propose aux

Puissances Coloniales liées à la Société des Nations, la création d'un Institut international chargé de l'étude de tous les problèmes posés par l'évolution et la protection de la race noire.

38-3-20

[LEAGUE OF NATIONS]
1921

To the President of the Council
of the League of Nations:

40-80-6

The second Pan-African Congress which met in London, Brussels and Paris, August 28. 29. and 31 and September 2, 3, 5 and 6 represented 26 different groups of people of Negro descent : namely British Nigeria, Gold Coast and Sierra Leone; the Egyptian Sudan, British East Africa, former German East Africa; French Senegal, the French Congo and Madagascar; Belgian Congo; Portuguese St. Thomé, Angola and Mozambique; Liberia; Abyssinia; Haiti; British Jamaica and Grenada; French Martinique and Guadeloupe; British Guiana; the United States of America; Negroes resident in England, France, Belgium and Portugal, and fraternal visitors from India, Morocco, the Philippines and Annam.

The Congress adopted two sets of resolutions differing somewhat in detail but essentially identical. The first set of resolutions (adopted unanimously at London) is presented here in its original English text; the second set (discussed at Brussels and adopted unanimously at Paris) is presented in its original Franch text.

The Congress directed its executive officers to approach the League of Nations with three earnest requests, believing that the greatest international body in the world must sooner or later turn its attention to the great racial problem as it today affects persons of Negro descent.

First :

The second Pan-African Congress asks that in the International Bureau of Labor a section be set aside to deal particularly and in detail with the conditions and needs of Native Negro Labor especially in Africa and in the Islands of the Seas. It is the earnest belief of the Congress that the labor problems of the world cannot be understood or

1921 L

properly settled so long as colored and especially Negro labor is enslaved and neglected and that a first step toward the world emancipation of labor would be through investigation of Native Labor.

Secondly : The second Pan-African Congress wishes to suggest that the spirit of the modern world moves toward self-government as the ultimate aim of all men and nations and that consequently the mandated areas, being peopled as they are so largely by black folk, have a right to ask that a man of Negro descent, properly fitted in character and training be appointed a member of the Mandates Commission so soon as a vacancy occurs.

Thirdly and finally : The second Pan-African Congress desires most earnestly and emphatically to ask the good offices and careful attention of the League of Nations to the condition of civilized persons of Negro descent throughout the world. Consciously and Unconsciously there is in the world today a widespread and growing feeling that it is permissible to treat civilized men as uncivilized if they are colored and more especially of Negro descent. The result of this attitude and many consequent laws, customs and conventions is that a bitter feeling of resentment, personal insult and despair is widespread in the world among those very persons whose rise is the hope of the Negro race.

We are fully aware that the League of Nations has little if any direct power to adjust these matters but it has the vast moral power of public world opinion and of a body conceived to promote Peace and Justice among men. For this reason we ask and urge that the League of Nations take a firm stand on the absolute equality of races and that it suggest to the Colonial Powers connected with the League of Nations to form an International Institute for the study of the Negro Problem, and for the Evolution and Protection of the Negro Race.

40-80-7

0929

(1919 LEAGUE OF NATIONS)

A la Société des Nations:

Le deuxième Congrès Pan-Africain qui s'est réuni à Londres, à Bruxelles et à Paris les 28, 29 et 31 août et les 2, 3, 5 et 6 septembre, a representé 26 groupes de gens d'origine noire: à savoir: la Nigéria Anglaise, la Côte d'Or et Sierra -Leone, le Soudan Egyptien, l'Afrique Orientale Anglaise anciemment Afrique Orientale Allemande, le Sénégal, le Congo Français et Madagascar, le Congo Belge, St. Thomé, Angola et Mozambique, Libéria , l' Abyssinie, Haïti, Jamaïque et Grenade, Martinique et Guadeloupe, la Guyane Anglaise, les Etats-Unis d' Amérique, et les Noirs résidant en Angleterre, la France, la Belgique et le Portugal, et de délégués fraternels venus de l'Inde, du Maroc, des Philippines et de l'Annam.

Le Congrès a adopté deux résolutions qui diffèrent un peu dans la forme mais qui sont au fond identiques. La première résolution (adoptée à Londres par tous ceux qui assistaient a l'assemblée) est présentée ici dans le texte anglais original; la deuxième résolution (discutée a Bruxelles et adoptée par tous les congressistes à Paris) est donnée dans son texte français original.

Le Congrès a chargé son secrétaire de faire présenter à la Société des Nations trois requêtes importantes, avec l'assurance que la plus grande société internationale du monde devra tôt ou tard, donner son attention au grand problème des races et aux méthodes qui sont actuellement employées à l'égard de personnes de descendance africaine.

Premièrement:

Le deuxième Congrès Pan-Africain demande qu'au Bureau international du Travail il soit institué une section chargée spécialement de considérer en détail les conditions et les besoins des travailleurs indigènes, en Afrique et ailleurs. Ce Congrès croit sérieusement que l'on ne peut ni comprendre ni résoudre les problèmes du travail du

monde tant que sera asservi et négligé le travail des gens appartenant à toutes les races de couleur, et surtout des Noirs; le Congrès croit en outre que le premier pas vers l'émancipation du travail dans le monde sera fait quand une sérieuse enquête sur le travail indigène sera organisée.

Deuxièmement:

Le deuxième Congrès Pan-Africain prie de constater que l'esprit du monde moderne tend vers le gouvernement autonome comme le dernier but de tous les hommes et que par conséquent les territoires mandatés, peuplés de Noirs pour la plupart, ont le droit de désirer qu'un homme de descendance africaine bien préparé par le caractère et par l'éducation soit nommé membre de la Commission mandataire aussitôt qu'il s'y produira une vacance.

Troisièmement:

Le deuxième Congrès Pan-Africain appelle sérieusement et instamment les bons soins et l'attention la plus vive de la Société des Nations sur la condition dans le monde des personnes civilisées d'origine noire. Consciemment et inconsciemment il y a dans le monde à l'heure actuelle, un sentiment croissant qu'il est permis de traiter les hommes civilisés comme des incivilisés, simplement parcequ'ils sont des gens de couleur et notamment d'origine noire. Il resulte de cette attitude et de beaucoup de lois, de coutumes et de conventions qui en dérivent, qu'un sentiment amer de mécontentement et de désespoir, provoqué par l'injustice, existe chez ces personnes mêmes dont l'élévation est l'espoir de la race noire.

Nous savons bien que la Société des Nations n'a pas beaucoup, s'il en a, de pouvoir direct pour régler ces problèmes. Mais elle a le grand pouvoir moral de l'opinion publique du monde et d'une organisation conçue pour faire avancer la Paix et la Justice parmi les hommes

Pour ces raisons nous prions instamment que la Société des Nations insiste fortement sur le principe de l'égalité absolue des races et qu'elle propose aux Puissances Coloniales liées à la Société des Nations, la création d'un Institut international chargé de l'étude de tous les problèmes posés par l'évolution et la protection de la race noire.

40-8-5

W. E. B. Du Bois
Secretary of the 2nd Pan African Congress
Geneva le 15 Sept 1921

[League of Nations]

1921

Sir:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the address to the League of Nations, voted for by the Second Pan-African Congress, which met in London, Brussels and Paris, the 28, 29 and 31 of August and the 2, 3, 5 and 6 of September, 1921, a copy which you were kind enough to send me on the 15th of last September through the International Bureau for the defense of Natives.

This address contains the following resolution which is of special interest to the International Bureau of Labor: "The Second Pan-African Congress asks that in the International Bureau of Labor a section be set aside to deal particularly and in detail with the conditions and needs of native labor, especially in Africa and elsewhere. This congress earnestly believes that the labor problems of the world can never be understood or completely solved so long as colored and especially black labor is enslaved and neglected. The Congress believes furthermore that the first step toward the emancipation of labor throughout the world would be the organisation of a thorough investigation into native labor."

I learned of this resolution with the utmost interest because it sets before the International Bureau of Labor the entire problem of the protection of native laborers and especially of Negro laborers. This matter of protection indeed has been one of the principal preoccupations of this institution ever since its inception.

The International Bureau of Labor has always considered it its duty to protect laborers without making any race distinction and indeed that its protection ought to extend especially to those men who are

49-13-94

subjected to the most inhuman conditions of labor, as is the case of a large number of native peoples, particularly of black peoples. The principle of the equality of races in the matter of protection which it pretends to afford laborers is with the International Bureau of Labor a first principle. In proof of this see the preamble and article 427 of part 13 of the Peace Treaty.

Although it is true that in this matter as in many others the International Bureau of Labor can interfere only with the greatest difficulty because of the difficulties presented by the very diversity of the governing nations and although in general it has no other weapon than recourse to public opinion, still the International Bureau of Labor is not entirely without some means of protecting native labor.

The first of these is revealed in article 421 of the Peace Treaty, the tenor of which is as follows:

"The members promise to put into practice the agreements (convenants, articles etc.) of which they shall have approved, conformably to the stipulations of the present part of the present treaty; to those of their colonies or possessions; and to those of their protectorates which have not complete self-government, with the following reservations:

1. That the agreement should not be rendered inapplicable by local conditions.

2. That the modifications necessary to adapt the agreement to local conditions shall be introduced into the latter (the agreement).

Each of the members will have to notify the International Bureau of Labor of the decision which it proposes to make with regard to each of its colonies or possessions or each of its protectorates which does not have complete self-government."

149-13-98

On that day six members ratified, completely or in part, the Agreements of the Washington Conference, namely: Finland, Great Britain, Greece, India, Roumania and Czecho-Slovakia.

One member ratified one of the Agreements of Genoa: Great Britain.

Among these countries, Great Britain alone, possesses colonies, possessions or protectorates of the sort referred to in article 421 of the Treaty of Versailles.

In accordance with article 408 of this same Treaty, the International Bureau of Labor has sent to the British government a formula for an annual report, inviting it (the British government) to make known the measures taken or envisaged by it for putting into execution one of the agreements which it had already ratified, that concerning enforced idleness. The formulas relating to the other agreements have not yet been worked out by the Bureau because the inerval fixed before their application does not expire until July 1, 1922.

49-13-99

The communication mentioned was addressed to the British government, on the 30th of last July. No answer has as yet reached the Bureau.

But native labor should be protected not only in the colonies or protectorates of the nations possessing colonies, but also among the peoples who are to comply according to the Peace Treaty, to the regime of the Mandates.

Here again the International Bureau of Labor intervened through the organ of the International Bureau of Labor. Through negotiations with the League of Nations, (an account of which you will find in the copy of the Official Bulletin which I am sending with this letter) the right to be represented by an expert of its choosing in the permanent Commission of Mandates established by article 22 in the Peace Treaty.

Thanks to this representation the International Bureau of Labor will have also under its jurisdiction the whole ensemble of the laboring world and native peoples even those suffering from the most inhuman treatment may have the certainty of being protected.

The resolution which you sent me shows that the second Pan-African Congress has completely realized that the first step in bringing about the gradual emancipation of native labor is to keep public opinion informed by a meticulous system of presentation of the actual conditions which control this labor at the present time, not only in the colonies and protectorates of the European nations, but also in the territories placed according to the regime of the Mandates under the tutelage of the League of Nations. The resolution also points out the means of carrying on this inquiry continuously, namely, the establishment in the International Bureau of Labor of a section whose special duty shall be the detailed consideration of the conditions and needs of native laborers in Africa and elsewhere.

49-13-10D

I am dwelling on this interesting suggestion all the more because for some months past I myself have been trying to bring it to fruition. I have had to renounce this project temporarily for lack of a sufficiently large personel. Today reestablished in my intention through the resolution of the Pan-African Congress, I am going to take up the idea again and try in the near future to establish a section of Native Labor. Naturally the budget at my disposal is still limited and the section cannot have at its inception a complete development. Nevertheless I am sure that eventually I shall be able to extend its limits to meet the really considerable task which it will have to handle. At present an official of the Scientific Division is going to be charged with following up the conditions of native

and particularly of Negro labor. I will let you know at some future date the name of this official who furthermore will be instructed to establish realtions between the International Bureau of Labor and you on the one hand, and with the International Bureau for the defense of Aborigines on the other.

I shall take great pleasure in seeing these relations develop into a closely welded, reliable and cordial collaboration and it is in that hope that I am extending to you the assurance of my complete regard.

Albert Thomas.

49-13-101

1921

Crisis December, 1921

Guadeloupe
Gratien Candace
Isaac Béton

Abyssinia
Dr. Vitellian

India
Mr. Saklatvala
Mr. Judhava
I. Ghous

Portuguese Africa (5 provinces)
Nicolas de Santos-Pinto, of the *Liga Africana.*

Portugal
José de Magalhaes, President of the *Liga Africana*

Morocco
Mr. Arnold

Spain
General Luis Sorelas

Denmark
Edward F. Frazier

Madagascar
Jean Razaief

Haiti
Dantés Bellegarde
Villius Gervais

Grenada
Albert Marryshow

Jamaica
Nathan S. Russell

British Guiana
Mr. Callender

Southern Nigeria
Ibidunni Morondipe Obadende
Dr. Peter Thomas

South Africa
Mrs. Davis
Mr. and Mrs. John L. Dube, representing Natal.

Senegal
Blaise Diagne

Liberia
Liberian Consul to Brussels
Mrs. Helen Curtis

East Africa
Norman Leys
Mr. Banda
V. S. Varma

Gold Coast
J. Eldred Taylor
W. T. Hutchinson

Nigeria
Rev. W. B. Mark

Other persons were present from Swaziland, Jamaica, Martinique, French Congo, Trinidad, the Philippines and Liberia; and in addition to these there were at least 1,000 visitors.

THE INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF LABOR OF THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS

Sir:

I HAVE the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a copy of the address to the League of Nations, voted for by the Second Pan-African Congress, which met in London, Brussels and Paris, the 28th, 29th and 31st of August and the 2nd, 3rd, 5th and 6th of September, 1921, a copy which you were kind enough to send me on the 15th of last September through the International Bureau for the Defense of Natives.

This address contains the following resolution which is of special interest to the International Bureau of Labor. *"The second Pan-African Congress asks that in the International Bureau of Labor a section be set aside to deal particularly and in detail with the conditions and needs of native labor, especially in Africa and elsewhere. This Congress earnestly believes that the labor problems of the world can never be understood or completely solved so long as colored, and especially black, labor is enslaved and neglected. The Congress believes furthermore that the first step toward the emancipation of labor throughout the world would be the organization of a thorough investigation into native labor."*

I learned of this resolution with the utmost interest because it set before the International Bureau of Labor the entire problem of the protection of native laborers and especially of Negro laborers. This matter of protection indeed has been one of the principal preoccupations of this institution ever since its inception.

The International Bureau of Labor has always considered it its duty to protect laborers without making any race distinction and indeed that its protection ought to extend especially to those men who are subjected to the most inhuman conditions of labor, as is the case of a large number of native peoples, particularly of black peoples. The principle of the equality of races in the matter of protection which it pretends to afford laborers is with the International Bureau of Labor a first principle. In proof of this see the preamble and article 427 of part 13 of the Peace Treaty.

Although it is true that in this matter as in many others the International Bureau of Labor can interfere only with the greatest difficulty because of the difficulties presented by the very diversity of the governing nations, and although, in general, it has no other weapon than recourse to public opinion, still the International Bureau of Labor is not entirely without some means of protecting native labor.

The first of these is revealed in article

GT/LG

TÉLÉPHONE [redacted] MT. BLANC 6200. ADRESSE TÉLÉGRAPHIQUE: INTERLAB GENÈVE-SUISSE

SOCIÉTÉ DES NATIONS.
LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

BUREAU INTERNATIONAL DU TRAVAIL
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR OFFICE
GENÈVE

PLEASE QUOTE REF. Nº IN REPLY :
DANS LA RÉPONSE PRIÈRE DE RAPPELER :
No. 1446

11 OCT 19[illegible]

3/31/12

Monsieur,

J'ai l'honneur de vous accuser réception d'une copie de l'adresse à la Société des Nations, votée par le deuxième Congrès Pan-Africain, réuni à Londres, Bruxelles et Paris, les 28 29 et 31 août et les 2,3,5 et 6 septembre 1921, copie que vous avez bien voulu me transmettre le 15 septembre dernier de la part du Bureau International pour la défense des Indigènes.

Cette adresse contient la résolution suivante qui intéresse directement le Bureau International du Travail : "Le deuxième Congrès Pan-Africain demande qu'au Bureau international du Travail il soit institué une section chargée spécialement de considérer en détail les conditions et les besoins de travailleurs indigènes, en Afrique et ailleurs. Ce Congrès croit sérieusement que l'on ne peut ni comprendre ni résoudre les problèmes du travail du monde tant que sera asservi et négligé le travail des gens appartenant à toutes les races de couleur, et surtout des Noirs; le Congrès croit en outre que le premier pas vers l'émancipation du travail dans le monde sera fait quand une sérieuse enquête sur le travail indigène sera organisée."

J'ai pris connaissance avec le plus

Monsieur M.E. DU BOIS
[illegible]u International pour
[illegible]fense des Indigènes
[illegible]n des Tournes
[illegible]L (Genève).

grand intérêt de cette résolution qui pose, devant le Bureau International du Travail, le problème entier de la protection des travailleurs indigènes et notamment des travailleurs noirs. Cette protection, en effet, a été, dès le début de l'Organisation internationale du Travail, une des principales préoccupations de cette Institution.

L'Organisation Internationale du Travail a toujours considéré qu'elle avait à protéger les travailleurs sans faire entre eux aucune distinction de races, et même que sa protection devait s'étendre surtout sur ceux d'entre ces hommes qui sont soumis aux conditions de travail les plus inhumaines, ce qui est le cas pour un certain nombre de peuples indigènes, notamment de peuples noirs. Le principe de l'égalité des races relativement à la protection qu'elle se doit d'assurer aux travailleurs, est pour l'Organisation Internationale du Travail un principe absolu. Pour en être convaincu, il suffit de se reporter au préambule et à l'article 427 de la Partie XIII du Traité de Paix.

Bien que dans ce domaine, comme dans beaucoup d'autres, l'Organisation Internationale du Travail ne puisse intervenir qu'avec beaucoup de difficultés, en raison de l'obstacle que constituent les diverses souverainetés nationales; bien qu'elle n'ait encore le plus souvent d'autres armes que le recours à l'opinion publique, l'Organisation Internationale du Travail n'est pas absolument sans moyens d'action pour protéger le travail indigène.

Le premier d'entre eux est défini à l'article

421 du Traité de Paix, dont voici la teneur : " Les Membres s'engagent à pratiquer les conventions auxquelles ils auront adhéré, conformément aux stipulations de la présente Partie du présent Traité, à celles de leurs colonies ou possessions et à ceux de leurs protectorats qui ne se gouvernent pas pleinement eux-mêmes, cela sous les réserves suivantes :

1) Que la convention ne soit pas rendue inapplicable par les conditions locales ;

2) Que les modifications qui seraient nécessaires pour adapter la convention aux conditions locales puissent être introduites dans celle-ci.

Chacun des Membres devra notifier au Bureau international du Travail la décision qu'il se propose de prendre en ce qui concerne chacune de ses colonies ou possessions ou chacun de ses protectorats ne se gouvernant pas pleinement eux-mêmes."

Six Membres ont ratifié, à ce jour, tout ou partie des Conventions de la Conférence de Washington : la Finlande, la Grande-Bretagne, la Grèce, l' Inde, la Roumanie et la Tchéco-Slovaquie.

Un Membre a ratifié une des Conventions de Gênes : la Grande-Bretagne.

Parmi ces pays, la Grande Bretagne, seule possède les colonies, possessions ou protectorats visés par l'Article 421 du Traité de Versailles.

Conformément à l'Article 408 de ce même Traité, le Bureau International du Travail a adressé au Gouvernement britannique un formulaire de rapport annuel l'invitant à faire connaître les mesures prises ou

3/31/13

envisagées par lui en vue d'exécuter une des Conventions qu'il a déjà ratifiées ; celle concernant le chômage. Les formulaires se rapportant aux autres Conventions n'ont pas encore été élaborés par le Bureau parce que le délai fixé pour leur application n'expire qu'au Ier Juillet I922.

La communication dont il s'agit a été adressée au Gouvernement britannique, le 30 Juillet dernier. Aucune réponse n'est encore parvenue au Bureau.

Mais le travail indigène ne doit pas seulement être protégé dans les colonies ou protectorats des nations coloniales, mais encore chez les peuples soumis par le Traité de Paix, au régime des mandats.

Ici encore l'Organisation internationale du Travail par l'organe du Bureau international du Travail, est intervenue. Elle a obtenu à la suite de négociations avec la Société des Nations, dont vous trouverez l'exposé dans le Numéro du Bulletin Officiel que je joins à cette lettre, d'être représentée par un expert de son choix au sein de la Commission permanente des mandats créée par l'article 22 du Traité de Paix.

Grâce à cette représentation l'Organisation internationale du Travail aura aussi sous sa juridiction tout l'ensemble du travail mondial et les peuples indigènes les plus inhumainement exploités peuvent avoir la certitude qu'ils seront protégés.

La résolution que vous m'avez transmise montre que le deuxième Congrès Pan-Africain a parfaitement compris que le premier effort à fournir pour aboutir à l'émancipation progressive du travail indigène c'est

d'informer l'opinion publique, par une documentation précise, des conditions réelles qui régissent à l'heure actuelle ce travail, tant dans les colonies et protectorats des nations européennes que dans les territoires placés, par le régime des mandats, sous la tutelle de la Société des Nations. La résolution indique même le moyen de réaliser cette enquête continue, à savoir la création au Bureau International du Travail d'une Section "chargée spécialement de considérer en détail les conditions et les besoins des travailleurs indigènes en Afrique et ailleurs".

3/31/14

Copy

Je retiens d'autant plus volontiers cette intéressante suggestion que, voici déjà bien des mois, j'ai moi-même spontanément cherché à la réaliser. J'ai dû, momentanément, renoncer alors à ce projet, faute du personnel suffisant. Aujourd'hui, confirmé dans mon intention par la résolution du Congrès Pan-Africain, je vais reprendre l'idée et m'efforcer, dans un avenir prochain, d'aboutir à créer la section du Travail Indigène. Naturellement, les ressources budgétaires dont je dispose sont encore très restreintes et la section ne saurait avoir, à son début, un grand développement. Toutefois, avec le temps, je ne doute pas qu'il me sera possible de l'étendre pour la mettre à la hauteur de la tâche considérable que sera la sienne. Dès à présent, un fonctionnaire de la Division Scientifique va être chargé de suivre les conditions du travail indigène et notamment du travail noir. Je vous communiquerai, d'ici quelque temps, le nom de ce fonctionnaire qui sera en outre chargé d'assurer les relations du Bureau International

avec vous-mêmes d'une part, et avec le Bureau International pour la défense des Indigènes, d'autre part.

J'aurais grand plaisir, Monsieur, à voir ces relations se développer en une collaboration étroite, confiante et cordiale et c'est dans cet espoir que je vous prie d'agréer, l'assurance de ma parfaite considération.

Albert Thomas

England

Sir Eric Drummond,
Secretary of the League of Nations,
Palais des Nations
Geneva.

E/31/6

Sir,

I have the honor to transmit herewith the petition and resolutions of the Second Pan-African Congress. I beg to ask that copies of this petition be distributed to members of the Council of the assembly. I trust that the Secretariat can also bring this matter to the attention of the various commissions. I have already enclosed personally Mr. Abbot Himes and Mr. W.E. Rayford and they have expressed their interest

I beg to remain, Sir,
Your obedient Servant

(Howard)
A.M., Ph.D., Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Director of Publicity & Research of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Editor of The Crisis, Secretary of the First & Second Pan-African Congresses

Silver Stingray Medallist,

Second Pan African Congress.

May 26, 1921.

Mrs. Florida J. Leeke,
2553 Washington St.,
Gary, Ind.

Dear Madam:

Enclosed please find the first bulletin of the Pan African Congress. I shall send another bulletin within a few days.

3/12

At present I should assume that the cost of the trip would be between $400 and $1000. The dates of the Congress are as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

For exact information concerning the cost of passage, will you kindly write to Mrs. J.C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:VM
ENCL.

1921

Attention Mr. Kelly.

June 24, 1921.

J. Lehrenkrauss & Sons,
359 Fulton Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

My dear Sir:

I am leaving for Detroit today and returning July 4 or 5. If I do not hear from you before I leave however, please hold the reservation that you secure until I return and I will make any payment required.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

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STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND TOURIST AGENTS

359 FULTON STREET, AT BORO HALL

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

July 5 1921

3/4962

Mr. W.E.B.DuBois,
70 - 5th Ave,
New York City.

Dear Sir:-

We take pleasure in offering you on the SS. "Cedric" sailing August 6th, room 118, berth 1, at the rate of $310., or sing,e room 127, $330. *

SS. "Centennial State" August 2nd, room 103, bed A, $247.50, two in a room basis.

SS. "Ryndam" August 6th, room 22, berth A, $235., three in a room basis.

For the westbound - SS. "Celtic" October 1st, #141, berth 1, $310.-

SS. "George Washington" October 8th, room 27, berth A, $300.; *

SS. "Noordam" October 11th, room 26, berth A, $286.-

Diagrams of these steamers are herewith enclosed, and awaiting your decision, we remain,

Very truly yours,

UNIVERSAL TOUR COMPANY,
OPERATED BY
J. LEHRENKRAUSS & SONS,

MK/ED. Enc.

MEMBER AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TOURIST AND TICKET AGENTS

1921

July 7, 1921.

3/43/93

J. Lehrénkrauss & Sons,
359 Fulton Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

Gentlemen:

Answering your letter of July 5th, will you kindly reserve for me the single room 127 on the "Cedric" sailing August 6th, the rate being Three hundred thirty dollars ($330)? Also returning on the "George Washington" which sails October 8th, room 27, birth A, the charge being Three hundred dollars ($300).

You did not enclose a diagram of the "Cedric". Please send me one. Also let me know what deposit you wish.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

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J. LEHRENKRAUSS & SONS

STEAMSHIP TICKETS AND TOURIST AGENTS

359 FULTON STREET, AT BORO HALL

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

1921

July 9 1921

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 - 5th Ave,
New York City.

Dear Doctor:-

We thank you for your valued letter of the 8th, confirming reservations for the SS. "Ryndam" Eastbound August 6th, and SS. "Celtic" Westbound, October 1st.

These reservations will be held positive for yourself and Mr. Walter White.

Very truly yours,

UNIVERSAL TOUR COMPANY,
OPERATED BY
J. LEHRENKRAUSS & SONS.

MK/ED.

3/43/64

MEMBER AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF TOURIST AND TICKET AGENTS

17 Brailsford
near Derby

23rd April 1928

3/31/29

Dear Mr. Du Bois, I have just learned that your letter has been lost. I sent it to Ramsay Macdonald with a letter of my own urging that the Labour Party Executive and the Research Committee that deals with "Colonial" questions (including Africa) should get into touch with you and your movement. I asked Macdonald to send your letter to Woolf. Woolf for him to answer. Leonard Woolf (Hogarth House, Richmond, Surrey) is the ~~Secretary~~ Research Committees' Secretary. Of course if I had guessed neither of these men had seen your letter I would have answered it long ago.

I thought it best that a letter so important should be answered by someone of authority in the Labour Party.
With your letter no longer before me I cannot refer to your exact words. But I know I found myself in keenly and completely agreement, particularly in those points of your policy and programme commonly disapproved of. I think I ought to tell you that there is a School of thought in the British movement holding that "western civilisation is unsuitable for Asiatics and Africans". I welcome the prospect of your help to prevent that

doctrine - common among the pseudo Socialists of the Colonies - from gaining influence in this country. And on the other hand I venture to hope that contact with active European Socialists will save your movement from acquiring an exclusively nationalist colour. I fully understand the justification of the African's pride of race. Taught by his taskmasters to be ashamed he must learn to be proud of his pigment. But I think you will find that practically all European Socialists have come to regard racial pride as a source of evil rather

3/31/30

them of good. In the old words, we seek a better country.

I hope to meet you some day. Meanwhile please have these printed leaflets you sent me sent to M. Woolf. On your next visit to Europe you must confer with his research Committee.

Yours Sincerely

Norman Leys

Norman Leys

Second Pan African Congress

May 27. 1921.

Mr. Norman Leys,
Brailsford, nr. Darby,
England.

3/32/98

My dear Mr. Leys:

I thank you for your letter of April 23rd. I have written Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Wolf. We have decided to hold sessions of the Second Pan African Congress as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium August 31, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

I hope you will be able to attend some of these meetings.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM:

[NORMAN LEYS, MAY 27, 1921]

MANDATE FOR SOUTH WEST AFRICA

The final report of the "Commission appointed to enquire into the question of the future form of Government in the South Africa Protectorate" dated 11/3/21 has been received.

It is signed by N.J.De Vet (Chairman), F.H.P.Creswell, W.R.Burch and General J.J.Byron (with a reservation) C.T.H.Wilcocks has not signed the report but issued one of his own.

The terms of reference were:

1. What should be the future form of government for South-West Africa, as a Mandated Territory which can best be governed as an integral portion of the Union under the laws of the Union (the Mandatory)?

2. In how far can it be governed as a province of the Union?

3. When and in how far should representation be given to its population both locally and in the Union Parliament?

4. And, in the meantime, what changes should be made in the administration on the withdrawal of Martial Law?

The Commission lays it down that it is erroneous to suppose that the Mandatory in this case is placed in the position of a guardian only until such time as the people is able to stand alone. On the contrary the Mandatory Power must remain permamently responsible for the good government of this territory with its backward peoples.

The Commission pronounces against "intermediate phases of government which would serve no useful purpose but would tend to foster the aspiration, entertained by a considerable section of the population of the Protectorate, to develop into a State entirely independent of the Union".

The Commission recommends 'Government by an administrator assisted by an Advisory Council' 'to be succeeded without any intermediate phases by the form of Government at present prevailing in the four Provinces of the Union'

This step should not however be taken till the population includes at least 10,000 adult male British subjects of European descent.

The Commission proposes that every adult male German domiciled in the Protectorate on the date of the promulgation of the Statute should by enactment be declared to be a British subject unless he signs within one year a declaration that he does not desire to be one. (To this General Byron objects as too easy for the Germans)

Mr. Wilcocks in his report attacks the position of the Commission in regard to Article 22 of the Covenant and declares that 'Mandate' is not camouflage for "annexation", that the relationship of the Union of South Africa towards South-West Africa is that of a guardian towards his ward and it is contemplated that the time will arrive when South-West Africa will have a say as to the form of government for the territory.

South-West Africa should not be governed as a Province of the Union till the people of South-West Africa has decided.

40-8-9

to join the Union.

He declares that great injustice was done to the 6,374 Germans who were deported without charge or trial and that this should be redressed by allowing them to return and re-instating them in their former possessions and occupations.

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

I wonder if you would like me to send to you, or to your Bureau, such items of information as this, or if you have nothing published that is of use to you.

I hope by this time you have found real touch with the Labour Party.

Yours sincerely,

Norman Leys

Bradsford, near Derby 27.5.21

3/38/23

1921

Pan Af

June 16, 1921.

Mr. Norman Leys,
Brailsford, near Derby,
London, England.

My dear Mr. Leys:

I thank you very much for the information concerning the mandates in Africa. Any notes of this sort or pamphlets are always welcome. Sometimes we miss them entirely.

I have heard from Mr. Ramsey McDonald and he is going to do what he can to get representatives of the Labor Party in our conference August 28 and 29. He points out what we realize that this is a very unfortunate time of the year but it is the best that we could arrange for. I hope that you can be present at this conference and take part in it. I shall look forward to meeting you there and shall send you further information of the time and place.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

5th August 1921

Dear Dr. Du Bois,

Mr. Gillies of the Labour Party wishes that it may prove impossible to get a really representative Conference at the End of this month. I wish to say that I very strongly hope you will give an opportunity to such as can be present, to meet you and your friends. I am quite aware that the Marcus Garvie movement is a rocket that will soon

Come down like a stick. But whatever
is on hand no time should be lost in
Coordinating all the forces ready to
Engage in a real union for work for
Africans and by Africans, especially in
British Africa. Small beginnings are in
the nature of things and those [illegible] will
not be discouraged by what Br. Gilles
has told you. The British Lakers movement is
a very cautious one but once you win its
confidence it will stand by you. And its future
is made safe by its very apparent defects

Please return

9.9.21

Dear Miss Helmes, Most people are very bad judges of their own work. You probably think these sketches and tales you wrote years ago to be trifles thrown out by the exuberance of youth. I think them so very good that I should be surprised to learn you have ever done anything else half so well! I want you to send a copy to Dr. du Bois, for reprinting. The great task of the American negroes is the liberation of their cousins in Africa,

6/1/66

I mean to teach them likeness of mind.
At the first stage they need interpreters,
and Europeans are the only people who
can do the interpreting for the next few
years. These things of yours are pictures
that explain, true, imaginative, delicate.

I wonder how you are getting on
with that last protegée. It certainly is
useless to begin to think of planning for
him until you know how much money is
available, both now & eventually.

Yours sincerely Norman Lees

1921

April 7, 1921.

Hon. C. D. B. King,
Liberian Legation,
R Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

3/1341

Dear President King:

I regret that I was unable to find you at home while in Washington and that I could not get to Baltimore to confer with you and Dr. Lyons. I hope that you are going to see your way clear to attend the Second Pan-African Congress. We propose having a preliminary conference in London August 28 and 29, a main conference in Brussels August 31, September 1 and 2 and a final conference in Paris September 4 and 5. I am anxious that the different groups of Negroes in the world should as soon as possible get into helpful cooperation and personal contact. I also want to give the public a correct opinion concerning such movements as that of Mr. Garvey.

I am enclosing a statement which I also laid before Dr. Lyon. Would you be willing to public this statement or a similar statement in The CRISIS over your signature. If not could we publish some such statement as this and say that it was "official?" I should be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

3/43/45

WEBD/EH

[Liberia, Pro 8]

LIBERIAN PLENARY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

April 13, 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

3143/38

Sir:

Thanks for your kind letter of the 7th instant with the enclosure. When you were in Washington, Mr. Johnson of our Mission said that you intended to call on me during a certain afternoon, and, accordingly I remained at home to receive you. I suppose it afterward became inconvenient for you to call as intended. It is hoped that I will have the pleasure of meeting you on your return to Washington, if soon, or when I am sometime in New York.

Your suggestion that a statement be published over my signature setting forth the position of Liberia in respect of Mr. Garvey's movements in so far as they appear to relate to Liberia is timely, and the signed statement is herewith enclosed for publication in your paper.

With sentiments of high esteem, I am

Yours sincerely,

C D B King

1921

An Open Letter

Some wrong impressions seem to exist about the present conditions in Liberia. I take this opportunity of making the situation clear to our many American friends. Liberia has been an independent country since 1847 and naturally it has never considered the surrender of its sovereignty to any nation or organization. On the other hand Liberia has always regarded itself as the natural refuge and center for persons of Negro descent the world over. As a country whose greatest development is just beginning we are not of course, in condition to receive large miscellaneous numbers of immigrants. Our present need is especially for strong young men trained as artisans, engineers and merchants who can bring with them some capital for investment. To such immigrants and their families we offer a vast and rich country waiting for the application of hard work and brains and money. It goes without saying that in this development Liberia respects the integrity of the territory of her neighbors in the same way that they must respect hers. Under no circumstances will she allow her territory to be made a center of aggression or conspiracy against other sovereign states. She proposes to develop Liberia for Liberians and to live at peace with the rest of the world.

PRESIDENT OF LIBERIA.

3/43/41

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4/15
18

1921

3/43/46

April 14, 1921.

President C. D. B. King,
Liberian Plenary Commission,
Washington, D. C.

My dear President King:

I thank you very much for the statement which you have sent me. It will appear at the head of our editorial page in the June number of The CRISIS which will be ready May 20th. I think it will do a great deal of good. If possible I hope you will not have it published elsewhere before it appears in The CRISIS.

I have just written Dr. Lyon of Baltimore that if he will let me know when you are to be there I shall try and run down.

Again thanking you for your very kind compliance to my request and wishing you all success.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1921

May 27, 1921.

Hon. D. E. B. King,
Liberian Legation,
R Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

3/43/42

My dear President King:

I am still waiting some indications from you as to when New York can have the pleasure of entertaining you. Mrs. Curtis has done the preliminary work and I am ready at any time to take charge of further negotiations as chairman of the committee.

I am going to be out of town from June 3 to June 10 and also shall attend the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which will be held in Detroit beginning June 25, and where I trust you also are going to be present.

It will be a very excellent thing if the New York banquet could take place somewhere between the 13 and 24 of June or if this is too soon, between the 4 and 16 of July.

I trust you have seen the publication of your letter in The CRISIS, but for fear you have not I am sending you

a special copy.

With best regards for your health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

3/43/43

Liberia, pro-Af

ref Dr DuBois

LIBERIAN PLENARY COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C.

1317 R Street, N. W.

May 31st, 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
70 Fifth Avenue, New York.

My dear Dr. Du Bois,

Your letter of May 27th received. Thanks very much for same. I regret that the protractedness of our official negotiations here in Washington has prevented me from fixing a definite date for the banquet proposed to be given in my honor by the kind friends in New York.

3/43/39

For fear however that this continued uncertainty may not be fully understood by some of the friends, I think I may accept your suggestion as to fixing the date somewhere between the 13th and 24th of June.

I am afraid I shall not be able to attend the annual meeting of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People which will be held in Detroit beginning June 25th, unless the official business for which I am primary over here gets consumated on or before the date of your meeting.

I have not yet received the issue of the "Crisis" carrying a copy of my open letter to the American public. Doctor Emmett Scott was kind enough however to send me his copy for perusal which I have since returned.

3/43/40

You will please note on your subscription list a copy of the "Crisis" for each of the following Departments of the Liberian Government:

✓ The Executive Mansion,
✓ " Department of State,
✓ " Treasury Department,
✓ " Department of Public Instruction,
✓ " Department of Justice,
✓ " Department of Interior,
✓ " Postal Department.

Sutler

Monrovia, Liberia, West Coast Africa

June 7, 1921

The subscription fees for the above will be handed you upon my next visit to New York.

I have often thought of the pleasant and most interesting interview I had with you when you called to see me at the Ambassador's Hotel during my short visit to New York a few weeks ago. I can assure you that it was indeed most gratifying to me in many respects.

With best wishes and also kind regards to Mrs. Du Bois, believe me,

Very sincerely yours,

W. D. Bishop

R. S.

1921

3/43/35

June 15, 1921.

President C. D. B. King,
Liberian Legation,
R Street, N. W.,
Washington, D. C.

My dear President King:

I returned to my office from my last lecture trip on Tuesday and have your kind letter of May 31.

I am afraid that between now and the 23 there is not time to arrange the sort of reception that I want you to have here. I suggest then this solution, to put off the banquet until after you have definitely settled matters with the government either successfully or unsuccessfully. Meantime, if you can possibly come to the Detroit Conference that you come but in any case when the arrangements have been made with the United States that as a celebration of that event we give you a banquet in New York or if the arrangements are not made then the banquet in New York take the form of a protest or appeal for further negotiations. This would bring the banquet I should hope, sometime early in July.

3/43/36

If this proposal suits you kindly let me hear from you. I am sending you one-half dozen copies of The CRISIS in which your letter appears. I am under great obligations for your letting us publish it.

I trust this will find you in best health.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBB/EH

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25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK

1921

May 26, 1921.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70-5th Ave.,
New York City.
Dear Sir:

3/33/65

I am enclosing a blank describing the service we have arranged for our subscribers for the coming year.

The service this year will include the regular physical examination, the quarterly urinalyses tests, and a mid-year check-up of the case by means of a written questionnaire.

Through the mid-year written questionnaire the Institute hopes to keep in close touch with the subscriber with reference to any changes that have occurred since the examination or as to the need for any additional special counsel and guidance.

This year it is our plan to send the first urine container immediately at the time of the subscription and the other three containers shortly after the physical examination has been made.

The three additional containers will be sent together in a suitable box under registered mail and the postal authorities will be requested to obtain a receipt showing proper delivery.

Members examined at the head office will receive their first container at the time of their examination but the additional containers will be sent to them shortly after their examination in the manner just described.

Each of the containers will be properly labelled and the date given when they should be returned to the Institute. In addition we will send you a special notice every three months with reference to these containers.

It should be remembered that all laboratory reports on these quarterly urinalyses are reviewed in connection with the whole case before the periodic urinalysis report is issued. This quarterly review is made even though the laboratory reports the specimen normal in every respect.

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C. E. A. WINSLOW, *"Anna M. R. Lauder" Professor of Public Health, Yale University; Curator, Museum Natural History, New York.*

FRANCIS CARTER WOOD, M.D., *Director of Cancer Research, Columbia University.*

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LOUIS I. DUBLIN, Ph.D., *Statistician, Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.*

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WINFIELD SCOTT HALL, M.D., *Professor of Physiology, Northwestern University Medical School, Chicago, Ill.; Medical Director, Board of Temperance and Moral Welfare, Presbyterian Church of U. S. A.*

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The other details of the service are the same as described on the back of the enclosed subscription blank except that in the case of renewal members all of the previous examination reports are considered and any improvements or deteriorations which have occurred since the last examination are especially noted.

The cost of our regular Standard Service described above is $20. for all new subscribers but the service will be furnished to renewal members at a cost of $17.50 a year, on condition that the renewal subscription is received within 30 days following the expiration of the present subscription. Examinations can be arranged at any time during the year although we strongly urge all members to arrange for their re-examination at the earliest date possible.

3/33/46

When you consider the extensive details covered by this service and the many careful reviews that each case receives, from physicians especially skilled and experienced in this work, the cost is extremely low. I know of no other organization in the world that is attempting to provide such a complete, all round service as the Institute is offering to you for the coming year at such a moderate cost and I know of no way by which such services could be obtained from any source except by paying many times the price charged by the Institute.

An expenditure of $17.50 in the course of a year on any mechanism, such as an automobile, would be considered a trifling matter. Such an expenditure for the purpose of keeping the body and the life in order - an expenditure which may mean the difference between success and failure in life - is truly insignificant in proportion to the possible benefits.

Send in your subscription for another year's service at once. We are sure that we can make this service of such value to you that when you look back upon the investment you will consider it an absurdly small one in comparison with the final return.

Yours very truly,

J. D. Meacham

Secretary.

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See Reverse Side for Hygiene Reference Board of One Hundred Leaders in Science and Public Health Work

Telephone BRYANT 3073

25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK

June 2, 1921.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 5th Ave.,
N. Y. C.

Dear Sir:-

In connection with your renewal subscription, we send you herewith a comparative personal history form, which we hope you will carefully fill out and submit to the examining physician at the time of your examination. The report will be made on a comparative basis and the more definite information you give us with regard to any changes in your condition or living habits since the previous reports, the more valuable we can make this comparative statement to you.

Hereafter in all cases the Institute will arrange definite appointments for its subscribers.

The great majority of our subscribers expect us to do this and it has consequently seemed advisable to assign a regularly scheduled appointment to each member.

We are enclosing an appointment card covering your examination. If this appointment is not convenient kindly notify us in accordance with the rules of cancellation described on the appointment card.

A container for a specimen of urine will be supplied at the time the examination is made.

Yours very truly,

Eugene Lyman Fisk
M. D.
- Medical Director.

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See Reverse Side for Hygiene Reference Board of One Hundred Leaders in Science and Public Health Work

Telephone BRYANT 3073

25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK

1921

Oct. 25, 1921.

Mr. W. E. DuBois,
70-5th Ave.,
N.Y.C.

Deqr Sir:

3/31/67

We are prompted to ask whether you have had any of the special examinations or follow-up investigations suggested by the Institute in its report to you.

These recommendations were made in the interest of your health and we hope that they have received your attention.

We would be glad to have information from you on these matters and also as to your general condition, so that we may bring our records up to date and assist you in making this service effective.

If you have had these special investigations made elsewhere we would be interested in a report of the results.

If we can serve you in these matters at the present time, we would be glad to make available to you the facilities of our Pathological and X-ray Laboratories.

Phone or write for appointment.

Very sincerely yours,

Eugene Lyman Fisk
M. D.
Medical Director.

The tests we advised were:

X-Ray of Teeth

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE, Inc.

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1921

See Reverse Side for Hygiene Reference Board of One Hundred Leaders in Science and Public Health Work

Telephone BRYANT 3073

25 WEST FORTY-FIFTH STREET, NEW YORK

Dec. 20, 1921

Mr. W. E. B, Du Bois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

We are glad to know that you have had treatment to increase your resistance to such infections as colds, as well as regular dental attention. We are also glad to know that the blood test advised gave a negative reaction.

We did recommend an X-ray picture of the teeth in our letter of June 24th, in the first sentence of the fourth paragraph, but evidently the papers of the previous X-ray examination were not noted at that time, since we find that you had an X-ray picture made in October, 1920. Infection was found then and commented upon. You were advised to have it removed. Devitalized teeth, especially, should be watched by yearly X-ray examination, since abscesses may occur at the roots which will not be discovered by any other means than X-ray picture.

We are glad to note that you followed our suggestions for daily exercise, and trust that you get some out-of-doors as well as what is obtained through practicing the setting-up exercises.

Very truly yours,

Eugene L. Fisk M. D.

Medical Director.

3(33)48

RENEWAL HEALTH SERVICE

[$15.00 A YEAR]

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE · 25 *West 45th Street, New York*

Date.....19

Gentlemen:

I hereby subscribe to your RENEWAL HEALTH SERVICE for one year from date, for which I hand you my subscription of $15.00.

*Mr. / Mrs. / Miss ..... *Street*.....

City and State..... *Telephone*.....

*WRITE OR PRINT YOUR NAME VERY CAREFULLY. MARRIED WOMEN SHOULD USE CHRISTIAN NAME.

[OVER]

Renewal Health Service

[$15.00 A YEAR]

This service entitles you to:

(1) A thorough re-examination of the whole body following the Institute's standardized re-examination forms. Under our present system comparative forms are used which show, in a detailed paralleled way, your present physical condition as compared with your condition at the time of your previous examination.

(2) Detailed reports from our reviewing staff commenting on your case and containing instructions as to any necessary correction in your personal hygiene, as to any needed medical, surgical or dental treatment and as to the best lines along which you should live to obtain sound health and to keep in condition to get the best out of life. These reports will include instructions on proper diet, exercise, etc.

(3) Mid-year analysis of the urine. The Institute provides special containers for all urine specimens. At the time the container is sent to the member for the mid-year urinalysis, a mid-year questionnaire is also sent. This questionnaire calls for a statement from the subscriber covering any changes that have occurred since the examination and as to the need of any additional hygienic counsel and guidance.

(4) Members taking this service have the privilege of writing to the head office of the Institute for counsel as to their hygiene and for any instructions or guidance with regard to their health, short of actual medical treatment. The Institute hopes in this way to keep in touch with cases in which serious impairments are reported and to use its influence with them to secure correction of their impairments.

(5) After you have received your reports you may, if you wish, call at the head office (on appointment) and one of our staff physicians will be pleased to go over your report with you in detail. If you do not live in the vicinity of New York City or if it is not convenient for you to visit the head office, you are, of course, free to communicate with us at any time during the year concerning your reports or any other matter covered by the Institute's service. Renewal subscribers will receive the usual Educational Health Literature of the Institute, including appropriate Keep-Well leaflets and the Monthly Health Journal, "How to Live."

Examinations are made at the head offices on hourly appointments between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. Elsewhere, convenient appointments can be arranged with the Institute's medical examiner in the member's home district or city. You will receive complete instructions as to all these details immediately after sending in this membership blank. [SEE REVERSE SIDE.]

LIFE EXTENSION INSTITUTE

TELEPHONES, BRYANT 1997, 10471

25 WEST 45TH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

[OVER]

LIGA AFRICANA

Conselho Director Central

SÉDE SOCIAL
Calçada do Carmo, 25 s/1
LISBOA

Serie de I92I

N.° 43

3/32/135

Lisbonne le 2I Juillet I92I

Cher Monsieur:

Nous avons eû connaissence de la réunion du prochain Congrès PAN - AFRICAIN seulement à la dernière heure, par un écho de l'Indépendance Belge. Nous écrivîmes à Monsieur Diagne, et nous avons reçu de lui une lettre du 30 Juin nous renseignant sur les dates et les conditions d'inscription et transport de New-York; mais nous ignorons tout ce qui concerne le programme des travaux du Congrès, les thèses qui seront discutées, etc. Nous vous serions très reconnaissants de bien vouloir nous renseigner sur ce point, aussi bien que sur les lieux des séances, à Bruxelles et à Paris.

Attendu que nous sommes au début de notre organisation nous ne pouvons pas envoyer beaucoup de délegués, mais il y en aura un, au moins. Probablement il ne pourra pas assister à la séances de Londres, mais il sera certainement à Bruxelles et à Paris.

Veuillez agréer, monsieur, l'assurance de notre considérations très distingué

Le président de la " LIGA AFRICANA "

José Bellegarde

3/38/133

LIGA AFRICANA

Conselho Director Central

SÉDE SOCIAL
C. do Carmo, 25
LISBOA

Serie de 1921

N.° 51

Monsieur le docteur JOSÉ de MAGALHÃES, président du Conseil Directeur Central, a été nommé par la " Liga Africana " pour la représenter au deuxième Congrès Pan- Africain qui aura lieu du 28 août au 5 septembre prochain.

Le Secrétaire
du Conseil Directeur Central

Lisbonne le 26 Août 1921

3/30/132

LIGA AFRICANA

Conselho Director Central

SÉDE SOCIAL

LISBOA

Serie de 1921

N.° 52

Monsieur Nicolau dos Santos Pinto, président du Conseil d'Education et de Propagande, a été nommé par la " Liga Africana " pour représenter ses associations adhérentes - " Liga dos Interesses Indiginas de S. Thomé e Principe ", " Liga Angolana ", et " Gremio Africano de Lourenço Marques ",- au deuxième Congrès Pan - Africain qui aura lieu du 28 août au 5 septembre prochain.

Le secrétaire

du Conseil Directeur Central

Lourenço da Graça do Espírito Santo

1921

Garvey

November 10, 1921.

Lloyd's Registry,
17 Battery Place,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

3/52/70

Can you inform me if there is a cooperation known as The Black Star Line of steamships and if there are any ships owned by it and sailing under it? If you cannot give me the information can you direct me to any persons who can?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

CABLEGRAMS: NYNDIBLE, NEW YORK.

TELEPHONES {220 221 222} WHITEHALL

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING,

17 BATTERY PLACE,

NEW YORK

1921.

November 16, 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

3/42/54

Dear Sir:-

In reply to the inquiry contained in your letter of the 10th instant, I have to inform you that the Black Star Line, Inc. have offices in the Universal Building, 56 West 135th Street, New York, to whom I would refer you for such further information as you may require.

Yours very truly,

Acting Secretary.

ACJ/AB

4

1921

3/3r/5r

May 13, 1921.

Mr. Rayford Logan,
148 Avenue de Wagram, P
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Logan:

The enclosed documents will show you that we are holding the Pan-African Congress in Europe this year. The main session will take place in Brussels, but the final session will take place in Paris. I have taken the main session to Brussels because the Palais Mondial was offered us and we can be sure of a welcome. I know the situation is difficult in Paris and I have therefore arranged for a final session there September 4 and 5th, Sunday and Monday. From there I am hoping that a special committee can be sent to Geneva.

A great deal of preliminary work is necessary to get ready for this Paris meeting. Diagne, Candace and Boisneuf, French deputies, are all interested, but being busy men are a little slow in action. I want several things done. First

a place of meeting. It should be a small conference room, and if possible, in a public building like the Hotel-de-Ville, or one of the Parliament buildings. I should think that Diagne might secure this. Then I wanted a number of speakers of prominence, the Minister of Colonies and persons interested in the welfare of the natives. Finally I want colored France largely represented. There are always in France numbers of people of Negro decent who could be induced to attend. The Haitian Legation ought to be interested.

I am writing to ask if you could take up the work as assistant or organizing secretary of the conference and help put some of these things over? I could guarantee you a small expense fund of two hundred fifty to five hundred francs to pay your carfare and postage. Then there are several persons who would be willing to help. First there is Madam Louise Chapoteau, 9 Rue Jasmin, Paris, the Haitian lady long resident in Paris, Mr. Isaac Beton and Miss Bertha Moxley, a colored American girl studying there.

Madam Chapoteau was of greatest value in the first Congress and Miss Moxley is giving a little time to this.

If you are willing to take hold of this matter I will send you more detailed plans and letters of introduction. Kindly let me hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1 Rue Nouvelle,
Paris, France,
June 4, 1921.

380/51

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Dr. Du Bois:

I was greatly honored by your letter of the 13th ult. which was forwarded to me at Bordeaux. As you see, I am already in Paris doing all that I can while awaiting your detailed instructions. You may be sure that I shall "obey them

Congress last year. Miss Morley took me to see Mr. Jackson, but he was in the country.

I hope, Sir, that you will allow me to suggest that the question of publicity or of silence should be definitely settled at the coming Congress. Certain of our friends seem to believe that we should keep quiet because if the French do not know how we are treated in the States they will never think of doing likewise. Of course you are familiar with all of the arguments which, I think, should be definitively discussed.

promptly and execute them strictly.

While I have no desire to make a job out of the work assigned to me I really believe that fully five hundred francs will be needed to cover the expenses involved. If you so desire, I shall keep a detailed account of my expenditures.

I shall see the deputies, particularly M. Diagne and Madame Chapoteau this week. I already know very well Miss Morley, M. Béton, and a M. Penzo who is very interested in the work and who attended the

I venture to suggest also that one of the leading French generals who served with the colonial troops would lend added interest and value to the Congress. Unfortunately General Mangin will not be here.

At any rate, I await your instructions before taking any official steps, except to see M. Diagne concerning the building. In the meantime, I am informing all of my acquaintances of the Congress.

You may count upon me to do my utmost to help contribute to the complete success of the Congress.

Very sincerely yours,

Rayford Logan

1 Rue Rouvelle (Ve)

3/30/49

June 23, 1921.

Mr. Rayford Logan,
1 Rue Nouvelle (9)
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Logan:

I have your letter of June 4th. I am enclosing a formal authorization for you to act as assistant secretary for the promotion of the Pan-African Congress in Paris. I will meet any expenses to which you are put up to the sum of five hundred francs. Will you please attend to the following matters consulting as you proceed with M. Diagne, M. Candace and M. Le Brossilliere. You will find M. Penzo and Madame Chapoteau of great aid to you. (1) A place of meeting for the two days. See if M. Diagne cannot get some public building like a hall in the Hotel de Ville or in the Parliament building. The hall need not be a large one, something seating one hundred people will be quite ample. (2) Try and visit as many persons of Negro descent as possible and get them to attend. I want, however, that each one should represent some organization.

3/38/50

There is a tax per organization of fifty francs for each delegate. Delegates not representing organizations can be admitted as spectators at a fee of twenty-five francs for the session. See if you can get in touch with representatives from Haiti and Abyssinia.

I am enclosing a tentative draft of the program. I plan for two sessions a day with either the afternoon or evening left for sight seeing. Possibly a banquet or a luncheon could come on one of these evenings but that would have to be carefully thought out. At the last conference our banquet entailed a pretty large deficit. I will write you later as matter develops further.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF
Enc.

[1921]

34-7-103

This is to certify that Mr. Rayford Logan has been appointed Assistant Secretary of the Pan African Congress to help in the arrangements for the Second Session, 1921.

Any assistance given him will be deeply appreciated.

3/30/24

1 rue Nouvelle (9e)
Paris, France
July 2, 1921.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

I was able to see M. Diagne only this morning, because he has been out of town.

With reference to the Hôtel-de-Ville, the Chamber of Deputies, or the Senate, M. Diagne informed me that the law formally

In the early part of September there are very few members of the government in Paris. As soon as I receive your detailed instructions however I shall do my utmost to have the Minister of Colonies represented.

Very sincerely yours,

Rayford Logan.

forbids any meetings other than those pertaining officially to governmental affairs to be held in any of these buildings.

The most suitable rooms are in the Salle des Ingénieurs Civils where most conferences of an unofficial nature are held. I shall find out Monday the various prices of these rooms and shall let you know at once. I should suggest that a decision be made as soon as possible in order to be sure of having the room.

3/28/75

1 rue Nouvelle, (9e)
Paris, France,
July 4, 1921.

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Editor, The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Mr. Du Bois:

La Salle des Ingénieurs Civils, about which I spoke in my letter of the 2nd inst. is an entirely modern building, situated in the Rue Blanche very conveniently reached by the Metro, Nord-Sud, street-cars or autobusses. A spacious entrance with a cloak room gives directly on a large general assembly hall capable of holding 450

be needed. In that case, I shall send you the exact price. If your letter has not given me this information, kindly send me as explicit details as possible concerning the number and character of the meetings, the number of persons expected at each meeting, and the price that you do not want to exceed.

As I suggested in my letter of the 2nd inst. it would be advisable to rent the building or the rooms as soon as possible.

Very sincerely yours,

Rayford Logan

people in addition to those on the platform. On the second and third floors are numerous small conference rooms of various sizes the largest of which holds about eighty persons. They are all well-lighted and well furnished.

The entire building reserved exclusively costs six hundred francs a day. A small conference room may be had for one hundred francs.

Perhaps your detailed instructions will enable me to determine what room or rooms will

1921

P.A.

July 12, 1921.

Mr. Rayford Logan,
1 Rue Nouvelle,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Logan:

Matters for the Pan-African Congress seem to be shaping up pretty well. I trust you are making some progress in Paris. You will find Mr. Diagne and Candace a bit slow but do not get discouraged. Let me hear from you from time to time and as soon as possible send me an address for headquarters where I can direct inquiring people. I shall sail from New York August 6 and shall be in Paris temporarily about a week later.

You must make every effort to get some prominent personages on our program so as to attract the attention of the press. Use Diagne and especially La Grossilliere. The latter is very energetic.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

July 13, 1921.

Mr. Rayford Logan,
2 Rue Nouvelle,
Paris, France.

My dear Mr. Logan:

Mr. H. O. Tanner, the artist, whose address is Les Charmes, Trepied Par Etaples, P. De C. France, has consented to appear on our program. Will you in consultation with Diagne, Candace, etc., take up the matter of getting persons to consent to speak at the Pan-African Congress?

I shall land in England about the thirteenth and after attending to some matters there will go to Brussells and to Paris to see how things are. By that time I hope you can have things in such shape that we can print the program. From America, myself and Mr. Walter White, Dr. W. H. Jernagin and a number of others whose names I will bring with me, can take part on the program.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH.

I Rue Nouvelle,
Paris (9), August 22, 1921.

My dear Doctor,

I have just received a very disheartening letter from Diagne. I should have telegraphed you, but in the first place the letter is too long, and in the second place, I feel that it would have been useless.

In brief, Diagne wants a meeting of the executive meeting calles to consider the question of putting off the Congress until the latter part of September. In addition to the meeting of the League of Nations, he speaks of the American Legion about which the papers are full; he does not see any possibility for the papers to give us any space, or if they do, under the influence of the trip of the Legion all over France, they will falsify our aims and objects. The worst of all is that he had been to Paris, for he found my two letters at le Pouliguen when he returned. I am sure that he knew that I was expecting you in Paris about that time. At any rate, he might have let me known that he was here.

He considers the Congress rather as a Congress of colored men passing thru Europe. Of course, it would be alright for him to state his objections if at the same time he went ahead in his efforts to make the best out of a badly chosen date. But, evidently, he is doing nothing at all. He does not say a word about whether the Minister of Colonies will be represented at the Congress, the Minister of War at the Arc of Triumph, about being received by the President, and not a name for the invitations. On the other hand, he told the secretary of Le Bureau International pour la Défense des Indigènes to write to me concerning the Congress.

After six pages of objections, Diagne concludes, textually, "In conclusion, I insist that the permanent Committee be convoked as soon as possible in order to deliberate upon the advisability of putting off the Congress until the end of September."

Of course, I am going right ahead. I shall send

the tickets to London Wednesday or Thursday at the latest. Unless I receive instructions to the contrary, I shall begin mailing the invitations Thursday. I forgot to include the cost of mailing the invitationsin my estimate, but that can be settled when you come back.

You may depend upon me to do all that I can, but it is obvious that without Diagne's help there ar"e certain things that I cannot do if he remains president. If he were replaced by Candace, Candace might look after the government, but it would not be diplomatic to go over Diagne's head. I await your instructions in thisrespect.

I hope that your trip was not too unpleasant and that you found things running more smoothly in Brussels than here.

Faithfully yours,

Rayford Logan.

Rayford Logan.

I forwarded you yesterday two letters adressed to you here from New YorK.

3/31/101

PA 1921

My dear Doctor,

Just received your letter of yesterday from Brussels. Fearing that you had already left when my letter arrived, I am repeating the contents of letter received from Diagne. He wants a meeting of the Permenent Committee as soon as possible to decide about putting off the Congress. He has the same arguments as when I cabled you at New York and in addition, speaks about the American Legion. Above all he has not a blooming thing concerning having the Minister of Colonies speak, the Minister of War represented at the Arc of Triumph, about the reception by the President, or about the names for the invitations. I should have cabled you telegraphed but I felt that you will not think/in about putting the Congress off. Diagne says that it is simply a Congress of colored Americans being held in Europe. To top it all off, he was here in the Paris at the same time that you were. He told me so himself, and Mrs. Hunt just wrote me that she received a letter from him on the 19th. He evidently spoke to her about a meeting of the Executive Committee, for he wanted to know whether I could arrange to meet her and him before she leaves for London Friday. Diagne is already back at Le Poudiguen. He knew damned well that you were here in Paris, for I had written him to that effect. At any rate, since he wrote to Mrs. Hunt, He might have written to me. I do not undersatnd what he wants to do. Of course, he says that he has nothing against you personally but that the date is badly chosen. I agree with him, but it is simply a case of trying to make the best of it. He says that the press will not listen to us, or if it does, it will only falsify our aims and the account of the meeting. The New York Herald had a good article this morning. The Eclair Journal promised me to send an operator to take pictures at the Arc of Trimmph. If I can see Jackson this afternoon, i'll add on at the end of this letter what he Has done or what can be done.

Vitalien told me confidentially yesterday that a white Frenchman had told him that there is some resistance in governmental circles, but he does not believe that this is what is causing Diagne to submit so many objections. At

3/21/21

any rate, Vitalien was not sure whether the Congress is to take place or not. When I assured him that it will certainly take place, he offered to give an illustrated lecture at Brussels one evening on Abyssinian Art. He has some fifty slides and has already given his lecture before several Parisian audiences. If the programme is already full, he will not feel hurt if you cannot make room for him. If you can make room for him, please send me a telegramme simply saying,

Vitalien Brussels.

If not, simply say on the telegramme,

Vitalien Paris, and I shall understand that we might put him on here instead of at Brussels.

Not being able to see Jackson before 6.30 this evening, am sending this letter by boat train this evening. Shall give result of interview with Jackson in letter by aeroplane to-morrow morning.

Am sending article from Herald to Diaghe with translation.

Faithfully yours,

R. Fry

3/31/62

Will give Mrs. Hunt adress at White H. H.

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

SECOND BIENNIAL SESSION

1921

LE CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN

SECONDE RÉUNION BIENNALE

BLAISE DIAGNE
Député français du Sénégal
Président

W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
Secretary
70 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.

3/31/31

Wednesday midnight.

My dear Doctor,

After ~~a~~ consulting Mr. Jackson, I decided that the best thing to do is to go to ~~Be~~ Pouliguen to see Diagne. I am afraid that, if he is not carefully handled he may back out at the last minute. No satisfactory results can be obtained by writing or telegraphing. I am going to try to convince him that it is absolutely impossible to put off the congress. If I fail in this I shall try to bring him back to Paris with me hold a meeting of the Executive Committee. I asked Mrs. Hunt to await my return in order

either to attend the meeting of the Committee or to bring you detailed information of my interview with Diagne.

Jackson suggested that the American delegates might make their trip two or three days in advance of the schedule. Of course if all were going on that trip, it might be possible to make this arrangement. There is the objection however, that many French newspapers have already announced the Congress as opening on the 4th and 5th.

In addition the delegation from Haiti is practically already en route.

I am enclosing articles from the New York Herald of August 24th and from Le Phare of Nantes of August 25th

I hope that you approve my going to see Diagne. I did not dare to send out the invitations, or have any articles printed without consulting him. Jackson felt that D. might be a little touchy because we are in a way going ahead

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

SECOND BIENNIAL SESSION

LE CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN

SECONDE RÉUNION BIENNALE

BLAISE DIAGNE
Député français du Sénégal
Président

W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
Secretary
70 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.

3/31/32

without consulting him. At any rate I shall know as a result of my trip what what. You will probably have received a telegramme from le Pouliguen giving the result of my interview with him. This letter will explain the reasons for my trip.

I'll show him the enclosed articles. If he will agree to let us go ahead, I'll push the press campaign for all I am worth. If he refuses to participate, all that I can do is to hold everything up until I hear from you.

Faithfully yours,
R. Logan

August 26, 1921

POST OFFICE TELEGRAPHS.

1322

No. of Telegram.

C W/T or B W/T **F**

Recd. from 26.10.21

..... Charges to pay .....

By .....

This form must accompany any inquiry made respecting this Telegram.

Sent ..... M

To .....

By .....

Office Stamp. WESTMINSTER STRAND 25 21 2

Office of Origin, Foreign Number, No. of Words, Date, Time handed in, and Service Instructions.

Received here at ..... M

11.15 PM

= PARIS 63018-17-26-1959 =

DUBOIS WHITE HALL HOTEL 9 BLOOMSBURY SQUARE LONDON =

= JUST BACK FROM POULIGUEN WITH DIAGNE ALL WELL = LOGAN

=9=

TELEGRAMS
"MISSIONARY," LONDON.
TELEPHONE VICTORIA 3034.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

London Missionary Society,

FOREIGN SECRETARIES:
F. H. HAWKINS, LL.B.
F. LENWOOD, M.A.

KING'S COURT,
48, BROADWAY,
WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W. 1.
(OPPOSITE EAST EXIT OF ST. JAMES' PARK STATION.)

W.E.Burghardt Du Bois,Esq.,
70, Fifth Avenue,
New York, U.S.A.

April 5th, 1921.

Dear Mr.Du Bois,

Sir Albert Spicer has forwarded to me your letter to him of the 21st March with regard to the Pan-African Congress to be held in September. Sir Albert Spicer has ceased to be the Treasurer of the London Missionary Society,and,in any event,would be unable to attend the Congress.

I am the Foreign Secretary of the Society dealing with African matters,but I shall in all probability be in China at the time the Congress is held,and I should, therefore,be unable to be present. I believe my colleague, Mr.Frank Lenwood,has written to you.

As far as I am aware the London Missionary Society has not received any invitation to appoint delegates to the Congress. Do you wish us to do so,and,if so,how many? On hearing from you I would bring the matter up to the appropriate Committee. The London Missionary Society has been at work in South Africa for more than a century,but it cannot be

said that its chief work is with and for the negro races,and, therefore,I do not know whether under the Bulletin of March, 1921,it is entitled to appoint delegates.

May I say with what extreme interest and sympathy I have read your book "Dark Water"?

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

F. H. Hawkins.

KSD.

3/32/115

TELEGRAMS
"MISSIONARY," LONDON.
TELEPHONE VICTORIA 3034.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

London Missionary Society,

FOREIGN SECRETARIES:
F. H. HAWKINS, LL.B.
F. LENWOOD, M.A.

KING'S COURT,
48, BROADWAY,
WESTMINSTER, LONDON, S.W. 1.
(OPPOSITE EAST EXIT OF ST. JAMES' PARK STATION.)

5th April, 1921.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt du Bois,
70, Fifth Avenue,
New York,
U.S.A.

Dear Mr. Du Bois,

I have been meaning for some weeks to write to you, but have not known your address. I am sending to you under another cover a copy of the Report of the Glasgow Missionary Conference, which was, I think, remarkable for the frankness and decision with which the need was emphasised for a new policy of brotherhood. Of course brotherhood is easier to talk about than carry out, but I think the more progressive of the missionary bodies are moving in that direction, as you will see from the Report.

You will also see from the Report how much I owed to "Darkwater." There are a few things in the book with which I do not agree, there are rather more things which I do not understand, but in the main the book strikes me as one of the strongest in human interest and in real power of political thought that I have ever read.

As a white man I was naturally brought up sharp as I first began to read it. No one likes to be rebuked. But the first challenge was very speedily swept away by the honesty and power of the argument, and if at the end of it all I may have the honour, I should like to be allowed to regard you as a friend. The line represented by such a book as yours is essentially a Christian line and I feel grateful to you for new stimulus and for a bigger view of human brotherhood.

I see that you are likely to be coming to Europe in connection with the Pan-African Congress. I do not know the policy of that Congress, or whether I should agree with it, but if when you are in London you would come and stay with us for two or three days, my wife and I should feel honoured. You can get in from our house very conveniently to meetings in London and I think you would be quieter and more at home than in a hotel.

God bless you in the work that you are doing and enable you to take the path which will lead most surely to human brotherhood.

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

Frank Lenwood

10.

1921

Pan-African

April 14, 1921.

Mr. F. H. Hawkins,
King's Court,
48, Broadway, Westiminster,
London, S.W.1, England.

My dear Sir:

3|32|136

I have heard from Mr. Lenwood and have just written him.

We are going to have a preliminary session of the Pan-African Congress in London August 28 and 29. The main session will take place in Brussells August 31, September 1 and 2, and the final session in Paris September 4 and 5.

The Congress is simply an attempt to get acquainted; to have the various leaders of the groups of colored people know each other and take counsel and also to have them meet and know representatives of the various agencies working for the uplift of Negroes throughout the world. Membership in the Congress will notm of course, permit any organization to any program.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

1921

Pan Af.

April 14, 1921.

Mr. Frank Lenwood,
King's Court,
48 Broadway, Westminster,
London S.W.1, England.

My dear Mr. Lenwood:

I thank you very much for your letter of April 5th and I shall be very gald indeed to regard you as a friend. I hope that the London Missionary Society will send one or two delegates to the Pan-African Congress. We are going to have a preliminary session in London August 28 and 29. The main session will take place in Brussells August 31, September 1 and 2, and the final session in Paris September 4 and 5.

The Congress is imply an attempt to get acquainted; to have the various leaders of the groups of colored people know each other and take counsel and also to haare them meet and know representatives of the various agencies working for the uplift of Negroes throughout the world. Membership in the Congress will not, of course, permit any organization to any program.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1795.
48, BROADWAY,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

FOREIGN SECRETARIES:
F. H. HAWKINS, LL.B.
F. LENWOOD, M.A.

TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 393 & 394.
TELEGRAMS: "MISSIONARY, VIC," LONDON.

W.E.Du Bois,Esq.,
70,Fifth Avenue,
New York, U.S.A.

May 5th, 1921.

3(32)159

My dear Sir,

I write to thank you for your letter of the 14th April. The question of appointing delegates to the proposed Pan-African Congress next autumn came before our Directors last week,and they were quite sympathetic to the proposal,and will,I think,be prepared to appoint two delegates to represent the Society,but before making the formal appointment I was asked to get further particulars of the objects and aims of the Congress,and I shall be grateful if you will let me have any further information,so that I may again bring the matter before the Directors at their next meeting towards the end of June. I note that membership of the Congress will not commit any organisation represented to any programme.

With kindest regards,

Yours very sincerely,

J. H Hawkins

Second Pan African Congress

May 26, 1921.

Mr. F.H. Hawkins,
48 Broadway,
Westminster, S.W.1,
London, England

My dear Mr. Hawkins:

In answering your letter of May 5th, I can best explain the objects of the conference by sending you the first bulletin and the resolutions adopted last year, which perhaps I have already sent you.

I have no distinct plans for the Congress. My feeling simply is that the future of Africa is a tremendous problem for every citizen of the world, that it has got to be discussed by intelligent persons and that in the future the discussion must be carried on chiefly by persons of African descent, aided and advised by the persons and agencies who are actively interested in Africa. As I think I have said to you before, I do not wish to commit any person or organizations to any resolutions or programs or actions which may be proposed. I do want conference and acquaintanceship.

I trust that under these conditions your organization will be represented.

Very sincerely yours,

Encl
WEBD:AM:

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.
ESTABLISHED 1795.
48, BROADWAY,
WESTMINSTER, S.W.1.

FOREIGN SECRETARIES:
F. H. HAWKINS, LL.B.
F. LENWOOD, M.A.

TELEPHONE: VICTORIA 393 & 394.
TELEGRAMS: "MISSIONARY, VIC." LONDON.

3/38/25

Dr.W.E.Du Bois,
"The Crisis",
70,Fifth Avenue, New York.

June 27th,1921.

Dear Dr.Du Bois,

With further reference to my letter of the 14th April,the Directors of the London Missionary Society have appointed as its representatives at the Pan African Congress,to be held in London on the 28th and 29th August,the Rev.J.C.Harris,of 49,Crane's Park,Surbiton, and,failing him,the Rev.J.G.Henderson,Spenholme,13,Marriott Road,Barnet, and the Rev.A.M.Chirgwin, of this address,to represent them, onIthe understanding that membership of the Congress does not in any way commit the Society to any particular policy or programme. As a matter of fact,the dates are very inconvenient,as the former day is a Sunday.

Yours faithfully,

F. H. Hawkins.

June 28th.

Since dictating the above I have heard from the Rev.J.C.Harris that he willl be away from London on the 28th and 29th August. The Rev.J.G.Henderson will,

therefore, represent the Society, together with Mr.Chirgwin.

1921

1921

P a.

3/38/84

July 11, 1921.

Mr. F. H. Hawkins,

48, Broadway,

Westminster, S. W. 1, England.

My dear Mr. Hawkins:

I have your letter of June 27 and shall be glad to welcome Rev. Henderson and Mr. Chirgwin as representatives of your society. I beg to say that Mr. Robert Broadhurst, 7 Mark Lane, London E. C. 3, is the Assistant Secretary in charge of the London conference. He will communicate with you.

Very sincerely yours,

WEB/EH

1921

2/37/4

June 16, 1921.

Mr. Iamis Henderson, Principal
Lovedale Institute,
Lovedale, South Africa.

Sir:

There has been brought to my attention your letter of April 4 to the principal of Tuskegee Institute refusing to lay before your students the circular letter of the African Students' Union. I am so astonished at your attitude that I am venturing to write you to see if in any way I am misinterpreting your attitude. Is it possible that you are unaware of the history of the Negro race in the world and what they have done toward promoting civilization? If you are, may I call to your attention my little book on the Negro in the Home University Library, a series with which you are doubtless acquainted.

In the United States we are finding and the United States is recognising that organizations of colored men can accomplish great good and that the only way by which the Negro race is to advance in the world is by creating its own leadership and not by depending entirely upon the leadership of the whites.

3/375

This does not mean entire absence of white advice and cooperation but it does preclude any idea of absolute white dominance under all circumstances. It seems to me that more than any other peoples the teachers of Lovedale need to come in contact with the educated Negroes of the world. I am enclosing therefore, some literature concerning the Pan-African Congress and beg to urge the attendance of some representative of your school at some of the sessions of the Congress.

We shall move toward fatal misunderstanding unless we Negroes of the west can come to realize the unselfish and effective work which white missionaries have done in Africa and unless equally the white people of Africa can come to realize that they are dealing more and more with civilized men and not with children.

I trust, Sir, that you will receive this letter in the spirit in which it is written and that I may have the pleasure of hearing from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

1921

2

Cleveland March 17th
2190 E. 37th St.

Mr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois.
70 Fifth Ave.
New York. N. Y.

Dear Sir.—

Your letter just received to day forwarded from Adrian and I hasten to reply.

I thank you for your very kind invitation to send a delegate to the Pan-African Congress to be held in Paris in Sept. & as Michigan Ass. of Colored Women's Club will

hold a State Executive meeting in Detroit the last week in March. I will take the matter up at that time & hope to be able to send a definite statement concerning delegate.

I am Sincerely yours.

Verina G. Lucas.

State Pres.

Mich Ass. C.W.C.

1921

April 7, 1921.

Dr. Ernest Lyon,
141 West Hill Street,
Baltimore, Maryland.

My dear Dr. Lyon:

3/33/12

I find after all it will be impossible for me to get to Baltimore. You have already received, I think, information concerning the proposed Second Pan-African Congress. I hope that you will be able to attend and also President King and other Liberians can be there. I am especially interested in getting the various groups of Negroes throughout the world to understand each other and to get into helpful cooperation.

We can only do this by meeting periodically face to face and threshing out the various problems. Especially must we take into account movements like that of Garvey and endeavor to save that which is best and eradicate what is foolish.

I had hoped with my conference with you and President King that I might be able to straighten out certain impressions of the general public. I am enclosing such a statement. I should be glad if President King would be willing to publish this statement or some modification of it or any other statement in The CRISIS magazine. Will you confer with him about this? Perhaps we will

be able to meet later. I am writing him a letter similar to this and enclosing a copy of this statement.

With best regards,

Very sincerely yours,

WEB[D]/EH

3/33/13

553 Putnam Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y.
March 21, 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
Secy, Pan-African Congress,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

I hereby acknowledge the receipt and statement of March 4th. While I am personally unable to accept the invitation, I will certainly mention the matter to the organizations with which I am connected.

Sincerely yours

Martha R. Lyons,

3/32/46

1921

P A

July 13, 1921.

Mr. W. Leslie McCarthy,
c/o Colonial Institute,
North Umbald Avenue,
London, west, England.

c/o Editor West Africa
28 Fleet St.
London E. C.

My dear Sir:

Your name has been handed to me by Mrs. Casely Hayford. I am very anxious to have you interested in and take part in the Pan-African Congress which we hold this summer. I am enclosing bulletins.

Our assistant-secretary for England is Mr. Robert Broadhurst, 7 Mark Lane, London E. C. 3. I trust you will consent to represent West Africa and to be willing to say word to us.

I am also writing you at another address which has been handed me.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/mH
(enc.)

Copy

97

3/40/4

April 30th 1921

A.C.McClurg & Co.,
330 East Ohio St.,
Chicago,Ill.,

Dear Mr. Bray;-

We have received a copy of your letter of April 23rd to Dr. DuBois. You say that you do not think we wish to make any investment in the book and that our idea is to buy a few copies. Yourunderstand is absolutely wrong. We well understand that by buying only a few copies of any book at a time that we can not give a rate of discount that will enable us to handle a publication at all.

We are publishers and dealers extensively in Negro books, we wish to advertise ourselves as being the largest dealers in this kind of literature. It is our desire to be able to furnish our patrons with all such books.

We would like to get as many of such books as possible at a rate of discount that will enable us to supply them at 40% to our agents. If we can not get better than 40% off on some books that are well advertised and before the Race we are in position to use some of them anyway as we sell a great many books at retail prices.

Some years ago the writer purchased and read a copy of SOUL OF THE BLACK FOLK, we have rather a vague idea regarding the size and make up of this book, we have no idea of the present retail price. We have thought that possibly we might be able to raise the price 25¢ and sell the book at 40% and not lose any money.

The reason we sent you an order for one half dozen copies of the book was because we received a mail order for two copies and we wanted to see a copy of the book. If we could see any money in handling it we expected to place an order for 100 copies at 40% provided we were not able to get a greater discount on a larger quantity.

We would be pleased to h ve you send a copy of SOUL OF THE BLACK FOLK for examination and at the same time write us regarding the retail price and your best price on 100 copies.

Yours very truly,

ANJ/k AUSTIN JENKINS CO.

P.S.

The J.L.Nichols Co., of Naperville Ill., have a standing ord r to ship us 200 copies of DUNBAR'S POEMS the first of each month;- the Harcourt Brace and Co., of New York have a standing order to ship us 300 copies of DARKWATER each month. We paid J.C.Winston Co.,about $8800 for their books and bibles last year. We own four sets of plates and publish several thousand books per year ourselves.

A.N.J.CO.

Pan Af

May 18, 1921.

Mr. Ramsey McDonald,

London, England.

My dear Mr. McDonald:

During the Peace Conference at Paris we attempted to hold a Pan-African Congress in order to impress upon the world the needs of Africa and of persons of African descent and the danger of leaving them to unregulated exploitation. I am enclosing the resolutions adopted by that Congress and a resume of its attendance. It was small in numbers and the attitude of various governments, especially Great Britain and the United States made it impossible for many representative Negroes to attend.

This year we are attempting a second Pan-African Congress. The main session will take place at Brussels; we are hoping to have a preliminary meeting in London, August 28 and 29; then a main meeting at the Palais Mondial August 31, September 1 and 2, and a final session in Paris September 4 and 5. The attendance will not be large but I think thecmeetings will be important. This however, depends on the co-operation that we can get.

I am anxious to have the London meeting something in the nature of a conference between Negroes of education and influence and the leaders of English liberal thought. I should like especially to have representatives of the labor party enter such conference and I am writing to ask if this could be arranged and how. Would the labor party, for instance, be willing to hold this conference under its auspices inviting members of the Pan-African Congress and perhaps groups like that of the Aborigines Protection Society to meet together? The object of such a conference would not be to commit any of the conferees to any program or pronouncement but it would be a sincere attempt at mutual understanding.

I have written letters somewhat similar to this to the secretaries of the Aborigines Protection Society but have not yet heard from them. I shall be very glad to have you consider this matter and write me and indicate what other persons I might approach.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/RH
(Enc.)

First Branch City Council
of Baltimore

14th Ward
Warner T. McGuinn
215-17 Courtland St.

Attorney-at-law
Phone:St.Paul 8755.

Baltimore

March
Ninth
1921.

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois, Sec.,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am in receipt of Statement and Invitation to the Second Pan-African Congress which you were kind enough to mail me. I shall present the matter to the organizations with which I am connected.

3/32/51

I should like very much to attend this International Congress. I regard it as the most ambitious, the most important and the most far reaching that has ever ~~vere~~ been attempted by members of the African or Negro race.

A serious illness which attacked me a few days after Christmas and of which I was only relieved a few days ago, will prevent any undue mental or physical undertaking on my part.

If you have any reports of the First Congress, I would be much obliged, If you would mail me a copy.

O.K.

Good luck to you.

Very truly,

Warner T. McGuinn

J. G. McPHERSON, Founder and Chief Shepherd
JNO. M. McPHERSON, V. C. S.
EMMA V. McPHERSON, Chief Clerk

HEAD COUNCIL OF
THE UNITED ORDER OF ETHIOPIA

A CHARITABLE FRATERNAL SECRET SOCIETY TEACHING PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY FOR THE UPLIFT AND ADVANCEMENT OF ALL DARK RACES OF MEN.

"UNITED WE STAND——DIVIDED WE FALL."

NORTON, VA., May 12-1921

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
New York city

3/32/167

Kind Sir. I noticed in the Defender the date for the Pan-African Congress, and I at once being inspired with this great work. I openly write this Epistle to you, in regard to the Negro's welfare. I thank God that the Colored people every where are awakening out of their long sleep, and I sincerly hope this great Congress will mean much for the Colored people of to-day for we as the colored Race every where are being discriminated against & hated on account of our color. I am now 29 yrs of age, and never saw things before as they really appear to-day in regard to the colored peoples every where, and as My God in His all wise Power intended, that I should be a co-worker in this work and as I am much interested in our Race over where on the face of the Globe.

Both here in this so called free America
and the foreign Countries. Look at Hati.
then let us consider the Afro American's
as they are to-day. yes my native Land. I Love
Thee. all thy scenes I Love them well. may
God be present in this great African Congress
and may every thing work out for good. for God
is not asleep. He ever hears His Children Cry and
will sure come to their rescue. all we need
as a Race. is more Race Unity. and stop our
being used as tools for other Races. in Unity
there is strenght. it is not the color of the skin
that makes a man or Woman. it is that
Principle. may God hasten the time
When this fact will be well Considered

I Remain Respectfully

Mrs J. G. W. Pherson
Box #4
Norton Va.

P.S.
Hoping this Letter can be used to an advantage

[1921]

Augusto de Sousa Magalhães

Prof. d'Educação Fisica
e Mestre d'Armas (diplomado)

Naturalidade - Ajuda (Dahomé)
Província de S. Tomé e Príncipe

Bairro Catarino, J. F. 3, 2.º

LISBOA

1921

Pan-Af.

April 6, 1921.

S. M. Makgatcho, Esquire,
Box 70,
Pretoria, South Africa.

My dear Sir:

I am sending you under separate cover, an invitation to the Pan-African Congress, which meets in Paris, France early next September. I wish to impress upon you the necessity of having South Africa represented at that conference.

Mr. Sol Plaatje is in New York at the present time. I have spoken to him on the subject, but he tells me that he was rather hard hit financially by the last two delegations to England and he was unable to undertake any further expense on behalf of the native congress.

Could you please make some financial arrangements from that end, seeing that he is up here already. One hundred pounds ought to be ample to secure his attendance at Paris, which would be much cheaper than sending a delegate all the way from South Africa.

3/32/11/20

It is unfortunate that South Africa was not represented at the last conference and we trust that it will be represented at this.

Very sincerely yours,

E/32/121

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAM

NEWCOMB CARLTON, PRESIDENT GEORGE W. E. ATKINS, FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Telegram	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a telegram. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

RECEIVED AT

MAY 13 PM 6 27

854 BROADWAY N.Y.

3/42/11

1921 MAY 13 PM 6 10

TIME OF RECEIPT SHOWN IN THIS MESSAGE IS EASTERN STANDARD TIME

Lectures - 1931

B405P 15

FY PHILADELPHIA PENN 555P 13

ROBERT W BAGNALL

1089

70 FIFTH AVE NEWYORK NY

EXPECT DUBOIS TO SPEAK SUNDAY AT UNION BAPTIST CHURCH NINETEENTH AND FITZWATER STREETS THREE OCLOCK

ISADORE MARTIN.

5/14/21—

3/26/94

House of Assembly,
Cape Town.
July 14th 1921.

W.E.B. Du Bois Esq.
Secretary to the Pan-African Congress.
70 Fifth Avenue.
New York.
U.S.A.

Dear Sir,

I [redacted] beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of March 12th. 1921, enclosing an invitation to the Pan-African Congress, for which I thank you.

I do not represent any organisation which is entitled to send delegates to your Congress, although I have for many years been connected with the work of Native Administration in South Africa.

I suggest that you should send an invitation to the Secretary to the Natal Native Affairs Reform Association, Box 157, Durban, Natal.

Yours truly,

Not Sending
Too late. MGA

Second Pan African Congress.

May 26, 1921.

Rev. Clifford Miller,
77 Copeland St.,
Boston, Mass.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find the first bulletin of the Pan African Congress. I shall send another bulletin within a few days.

At present I should assume that the cost of the trip would be between $400 and $1000. The dates of the Congress are as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

For exact information concerning the cost of passage, will you kindly write to Mrs. J.C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:VH:
ENCL.

March 31, 1921.

Mr. Max Miller,
467 Kosciusko Street,
Brooklyn, New York.

3/35/32

My dear Sir:

I understand that you and Mr. Jacob Ehrlich have taken title to the premises at 650 Greene Avenue, Brooklyn. I am writing to ask if you would not like to pay off immediately the third mortgage and thus get rid of that incubus. I should be glad to grant you favorable terms.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

HENRY M. MINTON, M.D.
1130 SOUTH EIGHTEENTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA

3/38/69

June 30 1921

Miss Jessie Fauset,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Miss Fauset:

I received your letter of June 21st requesting my contribution to the Pan-African Congress. I am enclosing a check for ten dollars, regretting however that the many demands about me make it impossible for me to make my contribution larger. I am wishing every success for the Congress.

Kindly extend my sincere regards to Dr. DuBois, and accept my best wishes for yourself.

Very truly yours,

Henry M. Minton

Missouri Negro Republican League Club

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St.Louis,Mo.
July 15,1921.

KNOW ALL MEN BY THESE PRESENTS, That I, J.W.Mc.Intyre, President of the Missouri Negro Republican League Club, by virtue of the power and authority to me given, by the said Club, do hereby commission Dr. Charles H. Phillips, of St.Louis, Missouri, to represent the Missouri Negro Republican League Club in all negotiations with any and all Constituted Authorities at the Pan-African Congress, which is to meet in London, Paris, and Brussels, in the latter part of August, and the first part of September, 1921.

Signed,

James Jr. McIntyre

President,
Missouri Negro Republican League Club.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, this fifteenth day of July, in the year of our Lord 1921.

Signed,

E. T. Summytt,

Secretary,
Missouri Negro Republican League Club.

[Moore, A M]

North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Company

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA

OFFICE OF
A. M. MOORE, M. D., PRESIDENT

April 21, 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

3|32|141

It has been over a month since your letter was received and at that time I was in the hospital and am just getting out.

I am planning to make the trip with you. On account of other meetings, could the time of sailing be delayed until the second week in September?

If you will kindly send one of your enclosures to Prof. W. G. Pearson, Durham, N. C.; Dr. A. A. Graham, Pheobus, Va., Corresponding Secretary of Lott Carey Convention; and Dr. C. S. Brown, Winton, N. C.; I think they will be interested in the trip. Dr. Graham and myself will want to come back through Liberia. I hope you can find out if the trip can be made and let me know.

Please keep me informed as to time and requirements.

Sincerely yours,

AMM/c

[J. E. Moorland]

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The International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations

347 Madison Avenue, New York.

COLORED MEN'S DEPARTMENT

March 4, 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City.

Dear Dr. DuBois:

Your letter of February twenty-fifth at hand. I am sure I shall not be able to attend the Second Pan-African Congress in Paris. I am interested in all such movements. It has my best wishes and I desire to be kept informed regarding its progress and, also, shall be pleased to receive any printed matter regarding the movement. Is there a printed report of the first Congress?

Thanking you for your kindness, I am

Very truly yours,

J. E. Moorland.

JEM-ERR

3/32/112

COPY

[Fragment]

July 20, 1921.

Rev. C. C. Morrison,
Editor, Christian Century,
508 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Dear Brother Morrison:

I am writing you relative to an article in the Christian Century dated July 14 over the signature of Professor Alva W. Taylor entitled "Black verses White." There are many sentiments of justice and merit in the article, in fact the article taken as a whole is of a very high type and permeated with Christian thoughtfulness and good will.

3/4/53

There is one statement in the article, however, to which I want to call attention and in a measure to correct if I may be permitted to do so. In speaking of the Tulsa riot Professor Taylor spoke of "Certain Negroes, disciples of the DuBois theory that their only way to justice is through blood." In another part of the article he writes as follows: "The teachings of the DuBois school that Negro rights will be won only by Negro blood, are given open ground for fructification." Towards the close of the article he groups the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People with the Ku Klux Klan seeming to infer that the Ku Klux Klan is to certain southern whites what the N. A. A. C. P. is to the colored people in general.

While I am not always in sympathy with the stand that is taken by Mr. DuBois in his writings I have never gained the impression from reading somewhat extensively after him that he was an advocate of "justice through blood." I desire to quote a paragraph from the editorial page of The Crisis of July 1921, page 101. This quotation is from the pen of Mr. DuBois, himself and reads as follows: "Some folks seem to think that because The Crisis and the N. A. A. C. P. preach continually the gospel of fighting for your rights and standing up against oppression we mean by this that the Negro is to gain his place in the world by blood and conquest. God forbid! If the rights of the darker races can only be bought by brute force, then we face the saddest future that ever the world looked upon. But what we and what all thinking men mean by self-assertion and fighting is that when human beings insistently and even obtrusively succeed in putting their case before the world, they gain so great a multitude of allies that their cause is bound to succeed. The only difficulty is that such persons are so easily persuaded not to cry out, not to complain, not to disturb the world. Complaint, agitation, insistence day in and

ROBERT R. MOTON, PRINCIPAL

WARREN LOGAN, TREASURER

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FOUNDED BY BOOKER T. WASHINGTON

FOR THE TRAINING OF

COLORED YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN

TUSKEGEE INSTITUTE, ALA.
March 9th, 1921

Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave., New York City.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

I am in receipt of your letter of February 25th., enclosing statement and invitation to the Second Pan-African Congress, to meet in Paris in September 1921.

I am in hearty accord with the Pan-African movement, which you started, and shall be glad to be put down as a member. I doubt however whether it will be possible for me to attend the meeting in Paris this September.

Thanking you for your courtesy in the matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

R. R. Moton

Principal.

w/

3/32/24

Paris Feb 1 - 21

3/3/21

My Dear Mr Du Bois

It was so kind of you to send me a copy of the "Crisis" I was so surprised and pleased - altho' somewhat startled to see my little note in print. What if I had written the criticisms I spoke of!

My delay in acknowledging the magazine was due to the amount of work I had on hand preparing for my début as a dancer. Not on the public stage but at a private affair to which I was invited. I was so excited and busy I could not find a minute for other things.

I passed the "Crisis" on to Mr Jackson. He said that he would read it from cover to cover before putting it down as he was so glad to see one again.

I lent "The Souls of Black Folk" to a white American living here in Paris, promising when she had finished that to lend her "Darkwater". Before I had a chance to take it to her however a friend of hers who had just arrived from America took a volume from her trunk and handed it it her saying "my dear you must read this book. It is painful and will hurt, but it is wonderful. It has opened my eyes I had no idea conditions were so bad I am sure you will be glad to have read it." Of course it was "Darkwater" and my friend in commenting on it said. I can only say that Mr Du Bois is an artist why the book is alive."

This woman is very intellectual, as is her husband who is a philosopher. Her brothers are graduates of the best colleges in the world. needless to say

I was glad to introduce the books to her knowing that they would circulate among such people and I was also glad to know that there are white people broad enough to admit that all this what they find in Darkwater is painful, it is true.

Do you expect to come to Paris this year? I should be so glad of a chance to talk to you about many things I am interested in.

I expect to stay here for another year at least. I am getting on slowly but surely. But I am losing my taste for a public life. I almost wish I had not studied for it. Of course that is a secret.

When ever you have another hour to spare send it over will you?

Hoping that you are well I am

Sincerely
Bertha Moyley

M: 1921

Paris

April 9, 1921.

Miss Bertha Moxley,
10 rue du Tresor,
Paris, France.

3/32/129

My dear Miss Moxley:

On account of absence I have just seen your kind letter of February 1. I am enclosing notices concerning the Pan-African Congress. One of the sessions will be in Paris and the others in London and Brussels. Would you have any time to help me work this up from the Paris end? If so kindly let me hear from you. I shall be in Paris in September and look forward with pleasure to seeing you again.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

English

Hon. Gilbert Murray.

Dear Sir

Enclosed is a petition. Would you be enough to sympathy with it & call it up on the floor of the Assembly of the League of Nations, for reference to the proper commissions? I am asking the great favor of you & of Senator La Fontaine of Belgium.

I must I regret to say leave [illegible] before you can answer but perhaps you will kindly mention the matter to Hon. Belgarde, the Haitian delegate

Yours

Senator La Fontaine

3/13/25

Hotel Beau Rivage,

G e n e v a.

September 23rd. 1921.

Dear Dr DuBois,

I am sorry to say that your resolutions were too late to be profitably referred to a Committee for discussion, but I suggested to Mr Bellegarde that he should put the second to the Assembly during the debate on Mandates. I advised him not to move it as an amendment to the report of the Committee, but merely to state it as a principle. He did so, and his speech was quite a remarkable success, and I think that next ~~year~~ year it may be quite suitable to put it down as a resolution.

Yours sincerely,

Gilbert Murray.

Dr W.E.Burghardt Du Bois,
70, Fifth Avenue,
New York. U.S.A.

3/11/21

[Re demand for representation on the Mandates Commission]

Hotel Beau Rivage,

Geneva.

September 23rd. 1921.

Dear Dr. BuBois,

I am sorry to say that your resolutions were too late to be profitably referred to a Committee for discussion, but I suggested to Mr Bellegarde that he should put the second (pencil insert) The demand for a representative on the Mandates Commission/ to the Assembly during the debate on Mandates. I advised him not to move it as an amendment to the report of the Committee, but merely to state it as a principle. He did so, and his speech was quite a remarkable success, and I think that next year it may be quite suitable to put it down as a resolution.

Yours sincerely,

Gilbert Murray.

Dr. W.E.Burghardt Du Bois,
70, Fifth Avenue
New York. U.S.A.

3/31/114 dup

May 26, 1921.

His Highness
Duke Dejazmatch Nado,
Adis Ababa,
Abyssinia, Africa.

Sir:

3/32

There was held in February 1919, at Paris, France, the First Pan African Congress at which sixteen groups of persons of African descent were represented by fifty-seven delegates. This Congress, under the presidency of Blaise Diagne, and with myself as secretary, ordered a second congress to convene during the year 1921. In accordance with this direction a Second Pan African Congress will assemble as follows:

A preliminary conference at London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

The final session at Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

At these conferences we wish to have all groups of Africans and the descendants of Africans represented. I write, Sir, to ask

...r, with great esteem,

Very respectfully yours,

WEBD:AM:

Mr. John E. Nail,
145 West 135th St.,
New York City.

My dear Mr. Nail:

I had a talk with the State Bank Examiner, Mr. G.W. Egbert, today for about an hour. He seems well disposed toward the project of our bank but asked especially concerning the following points.

(1) Could we get enough commercial business to make the bank pay?

3/25/07

(2) Did we not have too few business men on the proposed Board?

(3) Would the factions in Harlem, especially the West Indians, hinder confidence in our bank?

I answered all these and sought to assure him that while at present our commercial business was small, it would rapidly grow, that the professional men among us all had some business experience and had been selected for their character and that factionalism would gradually subside.

I send this for your information and am writing Mr. Bolin also.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AM:

The Nation

20 Vesey Street
New York

February 28th, 1921.

My dear Dr. DuBois:

Here are two items which may be of interest to the "Crisis". There may be a good story in the Warren episode if this procedure is general. Of course where the white laborers are out of work in consequence of "deflation" they are just plain out of work, but the colored, who have given of the sweat of their brow and the toil of their hands, have to be driven out as undesirable when their usefulness to the local employers is temporarily ended.

The other clipping suggests one of the many problems confronting the Pan-African Congress. Will you please return the letter and clipping after you have made any use of them that you care to.

Sincerely yours,

Ernest Gruening

Dr. W.E.B. Du Bois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York.

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National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses

NATIONAL NURSES' REGISTRY

March 15, 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Secretary,
Pan African Congress,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:

I wish to thank you for the statement and invitation offered to our organizations, to the Second Pan-African Congress.

I shall present this letter to The National Association of Colored Graduate Nurses and also to the Lincoln Hospital Alumnae Association.

Thanking you in advance for any information that may follow, I am

Yours very truly,
Adah B. Thoms R. N.
President.

ABT/CG

3/32/67

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HELENA, ARK..

March 11,1921.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N,Y.

3/52/27

Dear Sir:-

This acknowledges the receipt of yours of March 4th in which you extend to me an invitation to attend the Second Pan-African Congress, to be held at Paris, France, September 1,1921.

I appreciate the invitation, but regret that owing to the meeting of the National Baptist Convention Sept. 7,1921, it will not be possible for me to accept. With best wishes for a successful meeting of the Congress, I beg to subscribe myself,

Very truly yours,

E. C. Morris

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Physicians, Surgeons, Dentists and Pharmacists

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Tuskegee Institute, Ala.

March 17, 1921.

Dr. W. E. DuBois, Secy.,
Pan African Congress,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York, N. Y.

3/32/28

2

Dear Sir:

Your invitation to attend the second Pan African Congress, received, for which I am very grateful to you. While I do not believe at this time it will be possible for me personally to attend because of other pressing engagements, I want you to realize I am deeply interested in the splendid work this Congress has done. I will be pleased to receive any literature bearing on the meeting.

I would suggest that you write the following physicians who are officers of the National Medical Association, and are also actively identified with other medical organizations: Dr. H. M. Green, President-elect, National Medical Ass'n., 108 E. Vine St., Knoxville, Tenn., Dr. ~~Walter C. Alexander~~, General Secy., ~~14 Webster~~ Place, Orange, N. J., Dr. J. R. Levy, Treasurer, Florence, S. C., Dr. John A. Kenney, Editor of the Journal, Tuskegee, Ala., Dr. G. E. Cannon, Chairman of the Board, 354 Pacific Ave., [redacted], N. J., Dr. E. T. Belsaw, Secy. of the Executive Board, 500 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala.

Again thanking you for your invitation, I am

Very sincerely yours,

JPT/IFS. John P. Turner President.

NATIONAL MEDICAL ASSOCIATION.

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL SESSION TO BE HELD AT PHILADELPHIA, PA., AUGUST 18, 19, 20, 1920

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The National Negro Business League

ORGANIZED IN 1900

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, FOUNDER AND FIRST PRESIDENT

OBJECT:

TO PROMOTE THE COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT OF THE NEGRO

March 16, 1921.

2

Dr. W. E. B. Dubois,
The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York City, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

3/34/1

I write now to say that an early meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Negro Business League will probably be held.

I shall bring before the Executive Committee or before the meeting of the National Negro Business League itself the matter of being represented at the forthcoming Second Pan-African Congress to be held in Paris the first week in September, 1921.

I am going to make a determined effort to be present at the forthcoming conference myself.

Yours very truly,

Emmett Scott

Secretary-Treasurer.

JRB

[National Race Congress...]

RESIDENCE TELEPHONE NORTH 5194

TREASURER NATIONAL B. Y. P. U. BOARD, LOCATED AT NASHVILLE, TENN.

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REV. W. H. JERNAGIN, D. D.

PASTOR MT. CARMEL BAPTIST CHURCH
THIRD AND EYE STREETS, N. W.
STUDY PHONE FRANKLIN 1302

RESIDENCE, 1341 THIRD STREET, NORTHWEST

PRESIDENT GENERAL BAPTIST CONVENTION DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA AND VICINITY

VICE-PRESIDENT NATIONAL BAPTIST CONVENTION

Washington, D. C., Feb.22,1921. 192

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
Washington,D.C.

My dear Dr.DuBois:

Your letter received some days ago in regards to the PanAfrican Conference. I will state in reply if you will have anything definite in regards to its meeting,let me have it by the 1st if possible;as my Executive Committee meets on the 3rd at 10:30 A.M.

Yours truly,

W. H. Jernagin

Ans. sent Feb 26 '21

3/22/37

rganized 1916 Incorporated 1918

THE RACE MUST HELP TO MAKE AMERICA A SAFE PLACE IN WHICH TO LIVE.

Sixth Annual Session Convenes at Washington, D. C., May 4th, 1921.

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C. D. Douglass, Chaplain, Cambridge, Mass.
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March 22, 1921.

2

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

My dear Sir:

Your announcement of the Pan African Conference in Paris, the first week in Sept. received. I was away from the city on account of my health, and in reply will state if nothing happen I shall be present at the meeting and our Congress on May 4th, will select the number of delegates that we are entitled to.

Let me know whether or not we shall have more than three days meeting, and I would like to get back home by 14th of Sept. And of course the last week in August would be better I think as so many schools start the second week in Sept. If you have any further information between now and May 4th, please let me have it, since the question will come up in our Congress at that time.

Yours for the Race,

W. H. Jernagin

Second Pan African Congress.

May 27, 1921.

Dr. W.H. Jernagin,
1341 Third St., N.W.,
Washington, D.C.

My dear Dr. Jernagin:

I have meant to keep more closely in touch with you concerning the Pan African Congress, but I have had so much work on hand that my correspondence has been delayed.

After writing three or four times around the world, I have been able to get rdsponses from Diagne, Candace and others and we have decided upon the following dates for the Pan African Congress:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session in Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

In Brussels we are especially fortunate in having a public building at our disposal and the two secretaries in charge are friends of mine.

I shall send out a second bulletin of the Congress next week and will be glad of any names. I also have an exceptionally good agency to take charge of the transportation. I shall be glad to have any suggestions from you at any time.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:AH:

3/38/87

P.A. 1921

July 18, 1921.

Mr. W. H. Jernagin,
c/o The American Express,
Haymarket, London, England.

My dear Mr. Jernagin:

The Assistant Secretary of the Second Pan-African Congress in charge of the London meeting is Mr. Robert Broadhurst, 7 Mark Lane, London E. C. 3. He will furnish you all details concerning the meetings in London. I shall send you later such bulletins as we may publish. You can communicate with me until August 6 at this office, after that in care of Mr. Broadhurst.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

Garvey Negro World

Copy Of A Letter Sent To Dr Wm. H.Ferris.

3/42/45

Dr William H.Ferris,
Editor of the Negro World,
56 West 135th Street.

Dear Sir:-

I have just completed reading your leading editorial:"Dubois On Garvey".I also read the article on Marcus Garvey in the Crisis a few days ago.I am forced to conclude that whilst your reply to Dr Dubois has much merit,it does not argue away the logic and cogency of the facts and arguments presented by Dubois.It takes a good deal to explain away or minimize the force and weight of such a carefully and thoughtfully written article.I am of the opinion that your reply was rather roundabout--dwelling a little too much on the respective personalities of Dubois and Garvey.which was not the main issue at stake.Why did you drag in the:"African Abroad"or make references to Coventry Patmore and others?This was not a literary controversy.Your fine points were lost to a very great extent in the conglomeration of matters which you introduced into your reply. You should have been more forceful and concise,reaching out after such references as those presented in the case of J.P.Morgan and others.As the matter stands,I think that Dubois has the better of the contention.

C. B.

No. 54 Calle Neptuno,

Habana, Cuba. April 15th. 1921

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois: No. 70 - 5th. Ave., New York City. U.S.A.

Honored Sir:- Your letter of Mch. 31st. altho postmarked "Havana Apr. 4th, 1921"; did not reach my hands until last night! The post office service in Cuba is execrable.

We will be glad if you will come between June 20th and July 5th. We will have at your side a capable Translator who has had platform experience.

We will see to it that the newspapers give full reports of your talks and doings, while here.

I will write to you again the 20th inst. In the meantime please send me some copies of the Crisis for free distribution among the officers of the club who will invite you; such biographical and other datas as you care to have Cuban Papers publish (As much as you wish) Also, the history of the N.A.A.C.P., sketches of its officers and an Autograph Photograph of yourself.

You may recall that I wrote to you about six years ago in the behalf of General Generoso Campos Marquetti, then, a forceful member of Cuba's Congress?

I beg to say:- Mess. T. Thos. Fortune, J.E. Bruce and Fred. R. Moore, have known me since 1881. And, that I was given 3 Minutes at the last meeting of the National Negro Business League, to talk on Opportunities For Riches In Cuba.

I will soon put you in direct communication with eminent Cubans who desire you to visit and address them.

Come. You will be honored and your work advanced.

When can you come? What are your terms.

Sincerely,

R. W. R. Nelson.

N.B. It is cooler here during June, July and Aug., than in the U.S.!!

Letrados Consultores:
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DR. LUIS BETANCOURT

P. R. Ros & Co.

S. en C.
Agentes de Negocios
Oficinas: Manzana de Gómez 506
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R. M. R. NELSON
ASST. MGR.

I Land C., Kansas Have I answer your
Kind Letter of June 15. I could come I Cuba
between June 20th July, 5 but would have I charge
$ 500 for one or two Lectures. If more Lectures were
desired I would charge $75 each in addition.
This seems I me more than my services
should be worth but I shall be glad I
have your Judgment

No longer with P. R. Ros & Co. — Nelson.

OVER.

Address:- No. 54 Calle Neptuno, Habana, Cuba.

Letrados Consultores:
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Pan Lit 1921

Habana, Cuba April 21/21

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
#70- 5th. Ave. N.Y. City U.S.A.

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3133 C.S.

R. M. R. NELSON
ASST. MGR.

Honored Sir:- I sent you a letter the 15th. inst. This comes to say that Cuba's largest and most representative (Colored) organization, "La Union Fraternal" are now discussing plans for your invitation and reception, when I have in hand your reply as to your requirements and when you can come amongus, I will be able to answer you definitely.

Between June 20th. and July 10th. will be a Best Time to Come.

Sincerely,
R. M. R. Nelson.
No. 54 Calle Neptuno, Habana. Cuba.

Pres. Sec. 1921

April 23, 1921.

Mr. R. M. R. Nelson,
56 Calle Neptuno,
Habana, Cuba.

3/33/28

My dear Mr. Nelson:

I am ordering my photographer to forward you a photograph and I am sending you under another cover data concerning the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

P.S. From June 26 to July 1 I must be in Detroit, Mich. I could leave for Cuba July 3.

Address:- No. 54 Calle Neptuno, Habana, Cuba.

Letrados Consultores:
DR. A. CABALLERO
DR. LUIS BETANCOURT

P. R. ROS & CO.
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Habana, Cuba April 27/21.

W. E. B. Du Bois.
70 - 5th. Ave, Ny. City. U.S.A.

My Dear Doctor: Your favor of the 22nd. inst. is before me.

Your answer is encouraging; your demands reasonable.

The 18th. inst. twenty representative Cubans favorably discussed your coming; before the 30th. of May next you will receive definite assurances regarding the trip. In the meanwhile, please send me the photo and datas asked for in my letter of the 15th. inst.

From now on I will write to you every week (Wednesdays (?)) until the matter is past in force.

It is at present the intention to request you to address three different societies on Cooperation and it is the hope of the promoters, that you will find it agreeable to devote a ringing paragraph or two to the (originated by us) slogan: "Food For Cubans From Cuba's Soil" - and show, that with thousands of bullied bedgered and butchered men in Lynchland, (the Southern United States) there are Thousands of Capable Farmers (without mentioning their color) who, if induced, would come here and save to the population the millions they now expend for their imported food and reduce their cost of living, which is the world's highest.

Very sincerely yours, R. M. R. Nelson.

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R. M. R. NELSON
ASST. MGR.

3/36/3

X Address No. 54 calle Neptuno, Habana, Cuba.

Letrados Consultores:
DR. A. CABALLERO
DR. LUIS BETANCOURT

P. R. ROS & CO.
S. en C.
Agentes de Negocios

TEL. M-9300
CABLE Y TELEGRAFO: "PIRROSCO"

Oficinas: Manzana de Gómez 506

Habana, Cuba May 11th 1921

Dr. W. E. B. Du Bois.
"The Crisis". 70 - 5th ave., New York City. U.S.A.

Dear Doctor DuBois:- My last letter to you was mailed April 28th ult. I hope you will consider it worth replying to.

The photo and additional matter promised in your last letter has not yet arrived and is desired for best advance announcements.

Please send program of coming Paris Race Conference and report of the first one.

Señores Valdes Carrero and Juan Meneses, interested in your coming, are, at this writing, of the opinion that a more propitious time for receiving you auspiciously will be after your Paris Trip. Their arguments concern the present dire financial crisis, defalcations, suicides, political unrest and the American Government's supervision of Cuba's President Elect's Cabinet - Etc., Etc.! Which, from a Cuban's point of view is justifiable.

However, the gentlemen are sincerely desirous that you come and not later than May 30th. prox., - a decisive letter will be sent you by them.

What date in October will you have open if they shall decide for that month?

Sincerely,
R. M. R. Nelson. X

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X R. M. R. NELSON
ASST. MGR.

3133/87

1921

Prod Lee

May 17, 1921.

Mr. A. M. R. Nelson,
No. 54 Calle Neptuna,
Habana, Cuba.

My dear Mr. Nelson:

The picture and literature which you asked for was sent to you some time ago and you ought to have received it by now. I am, however, dispatching more literature in case the first does not reach you.

I am planning to leave for Europe some time in August and shall probably return late in September. It would not be very convenient for me to leave the office again until February although I might arrange it.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

J. K. WILLIAMS, Pres.
JACKSONVILLE
FRANK BENTLEY, Vice-Pres.
TAMPA
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W. N. NELSON, [redacted]
NEGRO SECRETARY
410 BROAD ST.
JACKSONVILLE

Room 301 Masonic Temple
410 Broad Street

April 23,1921.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City,N.Y.

3/32/142

My Dear Dr.DuBois:

Your communication of some weeks ago relative to the second Pan-African Congress received. In replying,I wish to say that I am very much interested in the movement and shall be pleased to assist in bringing the matter to the attention of such organizations as it may be my privilege to have to do. Will thank you to keep me posted as to arrangements leading up to the Congress.

Very sincerely yours,

W. N. Nelson

W.N.Nelson,
State Negro Secretary.

WNN/LS

[Neptune]

Le 11 juillet, 1921.

Au Redacteur du Neptune:

Monsieur,

Votre entre-filet concernant le Congrès Pan-Africain et qui a paru dans votre édition du 14 juin me met dans l'obligation de vous demander une correction.

Le premier Congrès Pan-Africa s'est réuni à Paris en 1919. Son president a été Blaise Diagne, député du Sénégal et ~~Chef~~ Commissionaire aux effectifs coloniaux dans le cabinet Clémenceau. Parmi ceux qui ont assisté au Congrès étaient M. Franklin Bouillion, de la Chambre française des Députés, Madame Siegfried du Conseil International des Femmes, M. Freire d'Andrade ancien Ministre des Affaires étrangères de Portugal, M. Van Overbergh de la Délégation de Paix Belge, le president de Libéria et beaucoup d'autres personnes renomées. Le Congrès a reçu des communications de M. Georges Clémenceau et son représentant était reçu par Colonel House de la Commission Américaine. Les résolutions adoptées sont enfermées sous ce pli.

Le Congrès à sa session dernière s'est résolu à former une organisation permanente et à se réunir tous les deux ans. On a convoqué pour 1921 donc un deuxième congrès, dont j'enferme les bulletins.

Les secrétaires Messrs. Otlet et La Fontaine nous ont invités à faire réunir la session principale au Palais Mondiale à Bruxelles. Nous nous sommes dépêchés à accepter cette invitation, croyant que nous serions ~~les bienvenus~~ bien accueillis en Belgique. Une session

préliminaire se réunira à Londres et une session finale à Paris.

La declaration que ce Congrès reçoit les fonds de la Russie, est absolument fausse, ça va sans dire. C'est la National Association for the Advancement of Colored People de New York qui assure ce Congrès. Le comité d'administration de cette Association comprend des personnes parmi les citoyens blancs et noirs, les plus distingués des Etats-Unis. Ses buts sont légitimes et philanthropiques et elle a le droit d'attendre le coopération de tous les justes à travers le monde.

Puis-je vous demander, Monsieur, que, pour faire justice à notre entreprise, vous rétractiez formellement la déclaration nuisible que vous avez fait publier?

Veuillez agréer Monsieur, nos expressions les plus distinguées.

W. E. B. Du Bois

Secretaire du Congrès Pan-Africain

24/14/2

c/o Paul Otlet

(NEPTUNE)

Le 11 juillet, 1921.

Au Redacteur du Neptune:

Monsieur:

Votre entre-filet concernant le Congres Pan-Africain et qui a paru dans votre edition du 14 juin me met dans l'obligation de vous demander une correction.

Le premier Congres Pan-Africa s'est reuni a Paris en 1919. Son president a ete Blaise Diagne, depute du Senegal et Commissionaire aux effectifs coloniaux dans le cabinet Clemenceau. Parmi ceux qui ont assiste au Congres etaient M. Franklin Bouillion, de la Chambre francaise des Deputes, Madame Sugfried du Consiel International des Femmes, M. Freire d'Andrade ancien Ministre des Affaires etrangeres de Portugal, M. Van Overbergh de la Delegation de Paix Belge, le president de Liberia et beaucoup d'autres personnes renomees. Le Congres a recu des communications de M. Georges Clemenceau et son representant etait recu par Colonel House de la Commission Americaine. Les resolutions adoptees sont enfermees sous ce pli.

Le Congres a sa session derniere s'est resolu a former une organisation permanente et a se reunir tous les deux ans. On a convoque pour 1921 donc, un deuxieme congres dont j'enferme les bulletins. Les Secretaires Generaux, Otlet et La Fontaine nous ont invites a faire reunir la session principale au Palais Mondiale a Bruxelles. Nous nous sommes

3/31/22

Belgian Neptune, Antwerp, September 6, 1921.

The adherents of the recent Pan-African Congress clearly were not a band of conspirators but nothing will keep us from saying that the movement in which they particapated, nevertheless, had its suspicions; not even the amiable letter in which Mr. DuBois, secretary general and organizer of the Negro Congress, asks us to disassociate the black cause from German and Bolshevistic conspirators.

It is not our part to investigate the suspicious appearances of a cause to which our honorable correspondant is devoting so much intelligence and generosity. As long as one sticks to the program of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People there is nothing but what is just and dignified to be found there: the civilizing of colored men as a task to which Europe has been devoting herself sometimes uselessly for several years. The misfortune is that there are numerous dangerous agitators on hand in black congresses; it is that these agitators are at work outside of the Congress on a task which is not precisely that which has been assigned to the "Association"; it is that suspicious movements observed in the Belgian and French Congo have alike their origin in Monrovia, which is the Mecca of colored men; it is that propagandist hostile to the whites are working under the protection of black congresses and of the "Association" and with money which certainly does not come from the afore said "Association" at the precise moment when Germany is conducting on all sides herepreparation for reformation and when the Bolshevists are writing the dissatisfaction of the colonies as an item on their program, and always the "Association" speaks only of the

"Advancement of Colored People", the black Congress does not hesitate to call itself a "Pan African Congress" which is in itself a program.

If Mr. DuBois is astonished at seeing a Belgian newspaper take these precautions - and this is not the only one doing so - it is because on account of the distance and his American nationality he cannot conceive as we can of the necessity of keeping the Belgian public informed of the things which it ought to know and if he has taken the invitation of MM. La Fontaine and Otlet for an invitation made in the name of Belgium he is exercising an imagination which again distance alone can excuse.

3/31/109

PRESIDENT
RT. REV. M. J. GALLAGHER D.D.
BISHOP OF DETROIT

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REV. STEPHEN S. WOZNICKI

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MARIANNHILL FOREIGN MISSIONS

(INCORPORATED)

5123 COMMONWEALTH AVE.

TELEPHONE WALNUT 938

1921

11538
DEC 5 1921

DETROIT, MICH. Dec. 3rd 1921

Dear Mr. Du Bois, Enc. 50.00

Just got your Xmas no. yesterday and reading the brief on Arkansas Peons it makes ones blood boil at the rank injustice which the coloured people have to suffer at the hands of the so called civilized Whites. It reminds one of the sufferings of the christians of the first centuries of Nero's type. Those christians we venerate in our Church as Saints, who shed their blood for their faith. And here is the coloured man who has to suffer the same a blasphemy against God! cruelties because of his dark skin — it is

However, the sufferings of your people are not an isolated case — look at Ireland, Egypt, India, and other helpless countries where tyranny is reigning supreme. Let us pray that divine Providence may soon put an end to these horrible sufferings.

I am, ever Yours in J.C.,

Fr. M. Thomas, C.M.M.

P.S. Enclosed please find $50 for the N.A.A.C.P. to continue the fight.

I shall send you those photos as soon as I have written the notes.

M. Th.

Return letter to
W.E.B.D.

3/43/65

Rcd. Jun 2 1 '37

Rfd. to

Ack.

O. O.

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3/13/19

AFFILIATED WITH
NEW JERSEY WOMAN SUFFRAGE ASSN. 1917
PRESIDENT: MRS. E. F. FEICKERT

"Work and serve the hour"

New Jersey State Federation
-of-
Colored Women's Clubs

Organized October 25, 1915

April 17 1921.

Mr. W. E. B. Du Bois
Sec. Pan African Congress
70 Fifth Av. N.Y.

My dear Sir:

At a recent meeting of the Executive Board of the New Jersey State Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, Rev. Mrs. Florence Randolph our President, who will be in Europe during the Second Pan-African Congress, was unanimously elected to act as our delegate.

Information as to the necessary credentials, etc., would be greatly appreciated.

Very sincerely,
Carmen Steele Poyas,
Rec. Sec.
820 Richmond St.
Plainfield

1921

Pan Af

April 9, 1921.

Mr. Herbert Crowley,
c/o New Republic,
421 West 21 Street,
New York City.

same to
Albert J. Nock
91 Freeman

My dear Mr. Crowley:

The Second Pan-African Congress will meet in Europe in September. We are going to have a preliminary session in London where we shall seek to interest Englishmen in the suppression of lynching in the United States. The main session will take place in the Palais Mondial, the international center at Brussels. The final session will be held in Paris and from there we hope to send a large committee to Geneva to the headquarters of the League of Nations.

I am secretary of this Congress. I write to ask if the New Republic would feel like ordering one or more articles on the Congress and on my general reaction from the point of view of the colored peoples at the present status of affairs in Europe.

I shall be glad to hear from you at your convenience.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

3132/210

[Ny - High school of Commerce]

THE HIGH SCHOOL OF COMMERCE
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK

HAROLD E. BUTTRICK, PRINCIPAL
PHONE COLUMBUS 2932 155 WEST 65th STREET

3/43/68

May 19
1 9 2 1

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois, Editor
The Crisis
70 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

Dear Sir:

In reply to your inquiry of May 14, may I say that we have here two young negro students.

Henry Parker, 57 West 98 St., is about to graduate this June. He is an extraordinary young man. I wish that it might be possible for you to make an appointment to meet him and have a little chat with him. It will be well worth your while.

The other young man just graduated. He is Hilton L. Mayers, 145 West 135 Street.

I have one favor to ask of you. We have here a young negro who must work to come to school. He has a job now in an apartment house running the elevator. His work begins at six o'clock in the evening and does not end until eight o'clock the next day. Of course he gets a few hours to sleep but not enough for a young man. I wonder if you could help us to find some place where he would get pay that would amount to something and still have a few hours for rest? We should appreciate this very much.

Very truly yours

George P. Fallon.

GEORGE P. FALLON
Placement Director

IN REPLYING PLEASE ADDRESS
GEORGE P. FALLON
DIRECTOR OF PLACEMENTS

1921

Garvey

November 10, 1921.

3/42/50

The New York Marine News Co.,
26 Water Street,
New York City.

Gentlemen:

Can you inform me if there is a cooperation known as The Black Star Line of steamships and if there are any ships owned by it and sailing under it? If you cannot give me the information can you direct me to any persons who can?

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/PF

[NEW YORK STATE]

ADDRESS ALL OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE SUPERINTENDENT.

1921

State of New York,
BRANCH OFFICE OF
Banking Department,
51 CHAMBERS STREET

George V. McLaughlin,
Superintendent.

New York, N. Y.

May 24, 1921.

In re: Proposed Colored Bank in Harlem

3/35/23

Dr. W. E. DuBois,
c/o The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

In connection with the above named, in which you are mentioned as a proposed incorporator, I should like to discuss the matter with you. If convenient, please call at this office some time this week, or during the week beginning June 6th. I would suggest that a definite day and time be made for an appointment, by telephone.

Very truly yours,

G. W. Egbert

State Bank Examiner in Charge
of the Credit Bureau.

Telephone - Worth 2954
G. W. Egbert

(1)

[ANTI-STATE — COMMISSIONER OF BANKING ?, 1921 ?]

Mr ———

Commissioner of Banking

Sir

On ——— a committee of Colored men called at your office & ask what steps were necessary to establish a bank for Negroes in Durham. You told them & furnished a list of printed directions which present to & you. On ——— we sent you such a list and several of us had various interviews with members of your staff concerning the proposed. From this time until ~~then~~ ——— we awaited some word from you and received none. On ——— we asked another interview & him of

34-7-76

our number met and talked with you. ~~The~~ They have replied to us in substance as follows:

1. That you approve of the character of the ~~brethren~~ 18 men whom we proposed as possible members of the board.

2. That you suggest the addition of nine business men on account of the present withdrawal of professional men.

3. ~~That if the~~ We ~~should~~ organize a board of directors ~~elect officials with the men~~ from the seven suggested with perhaps the addition of a few more men already engaged in business you will grant us a charter.

B4-7-22

4. "Just as between a
company land & a Commercial
land you recommend the
latter."

Acting on this report we
have formed a temporary
organization of the 18 men
whose names were sent you
& elected John E. Ward,
195 w 125 as Chairman &
Harry E Pratt, Secretary.
We have ordered these offices
& commenced work you
immediately & ask if our
understanding of your decision
and advice is correct. If it
~~is~~ is our purpose to form a
permanent organization within

34-7-70

the next ten days.

Will you kindly let us hear from you at your convenience.

For the committee

_____

Chairman

_____

Secretary

34-7-79

[1921?]

A Proposed Plan for a Negro Finance Corporation

1. ~~I propose that a general corporation something like the one already started and called The Allied Finance Corporation should be organized.~~

2. I suggest that this corporation begin work in one or two localities, that it should take, for instance, a city like Philadelphia or Savannah, that there, under the guidance of a few men who are experienced in the business situation, there should decide what enterprise or enterprises among Negroes could be helped by ~~more or~~ additional capital. Having carefully and exhaustively gone over the field they should proceed ~~either to organize a new local or to get in touch with some enterprise already started, and that they should propose that~~ through the National Corporation capital for this local enterprise ~~should be raised~~ by the issuance of stock in the National corporation .

34-7-82

3. Capital for this local enterprise should be raised by the issuance of stock in the National corporation

4. That then in the name of the national corporation and by aid of a sale promoter hired by this corporation stock should be sold in this locality, it being stated that the National corporation was beginning its first activity in Philadelphia or Savannah and inviting local people to invest.

5. That this enterprise be watched and guided for a year or moreaand then similar effort be tried in other cities.

6. That perhaps quarterly the directors of the National Board should meet together in New York City, the financial center of the country, should hear detailed reports from the Manager or Managers of the local enterprises and make general decision as to the future issuance of the National corporation stock.

7. That they should decide where the next experiments should be made and eventually lay out fields where there were few or no local beginnings

of business enterprise.

8. That in this way slowly and in the course of five or ten years the National corporation should grow from a simple meeting four times a year to an office with a few clerks and eventually thea large permanent central organization. In this way we avoid the overhead expense of a large central organization at the beginningoof our enterprise. We utalize the local experience of trained men in the localities where they have knowledge. We avoid the attempt of seeking some one central office to determine the character of investment throughout a large and indifinite field where there could be of necessity no personal and detailed and definite information.

34-7-83

9. We grow cautiously and if we fail our failures are small or can be retrieved by successors in orher centers. If we succeed we can not only strengthen business where it is already strong, we can put Negro business and business of the appropriate sort where it is not now established and we can reach out to foreign trade and development in the West Indies and Africa.

10. Finally this national organization instead of being composed of the local banks which rather tend to build up a local finance corporation or branch of the National corporation beside the local bank and in close coopperation with it and vice versa the National corperation in New York City could eventually have there its banking connections which would in time become the central bank for the Negro banks of the land.

[1921?]

34-7-84

A Proposed Plan for a Negro Finance Corporation

1. I propose that a general corporation something like the one already started and called The Allied Finance Corporation should be organized.
2. I suggest that this corporation begin work in one or two localities, that it should take for instance a city like Philadelphia or Savahhah, that there under the guidance of a few men who are experienced in the business situation there should decide what enterprise or enterprises among Negroes could be helped bu more or additional capital. Having carefully and exhaustibly gone over the field they should proceed either to organize a new local or to get in touch with some enterprise already started, and that they should propose that through the National corporation capital for this local enterprise should be raised by the issuance of stock in the National corporation .
3. Capital for this local enterprise should be raised by the issuance of stock in the National corporation
4. That then in the name of the national corporation and by aid of a sale promoter hired by this corporation stock should be sold in this locality, it being stated that the National corporation was beginning its first activity in Philadelphia or Savannah and inviting local people to invest.
5. That this enterprise be watched and guided for a year or moreaand then similar effort be tried in other cities.
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34-7-85

9. We grow cautiously and if we fail our failures are small or can be retrieved by successors in orher centers. If we succeed we can not only strengthen business where it is already strong, we can put Negro business and business of the appropriate sort where it is not now established and we can reach out to foreign trade and development in the West Indies and Africa.

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3/41/59

CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE NETHERLANDS
NEW YORK, N.Y.

No. 3464. New York, June 13th. 1921.-

Dear Sir,

I should feel extremely obliged if you would kindly let me know when it would be convenient to you to receive my representative in order to give him your valued opinion as to the practicability of the plans advocated in an article which appeared in the November issue of last year of your monthly periodical "The Crisis", dealing with the opportunities for United States citizens of the coloured race when immigrating into the Netherlands Colony of Surinam.

It would be highly appreciated if you could grant this interview within the next few days.

Yours very truly,

D. J. Steyn Parvé

(D. J. Steyn-Parvé)
Consul-General for the Netherlands a.i.

Mr. W. S. Burghardt du Bois.
Editor-in Chief of
"The Crisis".
70 Fifth Ave.
New York City.

1921

3/41/38

June 15, 1921.

Mr. D. J. Steyn-Parve
Consul General of the Netherlands.
44 Beaver Street.
New York City.

My dear Sir:

Answering your letter, number 3,464, of June 13, I beg to say that I shall be glad to talk to your representative at any time he may wish to call. You might make an appointment over the telephone, Chelsea 3551.

Very sincerely yours,

WEHD/EHn

3/44/23

Long Form No. 201—Page 1 of Return

NEW YORK STATE INCOME TAX

Return for the Calendar Year 1921 or Fiscal Period

Begun.....

and Ended.....1921

TAX RETURN FOR RESIDENT INDIVIDUALS [1921]

To be used by resident individuals engaged in business or professions (except as partners) and those whose entire income is NOT derived solely from salaries, interest and dividends, or from partnerships, estates and trusts.

Individuals whose only sources of income are salaries, wages, etc., interest and dividends, or from partnerships, estates and trusts, should use Short Form No. 200.

Nonresidents should use Form No. 203.

THIS RETURN MAY BE FILED AT ANY DISTRICT OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK STATE INCOME TAX BUREAU

IF THIS RETURN IS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1921 FILE IT ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15, 1922

If for a period other than a calendar year file it on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of such period.

Do not write in these two spaces

PRINT NAME AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS PLAINLY BELOW

NAME W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
(First name in full—middle initials—last name in full)

RESIDENCE ADDRESS (No.) 108 Edgecombe ave (Street or avenue or rural route)

New York, N.Y. (City, Village, Post office and State)

Do not write in these spaces
Amount Paid
$.....
Cashier's stamp.
No.

1. Did you file a return for 1920? Yes
2. If so, what address did you give on that return? 74 Johnson St, Brooklyn.
2(a). If not, state why a return was not filed.....
3. Did you, during 1921, pay to any individual, rent, salaries, wages, etc., or other fixed or determinable income of $1000, or over? Yes { If so, secure Forms Nos. 105 and 106 from any district office and file a return of information

Personal Exemptions—Report your status during the period covered by this return

4. Were you at any time during this period married and living with wife (or husband)? yes
5. If not, were you the "head of a family" as defined in Instruction D?.....
6. How many dependent persons under 18 years of age (or mentally or physically defective) received their chief support from you during the year? 0
7. What is the relationship to you of the dependent persons for whose support you claim exemption under Questions 5 and 6?.....
8. Did (or will) your wife (or husband) or any of your dependent minor children make a separate return? No (If so, state name and address)
9. If not, have you included the taxable income of your wife (or husband) and the earnings of dependent minor children in this return? no income
10. Enter here all NON-TAXABLE INCOME received by (or accrued to) you or your wife (or husband) or any of your dependents, during the taxable year 1921 *Exclude income of those filing separate returns. See Instruction E for non-taxable income.*

	$		$
	$		$

11. Did you (or will you) file an income tax return for the period covered by this return with a U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue? yes
12. If so, what amount of Total Net Income did you (or will you) report?.....$.....
13. If the total net income reported on the U. S. return differs from the amount of Item 35 of this return, give principal items of difference, or, if you prefer, attach a statement reconciling all differences.

.....

.....

.....

CALCULATION OF TAX

			Amount of Income Taxable at each Rate	Rate of Tax	Amount of Tax
14.	Net income as shown by Item 35 (Page 2 of Return)	$.....	$.....	17. 1% on first $10,000 of Item 16...	$.....
15.	*Less* personal exemptions (See Instruction D)	.....	.....	18. 2% on next $40,000 of Item 16...	.....
				19 3% on amounts over $50,000 of Item 16.....	.....
16.	Balance SUBJECT TO TAX (Item 14 minus Item 15)..	$.....	$.....	20. TOTAL.....	$.....

THE TAX MUST BE PAID IN FULL ON FILING RETURN

Make checks or money orders payable to STATE TAX COMMISSION

(Do not send currency by mail. Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment of tax.)

AFFIDAVIT STATE OF NEW YORK—COUNTY OF....., ss:

I swear (or affirm) that to the best of my knowledge and belief, the statements contained in this return, including the accompanying schedules and statements (if any) are true, and that this return is a true and complete statement, in accordance with the law and regulations, of all income, gains and profits received by or accrued to me (or the person for whom this return is made) during the taxable year 1921, and that all deductions entered or claimed herein are allowable under the law and regulations.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this.....day of..... 1922

.....
(Signature of individual or agent)

.....
(Signature of officer administering oath)
Seal not required

.....
(Title)

.....
(Address of agent)

[1921]

DETACH THIS INSTRUCTION SHEET BEFORE FILING YOUR RETURN

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. HOW TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT TO MAKE A RETURN

1. Calculate your net income by filling in page 2 of the return according to instructions. Report all your taxable income from whatever source derived whether from within or without the State of New York.

2. Add the net income of your wife (or husband) and earnings of dependent minor children, if any, unless they file separate returns.

3. You should make the return if the total family net income, calculated in accordance with the law and these instructions, equals or exceeds:

(a) $1,000 if you are single, or married and not living with your wife (or husband);

(b) $2,000 if married and living with your wife (or husband).

4. See Instruction D for personal exemptions.

5. If not living together *husband and wife* should file separate returns as single persons, regardless of the fact that each may be the head of a separate family as defined under Instruction D.

6. The additional exemption for being the head of a family or having dependents is not to be considered in deciding whether to make a return.

7. If husband and wife file separate returns the personal exemption of $2,000 shall be divided *equally* between them.

8. If you were a nonresident during part of the year but were a resident of New York State at any time during the last six months of 1921, you are taxable as a resident on your income for 1921 from all sources whether earned within or without the state.

B. ACCRUED OR RECEIVED INCOME

1. You may make your return:

(a) On a cash basis; that is, reporting income received and expenses, etc., paid, or,

(b) On an accrual basis; that is, showing income accrued and expenses, etc., incurred or accrued,

in accord with the method of accounting regularly employed in keeping your books, provided such method clearly reflects your true income.

2. If you do not keep books on the accrual basis you should report income received and expenses, etc., paid, but in any event, do not fail to include all your income even if it is not entered on your books.

3. If you report income on a cash basis you must include all income constructively received, such as bank interest credited to your account, or interest coupons due and collectible, but not collected, even though such income is not entered on your books.

C. PERIOD TO BE COVERED BY RETURN

1. The dates on which the period covered by the return began and ended, if other than the calendar year 1921, must be plainly stated at the head of the return.

2. You must report your net income for the calendar year 1921, unless you keep books of account which were regularly closed in 1921 at the end of some month other than December, in which case you should make your return for the fiscal year which ended during the calendar year 1921.

3. You may use this form for filing a return for a fiscal year ending in 1922, correcting the dates at the head of the return and in the affidavit.

D. PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS

1. If during the taxable year you were married and living with wife (or husband) or, if not married, were the head of a family, subtract from your net income, before calculating your tax, a family exemption of $2,000, plus $200 for each person under eighteen years of age (or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective) who received his or her chief support from you during the taxable year. If husband and wife make separate returns the exemption of $2,000 shall be divided *equally* between them.

2. If you were not married, or did not live with wife (or husband) and if you were not the head of a family you are entitled to a personal exemption of $1,000 plus $200 for each person under eighteen years of age (or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective) who received his or her chief support from you during the taxable year.

3. A "head of a family" is a person who is the chief support of one or more persons living in his or her household, who are closely related to him, or her, by blood, marriage or adoption. An alien whose wife and family are abroad is not entitled to an exemption of $2,000.

4. The personal or family exemption must be reported at Item 15 of the return and must be supported by answers to questions 4 to 7.

E. NON-TAXABLE INCOME

The following classes of income are exempt from taxation and must not be reported on page 2 of the return but should be entered and reported in reply to question 10, on page 1 of the return:

1. Salaries, wages and other compensation received as an official or employee of the United States in either civil, military or naval service.

2. Interest upon bonds or other obligations of the United States.

3. Interest on securities issued under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act of July 17, 1916, and on bonds of the War Finance Corporation.

4. Interest on bonds or other obligations of the State of New York or of any municipal corporation or political subdivision of the State of New York (but interest on the obligations of other states and their political subdivisions is taxable).

5. Interest on bonds or other obligations on which the investment tax was paid to the State of New York between June 1, 1917, and May 14, 1919, only, during the period of years for which such tax shall have been paid.

6. Dividends from personal service corporations in certain cases are not taxable. See Instruction 23d, page 2 of instructions.

7. Gifts, and money and property acquired under a will or by inheritance (but the income derived therefrom must be included in gross income, subject to the provisions of the law). Bonuses or other compensation received in consideration for services rendered are, however, taxable.

8. Proceeds of life insurance policies and contracts paid *on the death of the insured*, to individual beneficiaries or the estate of the insured (but the income therefrom must be reported).

9. The amount received from accident and health insurance and under Workmen's Compensation Acts and the amount of any damages received by suit or agreement on account of personal injuries or sickness.

10. Pensions are not taxable if received because of personal injuries or sickness. If pensions other than those from the United States are received for any other reason the amounts received must be reported when they exceed the aggregate of contributions made by the taxpayer toward the pensions.

11. Stock Dividends. See however Instruction 23c.

F. RECONCILIATION WITH U. S. RETURN

If there is any considerable difference between the total net income you did (or will) report on your U. S. return and Item 35 of this return you should prepare a statement reconciling all differences which, if not filed with the return, should be retained, as you may be required to submit such a statement later.

G. WHEN AND WHERE THE RETURN SHOULD BE FILED AND TAX PAID

1. District offices of the Income Tax Bureau are located at the following places:

In the City of New York: Borough of Manhattan, 120 Broadway.
Borough of Brooklyn, 317 Washington Street.
Albany: 42 North Pearl Street.
Buffalo: 11-13 West Swan Street.
Rochester: 106 East Main Street.
Syracuse: 423½ South Salina Street.
Utica: 110 Genesee Street.

2. You may send or bring your return to any one of the district offices of the Income Tax Bureau; but it is desirable that in mailing same, you forward it in the envelope enclosed with your return, addressed to 42 North Pearl Street, Albany, New York.

3. The total tax due must be paid in full at the time this return is filed and at the office at which the return is filed. Unless paid when due, penalties will be imposed.

4. If this return is for the calendar year 1921, it should be filed and the tax paid on or before April 15, 1922. If the return is for a period other than a calendar year it should be filed and the tax paid on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of such period.

5. If you mail your return, it should be accompanied by a check, bank draft or money order drawn to the order of the "State Tax Commission," and should be addressed to the "New York State Income Tax Bureau", Albany, New York. Checks do not have to be certified.

6. Do not send cash through the mail or pay it in person except at an office of the State Income Tax Bureau. ***Postage stamps will not be accepted in payment of tax.***

7. If you pay in cash do not fail to secure a cash-register receipt at the time of payment. If you pay by check or money order that will serve as your receipt; but you can secure an additional receipt, on request.

H. PENALTIES

The law imposes severe penalties for failing to make a return, for making a false or fraudulent return and for failing to pay the tax when due.

IMPORTANT

First read the instructions carefully before you proceed. If you can fill out the return yourself do so. If not, go to any district office and the form will be filled out without charge. File your return as early as possible, as assistance cannot be given to those who wait until the last days of the collection period before filing their returns.

NOTE: The following instructions for filling in page 2 of the return are numbered to correspond with the questions of the return, and relate to the corresponding questions and items therein.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS
CONCERNING PAGE 2 OF RETURN

INSTRUCTION 21—INCOME FROM PERSONAL SERVICES, SALARIES, WAGES, FEES, COMMISSIONS, BONUSES, ETC.

Report personal service compensation received by you, your wife (or husband), and each dependent minor child from any one employer, of $1,000 or more during the year, on a separate line together with the occupation or position and the employer's name and address. All other income from personal services of less than $1,000 from any one source should be combined and reported on a single line.

INSTRUCTION 22—INCOME FROM INTEREST

Report at Item 22(b) the amount of any taxes paid for, or reimbursed to, taxpayer by debtor corporations on bonds containing tax-free covenant.

INSTRUCTION 23—INCOME FROM DIVIDENDS

(a) Report here all income from dividends whether received in cash or other property, including scrip dividends. For stock dividends, see paragraph "c" below. For dividends from personal service corporations, see paragraph "d" below.

(b) When dividends are received in property, the fair market value of the property (or scrip) at the time made payable should be reported, and a statement should be attached to the return explaining the valuation placed on such dividends.

(c) Dividends paid in the stock of a corporation paying the dividend (true stock dividends) are not taxable, but they should be reported as non-taxable income at Item 10, page 1 of the return. On the sale of stock so received as dividends, the cost of each share of new stock is the quotient of the basic value of the old stock as defined in article 90 of the regulations, divided by the sum of old and new shares.

(d) Personal service corporations are not treated as partnerships under the New York State law and the dividends received from a corporation of such nature are to be reported as income, unless there is attached to the return a statement showing that such corporation meets all the following requirements: (1) The corporation has five or less stockholders; (2) its capital stock is not an income-producing factor; (3) its income is to be ascribed primarily to the activities of the principal stockholders who are regularly engaged in the conduct of the affairs of the corporation; (4) the total amount paid by the corporation to the elected officials does not exceed 15% of its net income as computed under article 9-a of the Tax Law; (5) the corporation has filed a return with the Commission pursuant to article 9-a of the Tax Law. If such statement is submitted, show thereon the amount of such dividends and the name of the corporation from which received.

INSTRUCTION 24—INCOME FROM PARTNERSHIPS, ESTATES AND TRUSTS

(a) If you received a salary from a partnership in addition to the amount reported in this item, report such salary at Item 21. The amount reported by you should agree with the amount reported at Item 4, column 5 of the partnership return.

(b) Report your share (whether distributed or not), in the profits of the partnership or in the income of the estate or trust. If the accounting period of the partnership or the estate or trust differs from the period covered by this return, report your share for the accounting period of the partnership or estate or trust which ended during your taxable year.

INSTRUCTION 25—INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION (INCLUDING FARMING)

Enter nothing at Item 25 until Schedule A is filled in.

Individuals having several businesses should submit a separate schedule for each business in the same form as Schedule A, page 3 of return and enter the combined total net income at Item 25 of the return.

Report at Schedule A income from:

(a) Sales of merchandise or of the products of manufacturing, construction, mining and agriculture;

(b) Farms, fishing and logging operations;

(c) Business service, such as transportation, storage, laundering, hotel and restaurant service, livery and garage service, etc., if you own the business. If you were engaged in the business as an employee, report your wages or salary at Item 21 of the return.

(d) A profession such as medicine, law or dentistry, if you practice it on your own account. If you were employed on a salary, report your salary at Item 21 of the return.

In general report at Schedule A any income in the earning of which you incurred expenses for labor, rent, etc. Do not report here partnership profits, which should be entered at Item 24, or dividends from personal service corporations, which should be entered at Item 23.

Income received from the sale of lands, buildings, equipment, stocks, bonds and other property not dealt in as a business should be reported at Item 27 or 28 of the return.

Income Accrued or Received: See Instruction B on the reverse side of this page.

SCHEDULE A

Income from Professions: In reporting income from a profession, disregard the schedule of "cost of goods sold" and include all your business expenses under the head of "other business deductions." (Items 13-21.)

Item 1.—Kind of business: State kind of goods dealt in or kind of services rendered and whether manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer, as *"Wholesale dry goods," "Manufacturer of shoes," etc.*

Items 5-12.—Cost of goods sold: Do not include cost of business equipment or furniture, expenditures for permanent improvements to property, or living and family expenses. Do not include interest on your own investment in your business.

Item 13.—Salaries, etc.: Do not deduct salary or wages for your own services or services of your family unless these items are included as income at Item 21 of the return, or reported in a separate return, and do not include any withdrawal of profits.

Item 14.—Rent for business property: Do not include the rental value of building owned by you unless the rent is included in "Income from Rents" at Item 26-b of the return.

Item 15.—Interest on business indebtedness to others: Report only interest paid or accrued on business indebtedness to others. Do not include interest on your capital investment in or advances to the business.

Item 16.—Taxes: Do not include income taxes or assessments for local improvements of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed, as for paving, etc.

Item 17.—Repairs, depreciation and depletion: Report here:

(a) Minor repairs required to keep property in usable condition;

(b) A reasonable allowance for exhaustion, wear, tear and obsolescence during the period covered by this return to the extent not offset by repairs, replacement or losses claimed as deductions in this return;

(c) Any claim for depletion of mines, oil and gas wells or timber lands.

Do not claim depreciation for articles that have been included in your inventory.

The amount claimed for depreciation should be based on some approved accounting method and must be based on the cost of the property (or its cost or value on January 1, 1919, whichever is higher, if acquired before that date).

Item 19.—Bad debts: Report here only debts which you ascertained to be worthless and charged off during the year. A bad debt offsetting income accrued since January 1, 1919, will not be allowed as a deduction unless the amount was reflected in the income reported for the year in which the debt was created. In case of debts created prior to January 1, 1919, only their value on that date can be deducted upon subsequently ascertaining them to be worthless. Show in Schedule C on page 3 of the return the years when the debts now written off were created and how they were ascertained to be worthless.

Bad debts arising out of personal loans should be reported at Item 31.

INSTRUCTION 26—INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES

Amount of Rent: Include in income from rents any amount deducted by you at Item 14, Schedule A, as the rental value of building owned by you and occupied by you for business purposes.

If you accepted crops or other property in lieu of cash rents, report the income as though the rent had been paid in cash.

Repairs, Depreciation and Depletion: See Instruction 25, Item 17, above.

Do not deduct repairs or depreciation on a dwelling occupied by you. If you rented or used for business or professional purposes any part of a building owned by you and in which you resided, apportion the deduction for repairs and depreciation, deducting only the part attributed to that portion of the building which was rented or used for business purposes.

Taxes: Report taxes on rented or leased property from which you derived income. Do not deduct taxes or assessments for local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed.

INSTRUCTION 27—PROFIT (OR LOSS) FROM THE SALE OR EXCHANGE OF STOCKS AND BONDS NOT DEALT IN AS A BUSINESS

(a) In case of property acquired subsequent to January 1, 1919, gain or loss is the difference between the sales price and the cost.

(b) If the property disposed of was acquired prior to January 1, 1919, you will realize no taxable gain or loss unless the sales price exceeds both the cost and January 1, 1919 value and the amount of any taxable gain is the difference between the sales price (or in the case of property exchanged the fair market value of the property received) and the cost or fair market value on January 1, 1919, whichever is higher.

(c) If the property was acquired prior to January 1, 1919, you suffer no deductible loss unless the sales price is lower than both cost and fair market value on January 1, 1919, and the amount of any deductible loss is the difference between the sales price (or in the case of property exchanged the fair market value of the property received) and the cost or fair market value on January 1, 1919, whichever is lower.

(d) You should not report gain, nor deduct loss if the sales price is an amount falling between the cost and January 1, 1919 value, or is the same as either of the two.

INSTRUCTION 28—PROFIT (OR LOSS) FROM THE SALE OR EXCHANGE OF LANDS, BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY NOT DEALT IN AS A BUSINESS

(a) Read Instruction 27 above carefully and proceed according to the rules therein laid down. See also articles 90 and 91 of the Regulations.

INSTRUCTION 29—OTHER INCOME

Amounts received in payment of accounts previously written off as worthless or any other items of income not mentioned in these instructions should be included here.

INSTRUCTION 31—GENERAL DEDUCTIONS

(a) *Interest on Personal Indebtedness:* Report here interest paid or accrued on personal indebtedness as distinguished from business indebtedness, which should be reported at Item 15, Schedule A, or at Item 26(e), page 2 of the return.

(b) *Taxes upon Real Property:* Report here all taxes upon real property except taxes or assessments for local improvements of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed, and except those deducted at Item 16, Schedule A.

INSTRUCTION 34—CONTRIBUTIONS

Report here only contributions made during the period covered by your return to corporations or associations operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, or to the special fund for vocational rehabilitation authorized by the vocational rehabilitation act. The deduction for contributions must not exceed 15% of your net income computed without the benefit of this deduction.

Bad debts: Bad debts arising out of *personal* loans may be reported here.

RETURN OF TAXABLE INCOME

Include income of wife (or husband) and earnings of dependent minor children, unless reported in separate returns.

21. INCOME FROM PERSONAL SERVICES (Salaries, Wages, Fees, Commissions, Bonuses, etc.)

Show the gross amount received (or accrued); if deductions therefrom are claimed, report them at Item 31.

Do not include compensation paid by the United States.

See Instruction 21.

(a) OCCUPATION OR TRADE	(b) NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	AMOUNT
		$

22. INCOME FROM INTEREST

Report interest received (or accrued) and collectible matured coupons.
Include interest on municipal or state bonds other than municipal or state bonds of the State of New York, as such interest is taxable.
Exclude exempt interest for which see Instruction E.

(a) Interest (bonds or other corporate obligations; bank deposits, mortgages, notes, etc.) ..... $

(b) Amount of any taxes paid for taxpayer by debtor corporation on tax free covenant bond interest .....

23. INCOME FROM DIVIDENDS

Explain valuation of dividends received other than in cash.
See Instruction 23.

(a) Received in cash ..... $

(b) Received in property (other than true stock dividends) .....

24. INCOME FROM PARTNERSHIPS, ESTATES AND TRUSTS

Report your entire share (whether distributed or not) in the profits of the partnership (including salary and interest) or the income of the estate or trust, not merely the amount withdrawn by or paid to you.

Give name and address of partnership, estate or trust. If estate or trust, give also name and address of fiduciary.

(a) ..... $

(b) .....

25. INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION (Including Farming) See Instruction 25

Enter nothing until Schedule A is filled in; then enter here the amount of Item 23 of Schedule A.

Net income from business or profession, as per Schedule A, page 3 ..... $
(If net loss, enter in red ink and subtract)

26. INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES (See Instruction 26)

(a) KIND OF PROPERTY AND LOCATION	(b) GROSS AMOUNT OF RENTS AND ROYALTIES	(c) REPAIRS, DEPRECIATION AND DEPLETION (*explain in Schedule B*)	(d) TAXES	(e) INTEREST AND OTHER EXPENSES (*explain principal items in Schedule C*)	
	$	$	$	$	
(f) NET INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES (*Column b, less total of columns c, d and e). If net loss, enter in red ink and subtract.*)	$	$	$	$	$

27. PROFIT (OR LOSS) FROM SALE OR EXCHANGE OF STOCKS OR BONDS (Not dealt in as a business and not included at Item 25). See Instruction 27

Enter nothing until Schedule E is filled in; then enter here the amount of gain or loss as shown by Schedule E.

..... $
(If a loss, enter in red ink and subtract)

28. PROFIT (OR LOSS) FROM SALE OR EXCHANGE OF LANDS, BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY (Not dealt in as a business and not included at Item 25 or Item 27.) See Instruction 28

Enter nothing until Schedule F is filled in; then enter here the amount of Item 16, Schedule F.

..... $
(If a loss, enter in red ink and subtract)

29. OTHER INCOME (Describe each source separately and in full)

Do not report exempt income here or income from sources described in Items 21-28, inclusive.

(a) ..... $

(b) .....

30. TOTAL INCOME FROM ABOVE SOURCES (*Items 21 to 29 inclusive*) ..... $

31. DEDUCTIONS

(a) Interest on indebtedness ..... $

(b) Taxes upon real property (except assessments for local benefits) .....

(c) Other taxes (except income and inheritance taxes). State character and amount of each .....

OTHER DEDUCTIONS (Describe each separately and in full)

(d) .....

(e) .....

32. TOTAL DEDUCTIONS (except contributions) ..... $

33. BALANCE (Item 30 minus Item 32) ..... $

34. CONTRIBUTIONS (See Instruction 34) Submit details on Schedule D, page 3. This must not exceed 15% of Item 33 .....

35. NET INCOME SUBJECT TO TAX (Item 33 minus Item 34) *Enter on page 1, Item 14* ..... $

SCHEDULE A

Income from Business or Profession (Including Farming) Item 25 of Return

1. (a) Kind of business.....(b) Business address.....

2. State whether this statement of business income is on a cash or an accrual basis.....

3. If inventories are used, state whether they are valued (a) at cost or (b) at cost or market, whichever is lower.....

Taxpayers may submit statements attached hereto, in the form in which their books are kept, giving no less details than called for herein, and enter the net income (or loss) below.

4. TOTAL SALES AND INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES..... $

COST OF GOODS SOLD		OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS	
5. Labor	$	13. Salary withdrawn by taxpayer or paid to wife or minor children	$
6. Materials and supplies		13a. Other salaries and wages not reported under "Cost of Goods Sold"	
7. Merchandise purchased		14. Rent for business property	
8. Other costs		15. Interest on business indebtedness to others	
9. *Plus* inventories at beginning of year		16. Taxes on business and business property	
10. TOTAL	$	17. Repairs, depreciation and depletion (*explain in Schedule B—below*)	
11. *Less* inventories at end of year		18. Losses not compensated by insurance (*explain in Schedule C—below*)	
		19. Bad debts (*explain in Schedule C—below*)	
		20. Other expenses (*explain principal Items in Schedule C—below*)	
12. COST OF GOODS SOLD (Item 10 minus Item 11)	$	21. TOTAL OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS	$

22. COST OF GOODS SOLD PLUS TOTAL OTHER BUSINESS DEDUCTIONS (Item 12 plus Item 21)..... $

23. NET INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION (Item 4 minus Item 22) Enter at Item 25, page 2..... $

SCHEDULE B

Statement of deductions for repairs, depreciation and depletion at Item 17 of Schedule A, and Item 26 (c) on page 2 of return. (Show both cost and fair market value as of January 1, 1919 with respect to property acquired prior to that date, and take depreciation against the higher of these two values. If acquired subsequent to January 1, 1919, show cost only and take depreciation thereon.)

1. REFER TO ITEM NO.	2. KIND OF PROPERTY (*Principal material of which constructed*) AND LOCATION	3. YEAR ACQUIRED	4. COST (*exclusive of land*) IF ACQUIRED PRIOR TO JANUARY 1, 1919, STATE BOTH	5 VALUE ON JANUARY 1, 1919 (*exclusive of land*)	DEPRECIATION AND DEPLETION CHARGED OFF 6. RATE	7. AMOUNT SINCE PURCHASE	8. AMOUNT FOR TAXABLE YEAR 1921	9. INCIDENTAL REPAIRS NOT INCLUDED IN DEPRECIATION DEDUCTIONS
			$	$		$	$	$
	TOTALS		$	$		$	$	$

SCHEDULE C

Explanation of deductions claimed at Items 18, 19 and 20 of Schedule A, and Item 26 (e) on page 2 of return

1. REFER TO ITEM NO.	2. EXPLANATION	3. AMOUNT	4. REFER TO ITEM NO.	5. EXPLANATION	6. AMOUNT
		$			$

SCHEDULE D

Statement of Contributions to Charitable, Religious, Scientific and Educational Corporations and Associations claimed as deductions at Item 34. This deduction must not exceed 15% of the amount of Item 33.

1. NAME AND ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION	2. AMOUNT	3. NAME AND ADDRESS OF ORGANIZATION	4. AMOUNT
	$		$

SCHEDULE E

PROFIT (OR LOSS) FROM SALE OR EXCHANGE OF STOCKS AND BONDS. Item 27, page 2 of return. See page 2 of instructions.

All securities acquired on or after January 1, 1919 and sold during the taxable year may be combined and the total cost entered in column 4, the total sales price in column 6, and the total profit or loss in column 7 or column 8. All the information with respect to each security acquired prior to January 1, 1919, and sold during the taxable year must be given in detail. With respect to the latter class, gain or loss, if any, must be computed *on each transaction*, by subtracting from the sales price (column 6) the cost (column 4) or fair market value as of January 1, 1919 (column 5) whichever is higher, in the case of a gain, or, whichever is lower, in the case of a loss. If either the cost or fair market value of January 1, 1919 is higher than the sales price, no taxable profit will result; if either is lower, no loss may be deducted. In the latter cases, you should enter "none" in column 7 or column 8 opposite the items so affected. If the transactions are too numerous to enter below, a separate schedule in the same form may be submitted. State whether or not you have received any stock dividends on any of the stocks sold. See Instruction 23c.

COLUMN 1	COL. 2	COL. 3	COLUMN 4	COLUMN 5	COLUMN 6	COLUMN 7	COLUMN 8
TITLE OF SECURITY	NO. OF SHARES / AMOUNT OF BONDS	YEAR ACQUIRED	COST	FAIR MARKET VALUE JANUARY 1, 1919	SALES PRICE	PROFIT — SEE INSTRUCTIONS ABOVE	LOSS — SEE INSTRUCTIONS ABOVE
			$	$	$	$	$
TOTALS						$	$
Subtract the lower of columns 7 and 8 from the higher						$	$
Net gain or loss (difference between column 7 and column 8) to be reported at Item 27, page 2 of return						$	$

SCHEDULE F

PROFIT (OR LOSS) FROM SALE OR EXCHANGE OF LANDS, BUILDINGS, AND OTHER PROPERTY. Item 28, page 2 of return. See page 2 of instructions.

If there was more than one sale or exchange during the year, submit separate statements in similar form for each sale and enter net profit or loss at Item 28, page 2 of return. In case the property was acquired prior to January 1, 1919, give all the information called for by both column 1 and column 2. If the property was acquired subsequent to January 1, 1919, give only the information called for in column 1.

(1) Kind of property..... (2) Location..... (3) Year acquired.....

(4) Sale price (or fair market value of property received in exchange) ..... $

COLUMN 1		COLUMN 2	
(5) Original purchase price	$	(10) Exchange value January 1, 1919	$
(6) *Add* permanent improvement since purchase		(11) *Add* permanent improvement since January 1, 1919	
(7) Total	$	(12) Total	$
(8) *Deduct* depreciation since purchase		(13) *Deduct* depreciation since January 1, 1919	
(9) Cost (line 7 less line 8)	$	(14) Adjusted January 1, 1919 value (line 12 less line 13)	$

(15) (a) If Item 4 is higher than both Items 9 and 14 insert here the higher of Items 9 and 14
(b) If Item 4 is lower than both Items 9 and 14 insert here the lower of Items 9 and 14 ..... $

Note: If Item 4 is neither higher nor lower than both Items 9 and 14, enter "none" and report no gain or loss at Item 16.

(16) The gain or loss (difference between Items 4 and 15) to be reported at Item 28, page 2..... $

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Audited By .....

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INDIVIDUAL RETURN

1. PERSONS REQUIRED TO MAKE A RETURN OF INCOME.

An income tax return must be filed by every citizen of the United States whether residing at home or abroad, and every person residing in the United States, though not a citizen thereof, whose gross income for the taxable period 1921 amounted to $5,000, or whose net income amounted to—

(*a*) $1,000 if single or if married and not living with husband or wife.

(*b*) $2,000 if married and living with husband or wife.

If the combined net income of husband, wife, and dependent minor children equalled or exceeded $2,000, or if the combined gross income of husband, wife, and dependent minor children equalled or exceeded $5,000 all such income must be reported on a joint return, or on separate returns of husband and wife. If single and the net income, including that of dependent minors, if any, equalled or exceeded $1,000, or if the gross income equalled or exceeded $5,000, a return must be filed. A minor, however, having a net income of $1,000 or $2,000, according to the marital status, or a gross income of $5,000, must file a return.

Under each of the above conditions, a return must be filed even though no tax is due. Note especially Instruction 8, "Credits for Personal Exemption and Dependents."

The income of a minor or incompetent, if derived from a separate estate under control of a guardian, trustee, or other fiduciary, must be reported by his guardian or other legal representative.

Income of (*a*) estates of decedents before final settlement; (*b*) trusts, whether created by will or deed, for unascertained persons or persons with contingent interests; or income held, or which under the terms of the will or trust may be held, for future distribution, is taxed to the fiduciary as a single person, except that from the income of an estate there may first be deducted any amount properly paid or credited to beneficiaries.

If the net income of a decedent from the beginning of the taxable period to the date of his death was $1,000, if unmarried, or $2,000, if married and living with wife or husband, or if the gross income was $5,000 or over, the executor or administrator shall file a return on Form 1040 or 1040A for such decedent.

2. WHEN TO USE FORM 1040 INSTEAD OF THIS FORM.

You must file your return on Form 1040—

(*a*) If the combined net income of husband and wife exceeds $5,000.

(*b*) If your net income exceeds $5,000.

(*c*) If the net income reported in this return exceeds $4,000 and the entire family exemption has been claimed in a separate return filed by husband or wife.

(*d*) If the return is filed for a period of less than one year and the net income when placed on an annual basis exceeds $5,000. (See Instruction 3 below.)

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3. PERIOD TO BE COVERED BY RETURN.

Your return must be filed for the calendar year ending December 31, 1921, or for the fiscal year ending on the last day of any month other than December. The dates on which the period covered by the return begins and ends, if other than a calendar year, must be plainly stated at the head of the return.

You were required to file your return for 1918 on the basis of your annual accounting period. Having established an accounting period for 1918 this period must be adhered to for subsequent years, unless permission was received from the Commissioner to make a change. In the case of a return for a period of less than one year, the net income shall be placed on an annual basis by multiplying the amount thereof by twelve and dividing by the number of months included in such period; and the tax shall be such part of a tax computed on such annual basis as the number of months in such period is of twelve months.

4. ACCRUED OR RECEIVED INCOME.

If your books of account are kept on an accrual basis, report all income accrued, even though it has not been actually received or entered on the books, and expenses incurred instead of expenses paid.

If your books do not show income accrued and expenses incurred, report all income received or constructively received, such as bank interest credited to your account, and expenses paid.

5. INSTALLMENT SALES.

If you have used the installment method in computing income from installment sales you must attach to your return a schedule showing separately for the years 1918, 1919, 1920, and 1921 the following information: (*a*) Gross sales; (*b*) cost of goods sold; (*c*) gross profits; (*d*) percentage of profits to gross sales; (*e*) amount collected; (*f*) gross profit on amount collected.

6. ITEMS EXEMPT FROM TAX.

The following items are exempt from Federal income tax and should not be reported, unless it is desired to establish a net loss, in which case see Section 204 of the Revenue Act of 1921:

(*a*) The proceeds of life insurance policies paid upon the death of the insured;

(*b*) The amount received by the insured as a return of premium or premiums paid by him under life insurance, endowment, or annuity contracts, either during the term or at the maturity of the term mentioned in the contract or upon surrender of the contract;

(*c*) Gifts (not made as a consideration for service rendered), and money and property acquired under a will or by inheritance (but the income derived from money or property received by gift, will, or inheritance is taxable and must be reported);

(*d*) Interest upon (1) the obligations of a State, Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia; or (2) securities issued under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act of July 17, 1916; or (3) the obligations of the United States or its possessions; or (4) bonds issued by the War Finance Corporation. In the case of obligations of the United States issued after September 1, 1917 (other than postal savings certificates of deposit), and in the case of bonds issued by the War Finance Corporation, the interest is exempt only if and to the extent provided in the respective acts authorizing the issue thereof as amended and supplemented by Section 1328 of the Revenue Act of 1921, and should be excluded from gross income only if and to the extent it is wholly exempt to the taxpayer from income, war profits, and excess profits taxes;

(*e*) Amounts received through accident or health insurance or under workmen's compensation acts, as compensation for personal injuries or sickness, plus the amount of any damages received, whether by suit or agreement, on account of such injuries or sickness;

(*f*) Amounts received as compensation, family allotments and allowances under the provisions of the War Risk Insurance and the Vocational Rehabilitation Acts, or as pensions from the United States for service of the beneficiary or another in the military or naval forces of the United States in time of war;

(*g*) The rental value of a dwelling house and appurtenances thereof furnished to a minister of the gospel as part of his compensation;

(*h*) Compensation paid by a State or political subdivision thereof to its officers or employees.

7. FARMER'S INCOME SCHEDULE.

If you are a farmer or a farm owner renting your farm out on shares and keep no books of account, or keep books on a cash basis, obtain from the Collector, and attach to this return, Form 1040 F, Schedule of Farm Income and Expenses. Enter the net farm income as Item 5, page 1 of the return. If your farm books of account are kept on an accrual basis, the filing of Form 1040F is optional. Report income from salaries, interest, rents, sales of property, etc., in Items 1 to 7 of the return.

8. CREDITS FOR PERSONAL EXEMPTION AND DEPENDENTS.

If you were married and living with your husband or wife or were head of a family on the last day of your taxable period, you may subtract from your net income on Form 1040A, before calculating your normal tax, an exemption of $2,500, plus $400 for each person (other than husband or wife) under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective, who was receiving his chief support from you on that date. If husband and wife make separate returns, the exemption of $2,500 may be claimed by either (but not by both) or may be divided between them, but the exemption of $400 for each dependent may be claimed only by the person furnishing the chief support.

If you were not married or did not live with husband or wife and were not head of a family on the last day of your taxable period, you are entitled to a personal exemption of $1,000 plus $400 for each dependent person under 18 years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective, who was receiving his chief support from you on that date.

An exemption of $1,000 may be claimed in cases where Form 1040A is filed for estates in process of administration, or with respect to income held for future distribution.

If by reason of a change in your accounting period a return is filed for part of a year, the personal exemption and credit for dependents may be claimed in accordance with your status on the last day of such taxable period. (See also Instruction 3 on this page.)

A "head of family" is a person who actually supports one or more persons living in his (or her) household, who are closely related to him (or her) by blood, marriage, or adoption.

9. AFFIDAVIT.

The affidavit must be executed by the person whose income is reported unless he is a minor or incompetent, or unless he is ill, absent from the country, or otherwise incapacitated, in which case the legal representative or agent may execute the affidavit. A minor, however, making his own return, must execute the affidavit.

The oath will be administered without charge by any collector, deputy collector, or internal revenue agent, or (if you are in the military or naval service of the United States) by any military or naval officer who is authorized to administer oaths for purposes of military or naval justice and administration. If an internal revenue officer is not available, the return should be sworn to before a notary public, justice of the peace, or other person authorized to administer oaths.

10. WHEN AND WHERE THE RETURN MUST BE FILED.

If the return is for the calendar year 1921, file it with the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which you live or have your principal place of business on or before March 15, 1922. If for a period other than the calendar year, the return should be filed on or before the 15th day of the third month following the close of such period.

In case the taxpayer had no legal residence or place of business in the United States, the return should be forwarded to the Collector of Internal Revenue, Baltimore, Md.

If the address of the collector is not printed on the return and you do not know it, ask at the post office or bank.

11. WHEN AND TO WHOM THE TAX MUST BE PAID.

The tax should be paid, if possible, by sending or bringing with the return a check or money order drawn to the order of "Collector of Internal Revenue at (insert name of city and State)."

Do not send cash through the mail, or pay it in person, except at the office of the collector.

The tax may be paid in four equal installments as follows: The first installment shall be paid at the time fixed by law for filing the return, the second installment shall be paid on the 15th day of the third month, the third installment on the 15th day of the sixth month, and the fourth installment on the 15th day of the ninth month after the time fixed by law for filing the return.

The total tax may be paid at the time of filing the return, or if not so paid, one installment must be paid and the balance may be paid in installments, or in full, on or prior to any subsequent installment date referred to above. Failure to pay any installment on the date fixed by law makes the taxpayer liable for the payment of the balance of tax due upon notice and demand by the collector.

12. PENALTIES.

For Making False or Fraudulent Returns.

Not exceeding $10,000 or not exceeding one year's imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court, and, in addition, 50 per centum of the tax evaded.

For Failing to Make Return on Time.

Not more than $1,000, and, in addition, 25 per centum of the total tax.

For Failing to Pay Tax When Due, or Understatement of Tax Through Negligence, etc.

Five per cent of the tax due but unpaid, plus interest at the rate of 1 per centum per month during the period in which it remains unpaid.

13. INCOME FROM SALARIES, WAGES, COMMISSIONS, ETC.

Report all salaries or other compensation credited by or received from outside sources, and any salaries included as a deduction in Item 5 for (*a*) yourself, (*b*) your wife (or husband), if a joint return is filed, and (*c*) each dependent minor child having a net income of less than $1,000 per annum. Use a separate line for each entry, giving the information requested.

Any amount claimed as a deduction for necessary expenses against salaries, etc., should be fully explained in Schedule F, page 2 of the return, or in an attached statement.

Traveling expenses (including the entire amount expended for meals and lodging) while away from home in the pursuit of a trade or business are deductible.

14. INCOME FROM PARTNERSHIPS, FIDUCIARIES, ETC.

Report your share (whether received or not) in the profits of a partnership or personal service corporation, or in the income of an estate or trust, except the part of such share that consisted of dividends on stock of domestic corporations, and taxable interest on obligations of the United States, which should be included in Items 8, 9, and 10, at foot of page 2 of the return.

Report in Item 1, salary received from a partnership or personal service corporation.

If the taxable period on the basis of which you file your return falls to coincide with the annual accounting period of the partnership, personal service corporation, or fiduciary, then you should include in your return your distributive share of the total net income for such accounting period, ending within your taxable period.

15. INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES.

If you received property or crops in lieu of cash rent, report the income as though the rent had been received in cash. Crops received as rent on a crop-share basis should be reported as income for the year in which disposed of (unless your return shows income accrued).

Explain in Schedule A, repairs, depreciation, depletion, and other expenses. Other expenses include interest, taxes, fire insurance, fuel, light, labor, and other necessary expenses of this character.

16. INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION.

Report in Item 5 income from—

(*a*) Sale of merchandise, or of products of manufacturing, construction, mining, and agriculture.

(*b*) Business service, such as transportation, storage, laundering, hotel and restaurant service, livery and garage service, etc., if you owned the business. If you are only an employee of a business, report your salary or wages in Item 1.

(*c*) A profession, such as medicine, law, or dentistry, if you practiced it on your own account. If you were employed on a salary, report your salary in Item 1.

In general, report in Item 5, any income in the earning of which you incurred expenses for labor, rent, etc.

If you are a farmer (or a farm owner renting your farm to another person on shares), see Instruction 7.

Describe the business or profession, as "grocery," "retail clothing," "drug store," "laundry," "doctor," "lawyer," "farmer," etc.

Report the total income derived from sales or from services, less any discounts or allowances from the sale price or service charge. (For installment sales see Instruction 5.)

"Total Business Expenses" include: (1) cost of goods sold, which is usually obtained by adding to the inventory at the beginning of the year the merchandise and supplies purchased during the year, and deducting from this sum the inventory at the end of the year; (2) business expenses, which include all ordinary and necessary business expenses not classified above, such as office wages, rent, heat, light, and traveling expenses (see Instruction 13); (3) repairs, wear and tear, obsolescence, depletion, and property losses (other than merchandise), such as (*a*) ordinary repairs required to keep property in usable conditon, (*b*) reasonable allowance for exhaustion, wear and tear of property used in the trade or business, including a reasonable allowance for obsolescence, and (c) losses of business property by fire, storm, or other casualty, or theft, not compensated for by insurance or otherwise and not made good by repairs claimed as deductions; and (4) bad debts, or portions thereof, arising from sales or professional services that have been reported as income, which have been definitely ascertained to be worthless and charged off within the year, or such reasonable amount as has been added to a reserve for bad debts within the year. A debt previously charged off as bad, if subsequently collected, must be returned as income for the year in which collected. Explain these deductions under Schedule B, page 2 of the return.

Do not include cost of business equipment or furniture, expenditures for replacements or for permanent improvements to property, or personal living or family expenses, nor any deduction for depreciation in the value of a building occupied by you as a dwelling, or of other property held for personal use.

If Item 5 shows a deficit, indicate by using red ink or a minus sign.

17. PROFIT FROM SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Describe the property briefly, as "farm," "house," "lot."

State the actual consideration or price received, or, in case of an exchange, the fair market value of the property received.

Enter the original cost of the property, and if it was acquired prior to March 1, 1913, the fair market value on that date. Attach statement explaining how value at March 1, 1913, was determined. Expenses incidental to the purchase may be included in the cost if never claimed in income tax returns as deductions from income.

Enter as depreciation the amount of wear and tear and obsolescence, or depletion, sustained since March 1, 1913 (or since date of acquisition, if subsequent to March 1, 1913).

In case the property was acquired by gift, bequest, devise, or inheritance after March 1, 1913, or in any manner prior to that date, see Section 202 of the Revenue Act of 1921.

If the net result to be entered in Item 6 is a deductible loss, indicate the deficit by using red ink or a minus sign.

18. PROFIT FROM SALE OF STOCKS, BONDS, ETC.

The method of computation and the information to be submitted in the case of sales of stocks, bonds, etc., is similar to that required for Item 6, except that subsequent improvements and depreciation are not involved. The profit (or loss) should be computed in accordance with Instruction 17 above.

19. OTHER INCOME.

Report all other taxable income for which no place is provided elsewhere on page 1 of the return, including dividends received on stock of foreign corporations. Dividends received on stock of domestic corporations and taxable interest on obligations of the United States should be reported in Items 8, 9, and 10 at the foot of page 2 of the return.

20. INTEREST PAID.

Enter as Item 10 interest paid on personal indebtedness as distinguished from business indebtedness (which should be deducted under Schedules A, B, C, or D). Do not include interest on indebtedness incurred for the purchase of bonds and other obligations, the interest on which is exempt from tax, except interest on indebtedness incurred to purchase or carry obligations of the United States issued after September 24, 1917, and originally subscribed for by the taxpayer.

21. TAXES PAID.

Enter as Item 11 personal taxes paid and all taxes on property not used in business or profession, not including those assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property. Do not include Federal income taxes, taxes imposed upon the taxpayer upon his interest as shareholder or member of a corporation, which are paid by the corporation without reimbursement from the taxpayer, nor income and profits taxes claimed as a credit in Item 23, page 1 of the return.

22. LOSSES BY FIRE, STORM, ETC.

Enter as Item 12 losses of property not connected with your trade, business, or profession, sustained during the year from fire, storm, shipwreck, or other casualty, or from theft, which were not compensated for by insurance or otherwise. (Losses claimed should be explained in Schedule E, on page 2 of the return.)

Do not deduct losses incurred in transactions which were neither connected with your trade or business, nor entered into for profit.

23. CONTRIBUTIONS.

Enter as Item 13 contributions or gifts made within the taxable period to or for the use of: (*a*) the United States, any State, Territory, or any political subdivision thereof, or the District of Columbia, for exclusively public purposes; (*b*) any corporation, or community chest, fund, or foundation, organized and operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific, literary, or educational purposes, including posts of the American Legion or the Women's Auxiliary units thereof, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual; or (*c*) the special fund for vocational rehabilitation authorized by section 7 of the Vocational Rehabilitation Act; to an amount which in all the above cases combined does not exceed 15 per centum of the taxpayer's net income as computed without the benefit of this paragraph.

Fiduciaries filing this return for estates in the process of administration are allowed, in lieu of this deduction, that provided in Section 219 (*b*) of the Revenue Act of 1921. List names of organizations and amounts contributed to each in Schedule F.

24. BAD DEBTS.

Enter as Item 14 all bad debts other than those claimed as a deduction in Items above. State in Schedule F (*a*) of what the debts consisted, (*b*) when they were created, (*c*) when they became due, and (*d*) how they were actually determined to be worthless.

25. OTHER AUTHORIZED DEDUCTIONS.

If this return is filed for an estate in the process of administration, there may be deducted the amount of any income properly paid or credited to beneficiaries. Any deduction claimed in Item 15 should be explained in Schedule F.

DETACH AND RETAIN THIS INSTRUCTION SHEET WITH YOUR WORKING PAPERS.

GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

2—11632

Short Form No. 200—Page 1 of Return

NEW YORK STATE INCOME TAX

Return for the Calendar Year 1920 or Fiscal Period

Begun _____

and Ended _____ 1920

TAX RETURN FOR RESIDENT INDIVIDUALS **[1920]**

To be used by resident individuals whose ENTIRE income is derived from salaries or other personal service compensation, interest and dividends, or from partnerships, estates and trusts.

Individuals who have other sources of income should use Long Form No. 201.

Nonresidents should use Form No. 203.

THIS RETURN MAY BE FILED AT ANY DISTRICT OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK STATE INCOME TAX BUREAU

IF THIS RETURN IS FOR THE CALENDAR YEAR 1920 FILE IT ON OR BEFORE APRIL 15, 1921.

If for a period other than a calendar year file it on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of such period.

Do not write in these spaces

PRINT NAME AND RESIDENCE ADDRESS PLAINLY BELOW

NAME W. E. Dwyer 10 Du Pas

(First name in full—middle initials—last name in full)

RESIDENCE ADDRESS 94 Johnson St.

(No.) *(Street or avenue or rural route)*

Brooklyn N.Y.

(City, Village, Post office and State)

Do not write in this space
Amount Paid
$ _____

Cashier's stamp
No.

1. Did you file a return for 1919? yes
2. If so, what address did you give on that return? 650 greene ave.,
3. Did you, during 1920, pay to any individual, rent, salaries, wages, etc., or other fixed or determinable income of $1000, or over? _____ { If so, secure Forms Nos. 105 and 106 from any district office and file a return of information.

Personal Exemptions—Report your status during the period covered by this return

4. Were you at any time during this period married and living with wife (or husband)? yes
5. If not, were you the "head of a family" as defined in Instruction D? _____
6. How many dependent persons under 18 years of age (or mentally or physically defective) received their chief support from you during the year? _____
7. What is the relationship to you of the dependent persons for whose support you claim exemption under Questions 5 and 6? _____
8. Did (or will) your wife (or husband) or any of your dependent minor children make a separate return? no.
   (If so, give name and address thereon)
9. If not, is the taxable income of your wife (or husband) and dependent minor children included in this return? _____
10. Enter here all NON-TAXABLE INCOME received by (or accrued to) you or your wife (or husband) or any of your dependents, during the taxable year 1920. *Exclude income of those filing separate returns. See Instruction E for non-taxable income.*

	$			$	
	$			$	

11. Did you (or will you) file an income tax return for the period covered by this return with a U. S. Collector of Internal Revenue? yes
12. If so, what amount of Total Net Income did you (or will you) report? $ 4302.25
13. If the total net income reported on the U. S. return differs from the amount of Item 33 of this return, give principal items of difference, or, if you prefer, attach a statement reconciling all differences.

CALCULATION OF TAX

			Amount of Income Taxable at each Rate	Rate of Tax	Amount of Tax
14. Net income as shown by Item 33 (Page 2 of Return)	$ 4302	25	$	17. 1% on first $10,000 of Item 16..	$ 23 02
15. *Less* personal exemptions	2000	00		18. 2% on next $40,000 of Item 16..	
				19. 3% on amount over $50,000 of Item 16	
16. Balance SUBJECT TO TAX (Item 14 minus Item 15)	$ 2302	25	$	20. TOTAL	$ 23 02

THE TAX MUST BE PAID IN FULL ON FILING RETURN

Make checks payable to COMPTROLLER OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK

READ INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY AND MAKE COPY OF YOUR RETURN ON THIS BLANK

RETAIN THIS COPY WITH INSTRUCTION SHEET FOR FUTURE REFERENCE

Form No. 200—Page 2 of Return

RETURN OF TAXABLE INCOME

{Include income of wife (or husband) and dependent minor children, unless reported in separate returns.

21. INCOME FROM PERSONAL SERVICES (Salaries, Wages, Fees, Commissions, Bonuses, etc.)

Show the gross amount received (or accrued); if deductions therefrom are claimed, report them under Item 31.

Do not include compensation paid by the United States.

See Instruction 21.

(a) OCCUPATION OR TRADE	(b) NAME AND ADDRESS OF EMPLOYER	AMOUNT
Editor	Cruise Magazine	$ 5000 00

22. INCOME FROM INTEREST

Report interest received (or accrued) and collectible matured coupons.

Include interest on municipal or state bonds other than municipal or state bonds of the State of New York, as such interest is taxable.

Exclude exempt interest for which see Instruction E.

(a) Interest (bonds or other corporate obligations; bank deposits, mortgages, notes, etc.) ..... $

(b) Amount of tax paid for taxpayer by debtor corporation on tax-free covenant bonds .....

23. INCOME FROM DIVIDENDS

Explain valuation of dividends received other than in cash.

See Instruction 23.

(a) Received in cash ..... $

(b) Received in property (other than true stock dividends) .....

24. INCOME FROM PARTNERSHIPS, ESTATES AND TRUSTS

Report your entire share (whether distributed or not) in the profits of the partnership (including salary and interest) or the income of the estate or trust, not merely the amount withdrawn by or paid to you.

Give name and address of partnership, estate or trust. If estate or trust, give also name and address of fiduciary.

(a) ..... $

(b) .....

25. Income from business or profession .....
26. Income from rents and royalties .....
27. Profit (or loss) from sale, exchange or gift of stocks or bonds .....
28. Profit (or loss) from sale, exchange or gift of lands, buildings or other property .....

{If you have income (or loss) from any of these sources, make return on Form 201 instead of on this form.

XXXXX XX

29. OTHER INCOME (Describe each source separately and in full)

Do not report exempt income here or income from sources described in Items 24-28.

(a) ..... $

(b) .....

(c) .....

30. TOTAL INCOME FROM ABOVE SOURCES (Items 21 to 29 inclusive) ..... $ 5000 00

31. DEDUCTIONS

(a) Interest on indebtedness	$ 469	75
(b) Taxes upon real property (except assessments for local benefits)	228	00
(c) Other taxes (except income taxes). State character and amount of each		
(d) Contributions (submit details on Schedule A, below). (See Instruction 31d)		
OTHER DEDUCTIONS (Describe each separately and in full)		
(e)		
(f)		
	697	75

32. TOTAL DEDUCTIONS ..... $ 697 75

33. NET INCOME (Item 30 minus Item 32) *Enter on page 1, Item 14* ..... $ 4302 25

SCHEDULE A Statement of Contributions to Charitable, Religious, Scientific and Educational Corporations and Associations claimed as deductions in Item 31 (d). This deduction must not exceed 15% of the amount of Item 33 plus Item 31d.

1 NAME OF ORGANIZATION	2 AMOUNT	3 NAME OF ORGANIZATION	4 AMOUNT
	$		$

3/4/31

IMPORTANT

First read the instructions carefully before you proceed. If you can fill out the return yourself do so. If not, go to any district office and the form will be filled out without charge. File your return as early as possible, as assistance cannot be given to those who wait until the last days of the collection period before filing their returns.

NOTE: The following instructions for filling in page 2 of the return are numbered to correspond with the questions of the return and relate to the corresponding questions and items therein.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

INSTRUCTION 21—INCOME FROM PERSONAL SERVICES, SALARIES, WAGES, FEES, COMMISSIONS, BONUSES, ETC.

Report personal service compensation received by you or your wife (or husband) or dependent minor child from any one employer, of $1,000 or more during the year, on a separate line together with the occupation or position and the employer's name and address. All other income from personal services of less than $1,000 from any one source should be combined and reported on a single line.

INSTRUCTION 22—INCOME FROM INTEREST

(a) Report here all interest received (or accrued) during the year except interest on bonds or other obligations, the income of which is exempt as stated in Instruction E on page 1 of instructions.

(b) Report in Item 22 (b) the amount of tax paid for, or reimbursed to, taxpayer by debtor corporations on bonds containing tax-free covenant.

(c) If you have purchased bonds or other interest-bearing obligations and paid accrued interest in addition to the purchase price, exclude the amount of accrued interest that you paid at the time of purchase from the first interest payment received by you.

INSTRUCTION 23—INCOME FROM DIVIDENDS

(a) Report here all income from dividends including those from personal service corporations whether received in cash, or other property including scrip dividends, but not including true stock dividends.

(b) When dividends are received in property, the fair market value of property (or scrip) at the time made payable, should be reported, and a statement should be attached to the return explaining the valuation placed on such dividends.

(c) The time when the profits distributed in dividends were earned by the corporation is of no significance under the State Income Tax Law.

INSTRUCTION 24—INCOME FROM PARTNERSHIPS, ESTATES AND TRUSTS

(a) If you receive a salary from a partnership in addition to the amount reported in this item, report such salary in Item 21. The amount reported by you should agree with the amount reported in Item 4, column 5 of the partnership return.

(b) Report your share (whether received or not), in the profits of the partnership or in the income of the estate or trust. If the accounting period of the partnership or the fiduciary differs from the period covered by this return report your share for the accounting period of the partnership or fiduciary which ended during your taxable year.

(c) The New York State Income Tax Law differs from the Federal law in that personal service corporations are not classed as partnerships. Do not report the distributive share of the income of any personal service corporation of which you may be a member but report in Item 21 the salary, and in Item 23, the dividends received by you, if any.

INSTRUCTION 25—INCOME FROM BUSINESS OR PROFESSION (INCLUDING FARMING)

If you have any income (or loss) from business or profession carried on by you, use Form 201 and not this form.

INSTRUCTION 26—INCOME FROM RENTS AND ROYALTIES

If you have any income (or loss) from rents and royalties, use Form 201 and not this form.

INSTRUCTION 27—PROFIT (OR LOSS) FROM THE SALE, EXCHANGE OR GIFT OF STOCKS AND BONDS

If you have any profit (or loss) from this source or if, during the year you sold or exchanged any stocks or bonds, use Form 201 and not this form.

INSTRUCTION 28—PROFIT (OR LOSS) FROM THE SALE, EXCHANGE OR GIFT OF LANDS, BUILDINGS AND OTHER PROPERTY

If you have any profit (or loss) from this source, or if, during the year you sold or exchanged any lands, buildings, or other property, use Form 201 and not this form.

INSTRUCTION 29—OTHER INCOME

Amounts received in payment of accounts previously written off as worthless should be included here.

INSTRUCTION 31—GENERAL DEDUCTIONS

(a) *Interest on Indebtedness:* Report here interest paid or accrued on indebtedness. All interest paid or accrued is deductible.

(b) *Taxes on real property:* Report here all taxes upon real property except taxes or assessments for local improvements of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed.

(c) *Other taxes:* Report here personal taxes and all taxes not deducted above except income taxes or estate or inheritance taxes.

(d) *Contributions.* Report here only contributions made during the period covered by your return to corporations or associations operated exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes, or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, no part of the net earnings of which inures to the benefit of any private stockholder or individual, or to the special fund for vocational rehabilitation authorized by the vocational rehabilitation act. The deduction for contributions must not exceed 15 per cent of your net income computed without the benefit of this deduction.

(e) *Bad Debts:* Bad debts ascertained to be worthless and charged off during the year, should be reported here. In the case of debts created prior to January 1, 1919, only their value on that date can be deducted upon subsequently ascertaining them to be worthless.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

WHEN TO USE FORM 201

1. Two forms of return are provided. This short Form 200 is designed for those whose *entire* income is derived from salaries, wages or other personal service compensation, interest and dividends, or from partnerships, estates or trusts. You should not use this short Form 200 if you have income from sources other than those mentioned, as for example, the following sources:

(a) Income from business or profession (except as a partner).
(b) Income from rents and royalties.
(c) Profit (or loss) from the sale or exchange of stocks or bonds.
(d) Profit (or loss) from the sale or exchange of lands, buildings or other property.

2. If for any reason you find that you cannot make a correct and complete return of all your income on Form 200 use Form 201, bearing in mind that you must make a complete statement of all your income from all sources.

A. HOW TO DECIDE WHETHER OR NOT TO MAKE A RETURN

1. Calculate your net income by filling in page 2 of the return according to instructions. Report all your taxable income from whatever source derived whether from within or without the State of New York.

2. Add the net income of your wife (or husband) and dependent minor children, if any, unless they file separate returns.

3. You should make the return if the total family net income, calculated in accordance with the law and these instructions, equals or exceeds:

(a) $1,000 if you are single, or married and not living with your wife (or husband);

(b) $2,000 if married and living with your wife (or husband).

4. See Instruction D for personal exemptions.

5. *When husband and wife should file separate returns:*

(a) If not living together each should file separate returns as single persons, regardless of the fact that each may be the head of a separate family as defined under Instruction D.

(b) If living together, and if each or both have *separate* incomes of $10,000 or more.

6. The additional exemption for being the head of a family or having dependents is not to be considered in deciding whether to make a return.

7. If husband and wife file separate returns the personal exemption of $2,000 shall be divided *equally* between them.

8. If you were a nonresident during part of the year but were a resident of New York State at any time during the last six months of 1920, you are taxable as a resident on your income for 1920 from all sources whether earned within or without the state.

B. ACCRUED OR RECEIVED INCOME

1. You may make your return:

(a) On a cash basis; that is, reporting income received and expenses, etc., paid, or,

(b) On an accrual basis; that is, showing income accrued and expenses, etc., incurred or accrued,

in accord with the method of accounting regularly employed in keeping your books, provided such method clearly reflects your true income.

2. If you do not keep books on the accrual basis you should report income received and expenses, etc., paid, but in any event, do not fail to include all your income even if it is not entered on your books.

3. If you report income on a cash basis you must include all income constructively received, such as bank interest credited to your account, or interest coupons due and collectible, but not collected, even though such income is not entered on your books.

C. PERIOD TO BE COVERED BY RETURN

1. The dates on which the period covered by the return began and ended, if other than the calendar year 1920, must be plainly stated at the head of the return.

2. You must report your net income for the calendar year 1920, unless you keep books of account which were regularly closed in 1920 at the end of some month other than December, in which case you should make your return for the fiscal year which ended during the calendar year 1920.

3. You may use this form for filing a return for a fiscal year ending in 1921, correcting the dates at the head of the return and in the affidavit.

D. PERSONAL EXEMPTIONS

1. If during the taxable year you were married and living with wife (or husband) or, if not married, were the head of a family, subtract from your net income, before calculating your tax, a family exemption of $2,000, plus $200 for each person under eighteen years of age (or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective) who received his or her chief support from you during the taxable year. If husband and wife make separate returns the exemption of $2,000 shall be divided *equally* between them.

2. If you were not married, or did not live with wife (or husband), and if you were not the head of a family you are entitled to a personal exemption of $1,000 plus $200 for each person under eighteen years of age (or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective) who received his or her chief support from you during the taxable year.

3. A "head of a family" is a person who is the chief support of one or more persons living in his or her household, who are closely related to him, or her, by blood, marriage or adoption. An alien whose wife and family are abroad is not entitled to an exemption of $2000.

4. The personal or family exemption must be reported on Item 15 of the return and must be supported by answers to questions 4 to 7.

E. NON-TAXABLE INCOME

The following classes of income are exempt from taxation and must not be reported on page 2 of the return but should be entered and reported in reply to question 10, on page 1 of the return:

1. Salaries, wages and other compensation received as an official or employee of the United States in either civil, military or naval service.

2. Interest upon bonds or other obligations of the United States.

3. Interest on securities issued under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act of July 17, 1916, and on bonds of the War Finance Corporation.

4. Interest on bonds or other obligations of the State of New York or of any municipal corporation or political subdivision of the State of New York (but interest on the obligations of other states and their political subdivisions is taxable).

5. Interest on bonds or other obligations on which the investment tax was paid to the State of New York between June 1, 1917, and May 14, 1919, only during the period of years for which such tax shall have been paid.

6. Gifts and money and property acquired under a will or by inheritance (but the income derived therefrom must be included in gross income, subject to the provisions of the law). Bonuses or other compensation received in consideration for services rendered are, however, taxable.

7. Proceeds of life insurance policies and contracts paid *on the death of the insured*, to individual beneficiaries or the estate of the insured (but the income therefrom must be reported).

8. The amount received from accident and health insurance and under Workmen's Compensation Acts and the amount of any damages received by suit or agreement on account of personal injuries or sickness.

9. Pensions are not taxable if received because of personal injuries or sickness. If pensions (other than those from the United States) are received for any other reason the amounts received must be reported when they exceed the aggregate of contributions made by the taxpayer toward the pensions.

F. RECONCILIATION WITH U. S. RETURN

If there is any considerable difference between the total net income you did (or will) report on your U. S. return and Item 33 of this return you should prepare a statement reconciling all differences which, if not filed with the return, should be retained, as you may be required to submit such a statement later.

G. WHEN AND WHERE THE RETURN SHOULD BE FILED AND TAX PAID

1. District offices of the Income Tax Bureau have been established at the following places:

In the City of New York:		Albany
Borough of Manhattan	Binghamton	Rochester
Borough of The Bronx	Buffalo	Syracuse
Borough of Brooklyn	Elmira	Utica
Jamaica	Kingston	White Plains

2. You may send or bring your return to any one of the district offices of the Income Tax Bureau; but it is desirable that you send it to the office nearest your residence or place of business.

3. The total tax due must be paid in full at the time this return is filed and at the office at which the return is filed. Unless paid when due penalties will be imposed.

4. If this return is for the calendar year 1920, it should be filed and the tax paid on or before April 15, 1921. If the return is for a period other than a calendar year it should be filed on or before the 15th day of the fourth month following the close of such period.

5. You will save time and find it more convenient if you will mail your return to the appropriate district office accompanied by a check, bank draft or money order drawn to the order of the "Comptroller of the State of New York," addressing it to the "New York State Income Tax Bureau" in the city in which you decide to file your return. Checks do not have to be certified.

6. Do not send cash through the mail or pay it in person except at an office of the State Income Tax Bureau.

7. If you pay in cash do not fail to secure a cash-register receipt at the time of payment. If you pay by check or money order that will serve as your receipt; but you can secure an additional receipt, on request.

H. PENALTIES

The law imposes severe penalties for failing to make a return, for making a false or fraudulent return and for failing to pay the tax when due.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

A. HOW TO DECIDE WHETHER TO MAKE A RETURN

Calculate your net income by filling in page 2 of the return according to instructions. Report all your income from whatever source derived whether from within or without the state of New York.

Add the net income of your wife (or husband) and dependent minor children, if any, unless they file separate returns.

You should make the return if the total family net income, calculated in accordance with the law and these instructions, equals or exceeds:

(a) $1,000, if you are single, or married and not living with your wife (or husband);

(b) $2,000, if married and living with your wife (or husband).

See Instruction 5 for personal exemptions.

When husband and wife should file separate returns:

(a) If not living together they should file separate returns as single persons, regardless of the fact that each may be the head of a separate family as defined in Instruction 5.

(b) If living together and either or both have *separate* incomes of $10,000 or more.

The additional exemption for being the head of a family (or having dependents) is not to be considered in deciding whether to make a return.

B. WHEN TO USE FORM 201

Two forms of return are provided. This short form No. 200 is designed for those whose entire income is derived from salaries, wages or other personal service compensation, interest and dividends, or from partnerships, estates or trusts. You should *not* use this short form 200 if you have income from sources other than those mentioned, as for example, the following sources:

a. Income from business or profession (except as a partner).
b. Income from rents and royalties.
c. Profit from the sale or exchange of stocks or bonds.
d. Profit from the sale or exchange of lands, buildings or other property.

If for any reason you find that you cannot make a correct and complete return of all your income on Form 200 use Form 201, bearing in mind that you must make a complete statement of all your income from all sources.

3/4/32

C. PERIOD TO BE COVERED BY RETURN

The dates on which the period covered by return began and ended, if other than the calendar year 1919, must be plainly stated at the head of the return.

You must report your net income for the calendar year 1919, unless you keep books of account which were regularly closed in 1919 at the end of some month other than December, in which case you should make your return for the fiscal year which ended during the calendar year 1919.

If you submit a return for a fiscal year ending other than December 31, compute your income for the fiscal year ending in 1919, then determine the proportion of such income which the portion of the fiscal year falling within 1919 is of the full fiscal year. The income for the full fiscal year will, therefore, be shown on item 35 on page 2 of the return. Enter on item 12 on page 1 of the return, the proportion as herein stated and compute your tax on such amount, reducing your personal exemption to such portion of the full exemption as the number of months covered by the return bears to twelve months.

D. ACCRUED OR RECEIVED INCOME

You may make your return:

a. On a cash basis; that is, reporting income received and expenses, etc., paid, or
b. On an accrual basis; that is, showing income accrued and expenses, etc., incurred or accrued,

in accord with the method of accounting regularly employed in keeping your books, provided such method clearly reflects your true income.

If you do not keep books on the accrual basis you should report income received and expenses, etc., paid, but in any event, do not fail to include all your income even if it is not entered on your books.

If you report income on a cash basis you must include all income constructively received, such as bank interest credited to your account or interest coupons due and collectible, but not collected.

E. AFFIDAVIT

The affidavit must be executed by the person whose income is reported, unless he is a minor or incompetent, or unless he is ill, absent from the country or otherwise incapacitated, in which case the legal representative or agent may execute the affidavit.

The oath will be administered without charge at any office of the Income Tax Bureau. If a representative of the Income Tax Bureau is not available, the return should be sworn to before a notary public, justice of the peace, or other person authorized to administer oaths.

F. WHEN AND WHERE THE RETURN SHOULD BE FILED AND TAX PAID

District offices of the Income Tax Bureau have been established at the following places:

Albany.	Buffalo.
Borough of Manhattan.	Rochester.
Borough of Brooklyn.	Syracuse.
Borough of The Bronx.	Utica.
Jamaica.	Elmira.
White Plains.	Binghamton.
	Kingston.

You may send or bring your return to *any district office* of the Income Tax Bureau; but it is desirable that you send it to the office nearest your residence or place of business.

The total tax due must be paid at the time this return is filed and at the office at which the return is filed. The tax is due on March 15, 1920, and if it is not paid on or before that date penalties will be added to the amount of tax.

You will save time and find it more convenient if you will mail return to the district office accompanied by a check, bank draft or money order drawn payable to the order of the "Comptroller of the State of New York," addressing it to the "N. Y. State Income Tax Bureau" in the city in which you decide to file your return. Checks do not have to be certified.

Do not send cash through the mail or pay it in person except at an office of the Income Tax Bureau.

If you pay in cash do not fail to secure a cash-register receipt at the time of payment. If you pay by check or other form of remittance that will serve as your receipt; but you can secure an additional receipt, on request.

If the tax is not paid when due you will be liable to the penalties stated in Instruction G.

G. PENALTIES

A person who intentionally fails to make a return is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, and in addition is liable to taxation at twice the ordinary rate.

If any person, liable to taxation under the law, makes any false or fraudulent return or statement, with intent to evade any tax imposed by the law, he is guilty of a misdemeanor punishable by a fine not exceeding $1,000 or imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both, and in addition is liable to taxation at twice the ordinary rate upon the additional amount of income discovered to be taxable.

A person who fails to make a return within the required time but who voluntarily makes a correct return within sixty (60) days is subject to a penalty of five per centum of the tax (in no case less than $2.00) and an additional one per centum for each month or fraction of a month during which the tax remains unpaid.

A person who, without intent to defraud, fails to make a return within the required time or a voluntary return within sixty (60) days thereafter, is liable to taxation at twice the ordinary rate in addition to the penalty referred to in the following paragraph.

A person who fails to pay the tax when due is subject to a penalty of five per cent. of the amount due but not paid, plus one per cent. for each month or fraction of a month during which the tax remains unpaid.

(*Article 265, Comptroller's Regulations*)

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

NOTE: The following instructions are numbered to correspond with the questions of the return, and relate to the corresponding questions and items therein.

CONCERNING PAGE 1 OF RETURN

INSTRUCTION 1—NAME:

Print (do not write) your name clearly and in full, as, for example, John J. Jones, not J. J. Jones or J. Jones.

INSTRUCTION 2 — RESIDENCE ADDRESS:

Print (do not write) your residence address in full.

INSTRUCTION 3—PRINCIPAL OCCUPATION:

Describe your principal occupation, as lawyer, chauffeur, painter, merchant, manufacturer, etc.

INSTRUCTION 5—PERSONAL EXEMPTION:

(a) If during the taxable year you were married and living with your wife (or husband) or, if not married, were the head of a family, subtract (item 13) from your net income, before calculating your tax, a family exemption of $2,000, plus $200 for each person under eighteen years of age (or incapable of self support because mentally or physically defective) who received his or her chief support from you during the taxable year. If husband and wife make separate returns, this exemption may be claimed by either (but not by both) or apportioned between them.

(b) If you do not live with wife (or husband) or were not married and if you were not the head of a family you are entitled to a personal exemption of $1,000 plus $200 for each person under eighteen years of age (or incapable of self support because mentally or physically defective) who received his or her chief support from you.

(c) The personal or family exemption must be reported on item 13 of the return and must be supported by answers to question 5.

(d) A "head of a family" is a person who is the chief support of one or more persons living in his household, who are closely related to him, or her, by blood, marriage or adoption.

(e) Amounts received as compensation for personal services from the United States must be deducted (item 14) from the personal exemption you are entitled to as above, and the difference only, if any, subtracted from your net income.

INSTRUCTION 8 — NON-TAXABLE INCOME:

The following classes of income are exempt from taxation and need not be reported on page 2 of the return but should be entered and reported in reply to question 8:

(a) Salaries, wages and other compensation received as an official or employee of the United States in either civil, military or naval service.

(b) Interest upon bonds or other obligations of the United States.

(c) Interest on securities issued under the provisions of the Federal Farm Loan Act of July 17, 1916, and on bonds of the War Finance Corporation.

(d) Interest on bonds or other obligations of the State of New York or of any municipal corporation or subdivision of the State of New York, (but interest on the bonds of other states and their political subdivisions is taxable).

(e) Interest on bonds or other obligations on which the investment tax was paid to the State of New York between June 1, 1917, and May 14, 1919, during the period of years for which such tax shall have been paid.

(f) Gifts (other than those received as a consideration for service rendered) and money and property acquired under a will or by inheritance (but the income derived therefrom must be included in gross income, subject to the provisions of the law).

(g) Proceeds of life insurance policies and contracts paid *on the death of the insured*, to individual beneficiaries or the estate of the insured (but the income therefrom must be reported); but the amount by which the total received on surrender or expiration of policies *during the life of the insured* exceeds the total premiums paid, is income and must be reported in item 28.

(h) Amounts received by the insured as a return of premium or premiums paid by him under life insurance endowment or annuity contracts, and amounts received, (commonly called dividends) which reduce the annual premium on such policy.

(i) The amount received from accident and health insurance and under Workmen's Compensation Acts and the amount of any damages received by suit or agreement on account of personal injuries or sickness.

(j) Pensions are not taxable if received because of personal injuries or sickness. If pensions are received for any other reason the amounts received must be reported when they exceed the aggregate of contributions made by the taxpayer toward the pensions.

INSTRUCTION 11 — RECONCILIATION WITH U. S. RETURN:

If there is any considerable difference between the total net income you did (or will) report on your U. S. return and item 35 of this return you should prepare a statement reconciling all differences which, if not filed with the return, should be retained as you may be required to submit such a statement later.

CONCERNING PAGE 2 OF RETURN

INSTRUCTION 21 — INCOME FROM PERSONAL SERVICES, SALARIES, WAGES, FEES, COMMISSIONS, BONUSES, ETC.:

(a) If the salary, wages or other compensation received by you or your wife (or husband) or dependent minor child from any one employer equaled or exceeded $1,000 during the year, report it on a separate line together with the occupation or position and the employers' name and address. All other income from salaries, wages or other compensation of less than $1,000 from any one source should be combined and reported on a single line.

(b) Do not include in this item compensation earned prior to January 1, 1919, even if received on or after that date.

INSTRUCTION 22—INCOME FROM INTEREST:

(a) Do not include interest accrued prior to January 1, 1919, even if received on or after that date.

(b) Report here all interest received (or accrued) during the year except interest on bonds or other obligations, the income from which is exempt, as stated in Instruction 8 above.

(c) Interest on municipal and state bonds, other than municipal or state bonds of the State of New York is taxable, and must be reported here.

(d) If you have purchased bonds or have other interest-bearing obligations and paid accrued interest in addition to the purchase price, exclude the amount of accrued interest you paid at the time of purchase from the first interest payment received by you.

INSTRUCTION 23 — INCOME FROM DIVIDENDS:

(a) Report here all dividends whether paid in cash, stock or other property received in 1919, except dividends received in 1919 which were declared payable to stockholders of record in 1918.

(b) When dividends are paid in property or stock of the corporation the fair market value of property or stock at the time made payable should be reported. Submit explanation of valuation of dividends paid other than in cash.

(c) The time when the profits distributed in dividends were earned by the corporation is of no significance under the State Income Tax Law, that law differing somewhat in that respect from the Federal Income Tax Law.

(d) Include here dividends from personal service corporations. The State Income Tax Law differs from the Federal Income Tax Law in that personal service corporations are not classed with partnerships and therefore are not distinguished from other corporations.

INSTRUCTION 24 — INCOME FROM PARTNERSHIPS, ESTATES AND TRUSTS:

(a) If you received a salary from a partnership in addition to your share of the profits, report salary in item 21.

(b) Report your distributive share (whether distributed or not) in the net income of the partnership, during the partnership's accounting period (whether fiscal or calendar year) which ended during your taxable year (whether fiscal or calendar year).

(c) If the fiscal year of the partnership began in 1918 and ended in 1919, you should report that proportion of your distributive share of the net income of the partnership, which the portion of the partnership's accounting period falling within your taxable year, bears to the full year.

INSTRUCTION 29 — OTHER INCOME:

Enter in this item all other income not reported in items 21-28 (except exempt income). State separately the income from each source and describe the source.

INSTRUCTION 31—GENERAL DEDUCTIONS:

Report here all deductions not specifically claimed in any of the foregoing items of the return.

Interest on Indebtedness:

Show the total interest paid by you whether on business or personal indebtedness. If you have no non-taxable income you may deduct all interest paid by you. If you have non-taxable income you are entitled to deduct only the proportion of the interest paid, that proportion to be determined as follows: To your gross taxable income add your non-taxable income. That will give you your "total gross" income. You are entitled to that proportion of your interest paid which your gross income bears to the total gross income.

Taxes:

Report here all taxes paid by you excepting (a) taxes assessed against local benefits of a kind tending to increase the value of the property assessed. (b) Income taxes or (c) estate or inheritance taxes.

Bad Debts:

Bad debts arising out of personal loans may be reported here.

INSTRUCTION 34—CONTRIBUTIONS:

Report here only contributions made during the period covered by your return to corporations incorporated by or associations organized under the laws of the State of New York and operating exclusively for religious, charitable, scientific or educational purposes or for the prevention of cruelty to children or animals, or to the special fund for vocational rehabilitation authorized by the vocational rehabilitation act. The total amount of contributions to be entered here must not exceed 15 per cent of the amount shown on item 33.

O-2244

3/44/30

NEW YORK TELEPHONE COMPANY

RECORD OF ORAL ORDER

Order No. B 7183

See Order No.

Tax Dist. No.

Cali or Ckt No. [illegible] Class of Service 2 Ind Res

New No. Main 1416 Class of Order

(REM—CON—DISC—ETC.)

Subscriber Oscar Engelhardt and Bro

Address 650 Hudson Ave Floor Room No.

Work, Facilities or Service Required:

Change of location to 94 Johnson St

effect 11/21/20

Style of Equipment 2 Desk Wiring Plan Transfer Calls Yes Number Assignment Trunks 1 Aux Line

This work will involve Change—Discontinuance of listing as follows:

DU BOIS BURGHARDT WE

94 JOHNSON ST

INSTALLATION / REMOVAL CHARGE $ [illegible] ANNUAL RATE INCREASED DECREASED BY $

Order given by [illegible] Tel. Call — Personal Call

Order received by L. Heck Date 11/11/20

Access to premises any time except

Date completed a+x Nov. 17 1920

COPY TO BE FORWARDED TO SUBSCRIBER FOR FILE WITH HIS CONTRACT

CORRECT	CHECKED	ACCEPTED	REV ACCTG CENTRE
LOC COM MGR DATE NOV 17 1920		CONT AGENT	DUPLICATE

[ROBERTO NICHOLS ?]

July 23 1927

THE QUADRANGLE CLUB

Dear Mr. DuBois,

7/23/7

I do not know if you remember me. I met you at the Foreign Legion Corps in Brussels.

I am now for some months teaching in the Dept of Political Science Rm at the Univ. of Chicago and shall go next Wednesday to Williamstown (Institute of Politics) to lecture. August 8/15 I shall be probably

at New York ~~the 4 or 5 of August~~ and shall be very glad to meet you if you will be there.

I shall also very glad to get your advice in a literary matter. I wrote some years ago a book in italian on Race Question and a very friendly point of view for the negroes. A resumé of that book appeared also in a well known german Encyclopedia now an stylist geograph. m. Geo G. Chisholm, from Edinburgh University, translates the italian book into english, and I must find an american publisher, who are willing to publish it. The scientifical character of the book is more economical and psychological. I intitles it Race and Labour..

It would be very kind of you, if you could give me a permit. Perhaps I could show you also the manuscript. Yours

very sincerely

Roberto Michels

Professor in
Basle and Turin
Universities

The Northfield Schools

(INCORPORATED)

MOUNT HERMON SCHOOL
FOUNDED 1881

NORTHFIELD SEMINARY
FOUNDED 1879

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East Northfield, Massachusetts

January 31, 1921.

3/11/22

John Orth, Esq.,

Steinert Hall,

Boston, Mass.

Dear Mr. Orth:

Your postal card addressed to Mr. W. R. Moody has been received, and I wish to thank you in Mr. Moody's behalf for your kindness in sending this book which he will very gladly pass on as suggested.

Sincerely yours,

E. E. Swartout.

Secy.

Dear Dr. DuBois —

I'm after Mr. Moody as you see by the enclosed letter. Do not trouble to return them. I have ordered the "Crisis" sent to him for a year.

Love and admiration from

Yours fraternally,

John Orth.

Feb 3. 1921
Steinert Hall - Boston.

APR 12 1921

"WITH THE COLORS" Y. M. C. A.

April 8th 1921 191

Columbus N. Mex
Co. B. 24th. Inf.

3/31/127

Dear Sirs-
as one of the subscribers of the Crisis. Dam putting my name on the list for the bulletins on the Pan African Congress.
Hoping to rec. one at the earlist date.

Truly Yours

Pvt Lloyd George Norwood.

Second Pan African Congress.

May 26, 1921.

Mr. George Norwood,
Co. B.,
24th Infantry,
Columbus, N. Mex.

Dear Sir:

Enclosed please find the first bulletin of the Pan African Congress. I shall send another bulletin within a few days.

3/38

At present I should assume that the cost of the trip would be between $400 and $1000. The dates of the Congress are as follows:

A preliminary conference in London, England, August 28th and 29th.

The main session at Brussels, Belgium, August 31st, September 1st and 2nd.

Final session in Paris, France, September 4th and 5th.

For exact information concerning the cost of passage, will you kindly write to Mrs. J.C. Merriman, Hotel Commodore, New York City.

I trust that you will find it possible to join us.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD:VH:
ENCL.

Memorandum to Messrs. Johnson, Dill and Turner: [1921]

30-29-38

According to an understanding with the Committee of Executives and Mr. Johnson the following procedure will obtain with regard to memberships in the N. A. A. C. P. received by THE CRISIS and subscriptions to THE CRISIS received by the N. A. A. C. P.

1. The present balance of indebtedness of the N. A. A. C. P. to THE CRISIS for subscriptions received and not turned over will be liquidated as soon as possible.

2. On Friday, January 28 THE CRISIS will hand to Mr. Turner a list of all memberships in the N. A.A. C. P. received since January 1, 1921, with a check covering the payments for such as have not already been paid.

3. On Saturday, January 29, Mr. Turner will hand Mr. Dill a list of all CRISIS subscriptions received since January 1 (and not already turned over) together with a check (not a credit slip) covering all subscriptions received since January 1, unless already paid.

4. On each succeeding Friday Mr. Dill will send Mr. Turner memberships received and check.

5. On each succeeding Saturday Mr. Turner will send Mr. Dill a list of subscriptions and check covering them.

Copy of Mr J.E.Spingarn's letter of Feb. 15, 1921

I thank you cordially for your letter in regard to the Bureau International pour la défense des Indigènes, concerning which I first heard from Mr Walter Lippmann of the New Republic, and in which I feel a very real interest. American business depression is affecting our own organisations very seriously, and I am afraid that you cannot expect as much financial assistance from this side of the water as you might have received some time ago for that I hope you may receive in the near future. At a meeting of the board of Directors of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (of which I was Chairman for six years and am now treasurer), it was voted this week, upon my motion, to become affiliated with your Bureau and to send it a modest contribution. You will doubtless hear from the secretary of the Association shortly. I feel that the Bureau and the Association can be mutually helpful in many ways - the Bureau by keeping before the Association the international aspects of the problem and by focussing the disapproval of foreign public opinion on American treatment of the Negro, and the Association by furnishing you with information as well as financial and other assistance.

3/31/45

21-1-54

March 28, 1921.

Mr. William Pickens,
c/o Dr. C. E. Bentley,
1909 Marshall Field Annex Bldg.,
Chicago, Illinois.

My dear Mr. Pickens:

I returned to find you already started upon your trip. I had planned to have a long and confidential talk with you about the general situation in the N.A.A.C.P. This I shall do when I see you next. Meantime just let me say this: The work which we executives have got to put over for the Negro race is bigger than any personalities. In an organization like ours injustice is bound to be done from time to time by all of us in relation to others. The greater duty calls us to bear it. Believe me, I have had my share. Meantime, while you are on the field, will you not let me especially ask you to be tactful and careful. Talk up the general organization in private as well as in public and be loyal to every fellow worker. Do not let anybody get the impression that there are any differences within the organization. Furthermore,

21-1-55

will you not try to be especially tactful in the matter of taking sides in local branch difficulties. In some way you "got in wrong" in three different places where I have lectured. How far it was your fault and how far it was the fault of others, I am, of course, unable to say but we will talk it over sometime. Finally, one warning which I hope you will take in good part, don't talk so much. Listen, get in the habit of listening to other people. Get out of the habit of talking, cut your subjects short.

I know all this may seem, at first sight, like unnecessary interference in your business but I somehow feel that you will take it in the spirit in which it is intended.

With best regards.

Very sincerely yours,

WEBD/EH

1921

April 12, 1921.
On train.

Personal to Dr. W.E.B. DuBois,
New York City.

21-1-53

My dear Dr. DuBois:-

Out of consideration for the difficulties under which this letter is written, I am sure you will overlook the more manor of its faults. I am acknowledging your confidential letter of March 28th last, which I have just received from Dr. C.E. Bentley's office. I am speaking in the same confidential-personal manner, and I believe in the same spirit and purpose.

I do not know how many places you visited on your rather extended tour, but I realize that since I have been working with the Association as a field secretary, I have visited upward of 200 places and delivered addresses. I am therefore interested in the fact that you found three places where I got in wrong,- with the branch officers, I suppose. For even in Cincinnati, where I got in wrongest with the then officiating heads, I did not get in wrong with the branch members. And do you know that the very reason why I got in wrong with the officers,was because I insisted upon doing just exactly what you advise me to do in one paragraph of your letter: NOT TAKING SIDES in local disputes? I was ordered in plain words to take sides and refused. I acted toward all parties as if there was no local trouble (for me there was none), and I displeased the officers.-- You have not mentioned Cincinnati or any definite place, but I happen to know of that. The other two places, I could not possibly guess.

I never discuss my personal difficulties to branches. I have much more said to me about my co-laborers that I ever would or could say,- but I know that men will differ. Men knock you to me. They make very little impression upon me. It would be embarrassing in many cases if they could know how little impression. The chief benefit they have conferred upon me,is to make me reflect that I am not a better nor wiser man that you, that I am no better and far less wise,- and that I must therefore not be too discouraged if some men should dislike me or say things against me.

As to talking. I may be more talkative than other men I know,- by nature. That is, more physically and temperamentally inclined to talk - to express my thoughts, not to gossip or to meddle other people's business. In twenty years of very active work among men, I have never acquired the reputation for meddling or for speaking ill of men or women.

But I have some enemies, and you have. I have heard of men without enemies and I have often wondered what they could be doing.

I have certainly never gotten in bad with the Chicago branch, for I have never spoken for them in my life that I can recollect, and certainly not since I have been an officer of the N.A.A.C.P.

I will not be unjust or ungenerous to any of the people with whom I have to deal.-- I shall appreciate your confidence at all times.-- I trust I shall not have greater faults than to talk readily the truth.-- I know you realize the difficulty of replying to a general charge or unspecified difficulties.-- Sincerely yours,

Wm. Pickens

Mr. Turner

[NAACP]

Memorandum from (Miss Randolph) **to** Dr. Du Bois **Date** April 19, 1921

SUBJECT: PAN AFRICAN CONGRESS FUND:

40-84-9

Receipts

Bishop Hurst.....	$ 100.00
Mr. Milholland.....	15.00
Dr. Bishop.....	25.00
	$ 140.00

1½ N Howard St Baltimore 247-5 Ave 2147 M 133

ACTION TAKEN

Expenditures

Printing & Postage.....	84.75
Balance.....$	55.25

COMPLETED (DATE)

1921

3/44/42

April 27, 1921.

Memorandum to Miss Ovington:

I have had no correspondence with the Y.W.C.A. on the Talbert matter except the one letter which is attached from Mrs. Darrot.

W.E.B.D.

WEBD/EH

P.S. The answer is the Crisis editorial

enclosure?

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NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF COLORED PEOPLE

70 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

TELEPHONE WATKINS 8098

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May 6, 1921.

Dr. W. E. B. DuBois
70 Fifth Avenue
New York City.

My Dear Dr DuBois, I am enclosing the address of Dr. Hawkins of Atlantic City who has planned to sail for Europe in August. He would like information relative to the Pan-African Congress.

I would be so glad to have any definite information you may have as I am asked from time to time about the meeting and know only what I have seen in the Crisis.

It had seemed possible at first to interest a number of prominent women's organizations but I have not had any definite information to give them.

Very truly, A. W. Hunton

3/32/100

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Neval H. Thomas

Memorandum from WFW to DuB Date May 27, 1921.

SUBJECT:

Mr. and Mrs. R.W. Jelliffe of 2239 East 38th Street, Cleveland, Ohio who you may remember as a splendid young white couple maintaining a settlement, will be in Europe at the time of the Pan-African Congress.

Harry E. Davis asks that they be sent full information regarding the Congress.

ACTION TAKEN

3/31/49

COMPLETED (DATE)

COPY 1922

July 12, 1922.

3|35|10

THE Committee on Cooperation between the N.A.A.C.P. and the new Womens Organization will meet Saturday morning, July 15 at ten o'clock in the ditorial office of The Crisis.

WEBD/PF

[MARY WHITE OVINGTON]

July 29, 1921.

MEMO FOR DR. DU BOIS.

I visited Lehrenkraus this morning. Found that the rate going over was $470.00, only $20.00 more than Mr. Spingarn is paying. The rate returning, however, is $310.00 for a very fine outside room. I told Mr. Kelly to change that to an inside room on the Celtic, the same ship. which he expected to be able to get, and which should save $140. He will write you so that you should receive a letter tomorrow.

Other sailings on return ships which he had offered you before ~~have~~ now been taken up.

3134/11

Thank you for the charming editorial.

M. W. O.

London - 9/16/21.

Won't you see M. Reboux while in Paris? Also M. Barbusse? My French was too poor for me to attempt it.

Hotel

August 1 1921

c/o Morgan Harjes & Co
14 Place Vendome
Paris

My Dear Mr Wright

I have received your letter & read it with interest, but being as I am in Italy I do not quite see how I can be helpful to you. It appears to me there is a field for your endeavours in France. I would strongly advise you to write to Monsieur Paul Reboux who has by his writings done much towards putting the case of the American colored people before the European public. I do not know his address, but the following will probably find him:

Monsieur Paul Reboux
aux soins de M. Paul Poiret
26 Avenue Victor-Emmanuel III
Paris.

Sincerely yours
Vincent O'Sullivan

3/35/38

I have written about you to M. Reboux & sent him your letter to me.

Memorandum from WFW **to** DuBois **Date** Oct. 24, 1921

3/29/73

SUBJECT:

In connection with the attached, I have taken the following steps:

ACTION TAKEN

(1) I have sent a copy to William J. Burns, head of the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice asking him to investigate this case and to do what he can to protect Dr. Redmond.

(2) I have written Will Hays who knows Dr. Redmond personally asking him to write also to Mr. Burns and to use his influence in protecting Dr. Redmond.

COMPLETED (DATE)

France 1921

40-84-18

Memorandum to the Chairman of the Board

on an estimated budget for the Second Pan-African Congress

On December 6th I made an estimate budget of the Second Pan-African Congress which stated that the minimum cost would be $750 and the maximum cost $2,700 and that I thought a probable average would be $2,000.

June 15, 1921 I sent a second estimate of $2,150 plus $500 for Mr. White.

I now send a third and final budget as of July 1

Total subscribed	$140
Tercentenary Fund (about)	200
N. A. A. C. P.	100
	440
Total expended	172
Balance on hand	$268

Steamship passage of Mr. DuBois and Mr. White to Europe and return $1177.00

Printing and clerical work in America July 1 to August 15

3rd and 4th bulletins, printing and postage	$88.00
Clerical work and stenography, February 1 to August 15, 776 hours at 25¢	194.00
	$282.00

Railway travel and living expense of Secretary, 40 days (London to Brussells, Brussells to Paris, Paris to London, London to Brussells, Brussells to Paris, Paris to Geneva, Geneva to Paris, Paris to Havre; Hotel bills and incidentals $550.00

Expenses of Congress: clerical help, translators, office rent, hall rent, printing, labor and incidentals 600.00

Total $2609.00

The above estimate assumes that Mr. White will require only his steamship passage and will meet his other living and travelling expenses by lectures and writing. If this is not true the estimate must be correspondingly increased.

In view of the above estimate I suggest some such vote as follows by the board at its July meeting:

Voted thgt the sum of $2,600 be appropriated for the expenses of the Second Pan-African Congress: - that is to say: $2,160 in addition to $440 already appropriated and collected.

This sum is to pay for the expense of promoting and holding the Congress, the travelling and living expense of the Secretary while promoting and holding the Congress and the return steamboat passage of Mr. White. It is understood that every effort will be made before, during and after the Congress to reimburse the N.A.A.C.P. in whole or in part for this expenditure.

[NAACP]

42-9A-10

1921 (Cable sent)

Johnson
70 Fifth Avenue
New York

Seven sessions Congress successful Thirty countries represented Audiences totalling two thousand Permanent selfsupporting organisation formed Have you secured return passage Cable answer to White Hotel Burgundy, Paris.

DuBois

[James Weldon Johnson ?] 1921

Cable Leon D

Johnson
70 Fifth Avenue
New-York

3/36/34

Seven sessions Congress successful. Thirty countries represented Audiences totalling two thousand Permanent selfsupporting organization formed Have you secured return passage Cable answer. to White Hotel Burgundy Paris.
DuBois

33
2.25

24
2.4

6
4.8
54

PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS

SECOND BIENNIAL SESSION

LE CONGRÈS PAN-AFRICAIN

SECONDE RÉUNION BIENNALE

BLAISE DIAGNE
Député français du Sénégal
Président

W. E. BURGHARDT DuBOIS
Secretary
70 Fifth Avenue, New York, U.S.A.

Hôtel de la Cloche
place d'Armes

Hôtel Fonbonne
Evian

Hôtel Fonbonne
72 rue Nationale
Evian

[NAACP]

1540.27
750
2290.27

Memo to Mr. Johnson re Pan African

We have on hand $1540.27 + 750 from the Convention + 600 (thirty from Executive fund) = $2890.27

I suggest

Checks to White for passage over	$ 517.
Check to White for his expenses	400
Checks for Clerical expenses as per vouchers (about)	150.
Checks for expenses of DuBois	550*
Check for expenses of Congress	600
	$2217.

The return passage of White & DuBois = $540 & hard from funds to come in. If this sum is more than can be expected, then expenses can be reduced as follows:

2nd Cabin passage on return ($250 instead of $540)

Customary length of stay in Europe by 10 or even 15 days

W. E. B. DuBois

4 Aug. 1921

(* minus $50 which I owe NAACP)

40-84-14

W. H. Johnson

Post Master

[1921?]

Memorandum on the History of The CRISIS and its Relation to the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

1— In 1910 the present editor of The CRISIS was asked to join the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People as Director of Publications and Research, the idea being that a research department publishing monographs should gradually be established. There were, however, not enough funds for research and it was with difficulty that the Association could pay the salary of the Director and the executive Secretary. The Director in August 1910 proposed a monthly publication. The Association agreed that this was desirable but was sure they could not afford it. Finally by vote of the board it was decided that the Director should on his own responsibility publish a monthly paper and that the Association would be responsible for a deficit of $50 a month but no more.

34-7-89.

2. The publication was planned through a personal friend of the editor, the late Robert N. Wood who was a printer contractor and the first number was issued in November 1910. From that time The CRISIS has been issued regularly up until today. The financial relations of The CRISIS and The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People have been as follows:

3. The Association has never been called upon to pay a deficit. While nominally the Association is responsible for the debts of The CRISIS, legally and in practice the Director of Publications and Research has always taken the responsibility. From November 1910 to May 1912 the National Association paid the salary of the editor. The CRISIS occupied part of the office space of the N.A.A.C.P. for which it paid no rent and the same stenographer was used for CRISIS and N.A.A.C.P. work. Beginning May 1, 1912, The CRISIS paid one-half the rent and one-half the salary of the bookkeeper, stenographer and office boy and also one-half of the

general expense, telephone, water, lights, towels, etc.

3. In January 1913 the office The CRISIS and the N.A.A.C.P. were separated and The CRISIS paid all the expenses of its office and one-half of the salary of the Editor. Beginning with 1915, The CRISIS has paid the whole salary of the editor and born all expenses pertaining to its publication, in other words has been a self-sustaining business. P4 The idea of the editor of The CRISIS has been that The CRISIS should be run as a business in sharp distinction to the philanthropic work of the Association; that only never in that way could we gage the efficiency failure of a periodical of the Northern public opinion and only thus could we save the Association from the expense of publishing a periodical which readers did not demand.

34-7-90

5. This has led naturally to some friction. Some members of the Board of Directors have thought that The CRISIS ought to be conducted as an integral part of the general work, its income going into the general fund and its expenses being paid from it. The view however, has prevailed that The CRISIS should be a separate business and that the Dir- of Publications and Research should be the responsible officer administering The CRISIS Fund, hiring The CRISIS Staff, and publishing the periodical.

6. As a check upon him the Director, he keeps regular accounts, and has as a special check upon the editor's policy, all All editorials which are read by a committee of the Board before publication. This of course, leaves the Director much autonomy. At the same time it very distinctly fixes the responsibility. The Board knows always exactly what The CRISIS costs and exactly what it is saying and how widely it is circulating. There can, of course, be questions and criticisms as to its policy and as to the method of expending its funds but to the mind of the Director there can be no question as to the wisdom of keeping separate the business and philanthropic work of the Association, and of [redacted] concentrating the power for The CRISIS in the hands of one person under the general super-

vision of the Board and its committees.

7. It was proposed once to separate the business and editorial functions of The CRISIS, having the Board appoint a business manager. This to my mind would so unhinge and interfere with the smooth working of The CRISIS that I should refuse to undertake the work under those circumstances. As it is now, the editorial policy of The CRISIS is checked by the knowledge of the editor that income must meet expenses and that therefore he must to a degree satisfy his readers. On the other hand the business manager is held in check from if he looks upon The CRISIS as a profit making institution by the policy of the Editor which keeps propaganda and general principles of the Association as the main object of The CRISIS. The CRISIS force has been built up carefully of persons who are former students and friends of the editor and others who have worked for us for many years. It functions with a minimum of friction and is a very efficient body.

8. There are some aspects of the work that need especial explanation. It is, for instance, exceedingly important that the editor should keep in close touch with the aspects of the Negro problem in the different parts of the United States. The Negro population is scattered throughout the country. Its situation in each locality has its local differences. It changes rapidly here and there from time to time. The temptation always is for an editor dealing with such problems to sit in his office and write from his past experience and his local impressions. This the Editor of The CRISIS has sought to avoid by wide and continual travel which brings him every year into many parts of the United States and among numerous Negro groups.

This travel is made self-sustaining for the most part by lecture fees but a part of the cost is born by The CRISIS and for this reason an editor's expense fund has been established. Out of this fund special travel expense has been paid, photographs and statistical work has

34-7-91

been gathered, etc. By this method more of freshness and personal knowledge has been maintained in the columns than could otherwise be done.

9. The duties of the Director are not confined simply to The CRISIS. As a member of the Board and of the executive staff of the Association he sits with the committee of executives to advise. He has also from time to time undertaken and been asked to undertake various special missions. As part of the cost of these special missions have sometimes been born by The CRISIS but the editor has usually protested against this on the theory that it is a dangerous experiment to use CRISIS funds for general expense until The CRISIS is on a better basis. The CRISIS fund contributed $700 for the First Pan-African Congress and is paying for the expense of compiling a history of the Negro troops which the Board initiated.

34-7-92

10. On the other hand, the editor has on his own accord tried to do several things which have been indirectly a burden on The CRISIS, one, the publication of The BROWNIES' BOOK. A children's magazine for colored people is greatly needed. The Association could not be expected to take the risk and work of publishing it. The editor therefore, in conjunction with the business manager published this magazine and has paid the cost.

It is a losing proposition still and ~~they~~ may have to be given up. We have used CRISIS office room and ~~funds~~ and some of the time of The CRISIS workers to help in this but have endeavored to repay these costs in every case and what has not already been repaid will be.

11. The present problems of The CRISIS are:

1. Restoration of our shrunken circulation.

2. Increase of advertising revenue — a ~~different~~ difficult problem because of the attitude of big advertisers toward Negro publications.

3. Increase in the size of the magazine so as to vary the contents.

4. Larger funds for salaries, investigation, special articles, etc.

5. a travelling agent to supervise sales agents, etc.

84-7-93

[1921?]

Memorandum to the Secretary and Chairman
of the Board

Last week Miss Fauset made special effort to collect some moneys for the Pan-African Congress and sent out a special letter to various friends. As a result we have received the following subscriptions:

G. W. Crawford	$10.00 + $1.50 = $25.00
C. E. Bentley	10.00
Andrew F. Stevens	10.00
Mason A. Hawkins	5.00
Henry M. Minton	10.00
J. C. Asbury	10.00
J. H. Simpson	2.00
W. B. Valentine	10.00

A total of $67.00. I am sending the checks herewith.

Crawford 15

Total $82

7

10-48-04

Total $2609.00

The above estimate assumes that Mr. White will require only his steamship passage and will meet his other living and travelling expenses by lectures and writing. If this is not true the estimate must be correspondingly increased.

10-84-7

In view of the above estimate I suggest some such vote as follows by the board at its July meeting:

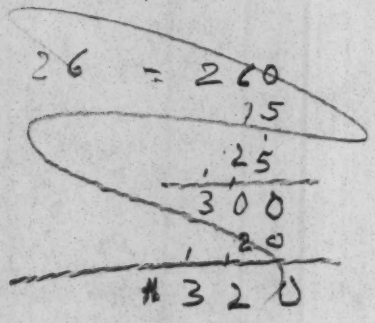
Voted thgt the sum of $2,600 be appropriated for the expenses of the Second Pan-African Congress: - that is to say: $2,160 in addition to $440 already appropriated and collected.

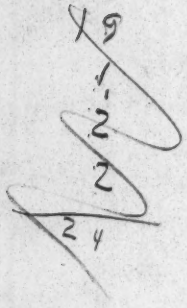
This sum is to pay for the expense of promoting and holding the Congress, the travelling and living expense of the Secretary while promoting and holding the Congress and the return steamboat passage of Mr. White. It is understood that every effort will be made before, during and after the Congress to reimburse the N.A.A.C.P. in whole or in part for this expenditure.

Amounts collected by Miss Fauset

G. W. Crawford	$25.00
C. E. Bentley	10.00
Andrew F. Stevens	10.00
Mason A. Hawkins	5.00
Henry M. Minton	10.00
J. C. Asbury	10.00
J. R. Simpson	2.00
W. R. Valentine	10.00
Total	$82.00

40-8A-61





Budget of Pan-African Congress

Preliminary expense - Printing, Clerical work, Postage, etc.	$454
Steamship passage and return	
Mr. DuBois and Mr. White	1,177
1st cabin	$600 - 900
2nd cabin	
Travel and hotel expense	400 - 550
Mr. DuBois	400
Mr. White	
Expenses of Congress	600
Total	$2454 - 3181

40-84-1

Amount raised up to July 1

Donations	$140
Tercentenary Fund	200 ?
N.A.A.C.P.	100
	440

Amount raised by Miss Fauset since July 1 and transmitted to N.A.A.C.P.* 82

522

Total	$522
Expended	172
Balance	320

*See memo attached

Tot raised $1932 — 2659

Checks to Mr, White for $550.00 400 — 325

Checks to Mr. DuBois for $1204.99 — 1054.99 — 900
900

*154 about

40-84-30

Date

40-84-60

ACCOUNT OF EXPENSE FOR FLAGS, MAPS AND CHARTS FOR THE FOURTH PAN-AFRICAN CONGRESS.

13 Flags, Annin & Company		$28.35
39 Charts		
Card board	$5.00	
Draughtsmen:	36.00	
	15.00	
	17.00	
	$73.00	73.00
1 Copy Statesman's Year Book		7.50
Mimeographing, 600 copies Government and population		27.50
Carpenter, racks for charts		27.50
Material, ink, paper, glue, erasers, mucilage, etc.		5.25
Cartage		10.00
Maps		
Large Africa	$17.50	
Small "	5.00	
Egypt, Central and South Africa, West Africa and outline maps.	11.00	
	$33.50	33.50
		$212.60
Received from Mrs. Hunton	$200.00	
Contributed by W. E. B. Du Bois	12.60	
		$212.60

Pan African Fund	$2,290.27
Tercentenary	102.12
	$2,392.39

40-84-31

Already Paid

White's passport	$21.35
Logan	39.00
Schulte press	18.50

Passage to Europe	483.00
Balance	$1909.39

For Mr. White

$400 living expense	
150 return passage	
$550	550.00
	$1359.39

Bills due

Clerk hire

$56.40 Miss Allison	
98.00 Miss Fauset	
$154.40	154.40
	$1,204.99

For Mr. DuBois

$21.35 pass port	
500.00 travel and expense	
600.00 expense of Congress	
150.00 return passage	
$1,271.35	
owed 50.00	
$1,221.35	

40-84-50

Pan African Congress

Balance in bank July 31	$1123.00
Receipts Aug. 1 to 4	394.00
	1517.00

Expenses -

W.F.W. passports, etc.	21.35
Rayford Logan	39.00
Due Schulte Press for printing	18.50
	78.85
~~Balance to Fund Aug. 4~~	1438.15
Tercentenary Fund	102.12
~~Balance~~	~~1540.27~~

750.
1290.27
483.
1807.27
102
1909 ÷ 300
1609 ÷ 400 500 600
1500

1540.
+17
1023
750.
1773
~~1755~~

40

140 -
154

230 -
150
325

75

30
40.

ORGANIZATION

1. National Organization

A. Forum

1. Centralized

3. Two main departments,- executive and the conduct of The Crisis, the national organ. Under the executive department the general executive with secretary and assistant secretary, the department of branches with a director, field work with two secretaries. Under Crisis, Editor and General Manager who appoint all his assistants.

B.

1. Board of Directos elected by annual meeting of members, organized by itself with chairman, executive secretary, director of The Crisis, etc. Members of the Board serve 3 years. Limited as to number by active incorporation. Local units not represented. Meets once a month.

2. Board determines policies

C.

1. The Board

2. Executive - to Baord

3. No

D.

1. Members may be local or national and may be individuals or groups

2.

a Branches are local bodies with powers over local affairs

bb Complete autonomy under national consitution

c From both.

2. Local Units

4B-13-5

A.

1. Only one unit to a community

2. President, secretary and committees

B.

1. Elected by Membership

2. Determines policies. Cannot disregard national policies.

3. National Board of Directors, acting through Director of Branches.

C.

1. Selected by members. No control unless branch fails to function.

2. Responsible to local membership and to national Board of Directors.

3. Executive committee and membership direct officers

D.

1. Local members are national members

2. Memberships differ in amount paid but not in privileges

48-13-6

FIELD FOR WORK OF ORGANIZATION

1. A. None

B. None

2. A. Restricted to city or town

B. Most members are colored but many white members and no restriction.

PROGRAM

1. A. Board of Directors

B. No

D. No

E. No

F. Sometimes for definite objects

2. A. There is considerable field for adaptation, for instance the practical program in Louisiana which differs from the practical program in Boston.

B. National Board with local advice.

METHODS OF WORK

1. A. Lectures, literature, mass-meetings

B. No force but agitation and propaganda

C. Only as to the number of members and regular organization and agreement with our beliefs.

D. No

E. No

F. Regular field service with organization supervision, consultation, mass-meetings. Service fairly continuous but also on special invitation. Educational service with occasionally training in national office, publications, regional and national conferences. Publicity by The Crisis, annual reports, special publicity agent. Sent regularly to local units, individuals and general public. Newspapers approached both by national headquarters and local units. Two special publications, The Crisis, a monthly for general readers, self-supporting with circulation from 50,000 to 100,000, $1.50 a year. Branch Bulletin with local notices. Speakers furnished for special meetings and with fairly regular visits. No special personal service. Special surveys undertaken by the National Association and by The Crisis. Annual national conference in May for delegates from branches. Large and continuous correspondence.

7-8-13-7

AN AMERICAN LYNCHING

Being the Burning at Stake of Henry Lowry at Nodena, Arkansas, January 26, 1921, as Told in American Newspapers.

32-6-37

Published by

THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION
for the
ADVANCEMENT *of* COLORED PEOPLE

70 Fifth Avenue
New York

271

MEMPHIS, TENN.
Volume XV, No. 49.
WEDNESDAY
JANUARY 26, 1921.

The Memphis Press

PRICE THREE CENTS
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HOME EDITION
UNITED PRESS SERVICE.

MAY LYNCH 3 TO 6 NEGROES THIS EVENING

DEPUTIES' STORY OF HOW NEGRO IS TAKEN FROM THEM

Sheriff's Deputies Dixon and Greer, of Wilson, Ark., who were bringing Henry Lowry from New Orleans today, told in the Peabody hotel lobby in Memphis how the black was taken from them at Sardis, Miss. Their stories follow:

—o—

Dixon's Story

Deputy Dixon in explaining how the mob captured the negro, said: "I was laying on a seat just across from him, and Deputy Greer had just finished combing his hair when the men rushed in We took turns about sleeping, you know.

"Three of them grabbed Greer and took his gun. One of them slammed the door, which caused me to raise up. I was leaning on my elbow when three big men jumped on me My gun rolled under me, and I though that they would break my neck before they got it."

"After they started out with the negro, Greer and I sat down, but several of them came back and told us to come on and get off the train. 'You've got the negro, let us go on to Memphis,' I said. 'You heard us, come on and get off this train, one of the leaders replied.

"I then asked for my gun back, explaining they could take the shells out of it. 'No, you might have some more shells,' one of the leaders said. We then got off the train and the men with the negro headed north in an automobile.

"I could not identify any of the men. They were not from Wilson."

Deputy Dixon says that he and Deputy Greer were under orders to take the prisoner to Little Rock.

Deputy Dixon says that he was forced to smuggle the negro out of El Paso, Texas, as a lawyer retained by members of a negro lodge at Wilson employed a lawyer to fight the case. The matter had been taken up with the governors of both Arkansas and Texas, and every effort was being made to prevent his being taken out of Texas.

LOWRY NEARS TREE ON WHICH IT IS PLANNED TO HANG HIM; TAKEN THRU MEMPHIS TODAY

Mob Takes Slayer Of Two From Train At Sardis; Carry Him 100 Miles By Auto.

RUMORED OTHERS WILL DIE

While five of their number detoured around Memphis in a closed automobile with Henry Lowry, negro murderer, who is to be lynched at Nodena, Ark., tonight, other alleged members of the mob which took him from officers at Sardis, Miss., early this morning, came to Memphis and dined at Hotel Peabody today.

The alleged members of the mob were met at the hotel by dozens of other men who came to Memphis from nearby towns in Arkansas this morning. Nearly 100 of them were gathered in the hotel lobby, laughing and talking and preparing to return to Arkansas tonight.

The five men who have Lowry passed Millington at noon en route to Richardson's Landing, Tenn., where they are to cross the river on a ferry. Nodena, Ark., is just opposite.

Reports received here indicate that Lowry and three or four other negroes—perhaps even more—are to be lynched at Nodena tonight. The other negroes are alleged to have aided Lowry to escape to El Paso, Tex., after he had killed two white persons and wounded two others at Nodena on Dec. 25.

No Street Parade.

The mob leader announced at Sardis, Miss., this morning that Lowry would be paraded thru Memphis streets and taken across the Harahan bridge here.

Police immediately guarded all roads entering the city to prevent them from bringing the prisoner here. The mob must have learned of this en route from Sardis, for as they neared Memphis Lowry was turned over to five men in a closed car, who skirted the city.

The other men, it is alleged, drove their autos into Memphis and went directly to the Peabody hotel.

Deputy Sheriffs B. H. Dixon and J. J. Greer, from whom the prisoner was taken by the mob at the train stopped at Sardis, mingled with the crowd in the hotel lobby. They were met here by Sheriff Blackwood of Mississi county, Arkansas, who was to have accompanied them to Osceola with the prisoner tonight.

None of the men in the Peabody lobby would admit that they were members of the mob that boarded the train, but several of them evaded the question in a laughing manner.

Some of the men were muddy and appeared to be travel-stained as the result of a long automobile trip over muddy roads.

MAY BE WHOLESALE KILLING AT WILSON

WILSON, Ark., Jan. 26.—A wholesale lynching at Nodena, Ark., tonight appears probable.

A mob, which took Henry Lowry, negro murderer, off a train at Sardis, Miss., this morning, is now en route to Nodena with the prisoner, according to the best reports available here.

It is rumored that Lowry will be lynched tonight with two other negroes, now held in jail, who are alleged to have shielded him and assisted in his escape to El Paso, where he was captured.

There is also a rumor that another negro, not now under arrest, may be taken in tow before the hour of the lynching.

The mob that has Lowry in charge is now en route to Nodena, it is said.

It is rumored here that the mob will skirt Memphis and cross the Mississippi river in launches at Richardson's Landing, Tenn., just opposite Nodena, where the murders were committed on Christmas day.

Richardson's landing is several miles above Memphis in Tipton county.

The mob will not bring Lowry thru the town of Wilson. This much is positive

Sheriff's Story

In his room at the Peabody hotel, Sheriff Dwight H. Blackwood of Mississippi county, Ark., said:

"Nearly every man, woman and child in our county wanted the negro lynched. When public sentiment is that way, there isn't much chance left for the officers. Of course, we may believe that the negro ought to be killed for what he did, but as officers it is our duty to carry out the law.

"I knew several days ago that they had men at Texarkana, Hoxie and Jonesboro and that we wouldn't have a chance going that way, so we took the only route left open. We found later that they had men at New Orleans and were tipped off when my men left that place. I believe that there were some Arkansas men in the crowd, but they didn't let my men see them."

—o—

MEMPHIS, TENN.
Volume XV; No. 39.
THURSDAY
JANUARY 27, 1921.

The Memphis Press

PRICE THREE CENTS.
By City Carrier, 15 Cents a Week.
HOME EDITION
UNITED PRESS SERVICE.

KILL NEGRO BY INCHES

FEED DRY LEAVES TO SLOW FIRE WHICH COOKS LOWRY

Tries to End Life by Swallowing Hot Coals as Flames Eat Flesh From Legs.

BAD ROADS, TIRED MOB SAVE OTHERS

Make Start for Imprisoned Blacks at Blytheville and Marion, but Quit Quest.

BY RALPH RODDY.
(Memphis Press Reporter.)

NODENA, Ark., Jan. 27.—"Cap, I want to be buried at Magnolia, Miss."

These were the last words spoken by Henry Lowry, negro murderer, who was burned at the stake last night, three-quarters of a mile east of here.

More than 500 persons stood by and looked on while the negro was slowly burned to a crisp. A few women were scattered among the crowd of Arkansas planters, who directed the grewsome work of avenging the death of O. T. Craig and his daughter, Mrs. C. O. Williamson.

Not once did the slayer beg for mercy despite the fact that he suffered one of the most horrible deaths imaginable. With the negro chained to a log, members of the mob placed a small pile of leaves around his feet. Gasoline was then poured on the leaves, and the carrying out of the death sentence was under way.

Inch by inch the negro was fairly cooked to death. Every few minutes fresh leaves were tossed on the funeral pyre until the blaze had passed the negro's waist. As the flames were eating away his abdomen, a member of the mob stepped forward and saturated the body with gasoline. It was then only a few minutes until the negro had been reduced to asnes.

Muddy dirt roads held the lynchings in Arkansas last night to one negro being toasted to death.

Desulatory efforts were made to reach the county jails at Marion and Blytheville, Ark., early today, but the hundreds of armed men who started out to make the lynchings total an even half dozen were balked by the impassible roads.

Even after the flesh had dropped away from his legs and the flames were leaping toward his face, Lowry retained consciousness. Not once did he whimper or beg for mercy. Once or twice he attempted to pick up the hot ashes in his hands and thrust them in his mouth in order to hasten death.

Knock Coals From Mouth.

Each time the ashes were kicked out of his reach by a member of the mob.

Before death came Lowry confessed to the killing, and implicated two other negroes who assisted him to make his escape to Texas. The two mentioned by Lowry are Morris Jenkins, now in jail at Marion, Ark., and J. T. Williams, who is being held at Blytheville. Williams is said to have fed the negro for two days after the killing, keeping him secreted in his cotton patch, while Jenkins is alleged to have furnished him money for train fare to El Paso, Tex.

One witnessing the scene might have easily pictured themselves in a courtroom. The negro was burned in a natural amphitheater between two bluffs, with the Mississippi on one side and a huge lake, caused by backwater, on the other.

No Guns Visible.

Not a shot was fired by a member of the mob, and no guns were visible. As the negro slowly burned to death two men stood near his head and questioned him. The slayer answered their questions freely, and the general impression was that he was telling the truth.

A big six-footer put the questions to the condemned man, while another wrote the questions and answers down in a note book. It reminded me of a lawyer and court reporter. Other members of the mob crowded around, but not once did they attempt to interrogate the negro, leaving this to the pair who appeared to have been assigned this duty.

Cries Out Appeal.

Words fail to describe the sufferings of the negro. Even after his legs had been reduced to the bones he continued to talk with his captors, answering all questions put to him. As the gasoline was poured over his chest and head the negro cried out some appeal of one of the many negro lodges of which he was a member.

It was the original intention of the mob to take the negro to the Craig farm. However, the crowd soon became so thick after leaving Richardson's Landing that it was next to impossible to travel further. The leaders then held a hurried consultation and decided to put him to death where they were—being within sight of the Craig home.

The negro was burned almost directly in front of the home of J. T. Williams, who has confessed that he kept the negro hid in his cotton field for two days after the killing. Williams cooked meals for the slayer and carried them back and forth to him, while scores of armed men scouted thru the bottoms in search of him. Two negroes who had built fires for the mob at Williams' house, fled from the scene as the men with the slayer approached from the Tennessee side of the river.

Planned Other Lynchings.

It was definitely planned yesterday to march on the jails at Blytheville and Marion and get Williams and Jenkins for lynching. Some were also in favor of taking another negro in the Blytheville jail and four more in the Marion jail, and lynching all of them.

The almost impassable dirt roads perhaps saved all these negroes from death. The mob was too tired to try to get over them.

A few members of the mob straggled into Blytheville, but lack of leadership saved the life

Mob Starts After Others.

After they had stood by until Lowry was reduced to a charred mass, members of the mob headed

(Continued on Back Page.)

New Lynching Threatened If Sheriff Dies

Posse Hunts for Man Who Shot Officer in Mississippi.

A lynching probably will result if Raymond Johnson, negro, who shot Deputy Sheriff Waddel Oldham of Tunica, Miss., is captured.

Oldham is at the Baptist Memorial hospital in a critical condition. Interns say he has one chance out of 10 to live. A posse is now searching for the negro.

Oldham was shot in the abdomen when he attempted to arrest Johnson.

The officer was rushed to Memphis and operated on. He began slowly sinking, and was operated on again today, in an effort to save his life.

Early today it was believed that the guilty negro had been captured at Helena, Ark., trying to effect an escape.

It was later learned that the negro in custody was the wrong one and he was released.

Indignation is at a tense pitch in Tunica, where Oldham is a popular officer.

Oldham's brother accompanied him to Memphis and has been at his bedside continuously.

MAY BREAK UP NEGRO LODGES

BLYTHEVILLE, Ark., Jan. 27.—There was considerable talk here today to start a campaign to break up the various negro fraternal lodges thruout the state. The death of O. T. Craig and his daughter, Mrs. C. O. Williamson, and the burning at the stake of Henry Lowry, confessed negro murderer, is blamed on the activity of the negro lodge leaders.

Lowry was a prominent member of several negro lodges, and was aided to escape to Texas by his associates. A majority of the lodges are said to have been organized by smart eastern negroes for the double purpose of inciting the southern negro and for getting what money they could out of him.

(CONTINUED FROM NEWS STORY ON PRECEDING PAGE.)

FEED DRY LEAVES TO SLOW FIRE WHICH COOKS LOWRY

Continued From Page 1

in the direction of Osceola. It was whispered that they would divide at Osceola, one squad taking the southbound train for Marion, where Jenkins was confined, and the other squad going to Blytheville for Williams. The latter were to travel in automobiles.

The mob failed to reach Osceola in time to catch the southbound train, and after riding back and forth across the country for several hours finally began to disperse and go home. It was evident that the leaders were practically exhausted from their long trip with Lowry, who was taken away from Arkansas officers at Sardis, Miss., early Wednesday morning.
of the negro confined there. After things settled down again at Nodena, I hurried to Wilson and from there to Blytheville.

Goes on to Blytheville.

Going up to Blytheville, I ran across Kenneth Rayner, who used to pound a typewriter for Charley Metcalf. Kenneth is now an honest to goodness lawyer in Blytheville, but had rushed down to Nodena to witness the burning of the negro

At Blytheville Rayner and myself hurried to the new county courthouse to see if the mob had arrived. Scores of men were hanging around police headquarters and in front of the city jail. We learned that members of the American Legion had been called out to assist in guarding the prisoners.

Rayner telephoned officials at the courthouse that he and I were coming over. He took this precaution in order that none of them would shoot at us when we started across the courthouse lawn. After a few questions we were finally admitted and told to go upstairs.

Squads Guard Town.

Squads of men were stationed at points of vantage thruout the building. The prisoners were confined in the jail next door, but a glance showed that the guards would be able to sweep the entire building with their high-powered rifles.

Men rushed thruout the building, guarding doors and flashing lights in each other's face. The situation appeared a bit ticklish, and several times I wished that I had remained outside with members of the mob. The guards in the building were under instructions to shoot the minute that an attempt was made to rush the jail door.

Danger of Shooting.

However, I was more afraid that they would start shooting each other even before the mob arrived. The majority of them were a bit excited, and with the building in darkness, it was impossible to tell which were guards.

I remained in the courthouse until around 1 o'clock this morning, and then left to secure something to eat and see if I could hear anything of the mob which started from Nodena. I remained in a cafe around the corner from the jail until after 2 o'clock and, when no signs of the mob were seen, I finally went over to the hotel and "turned in."

Lack of Leader Saves Negro.

The only thing that saved the Williams negro from meeting the same fate as Lowry was lack of a leader. Several times it was whispered around "Come on, let's go get him," but no one volunteered to lead the attack.

The police chief then hurried thru the city, warning those who were standing around the various stores and cafes that they had better go home. Other places were closed up to prevent the mob from congregating. They could not stand the cold weather long, and gradually the crowd thinned out.

Says He Was Not Drunk.

Lowry maintained thruout the trip from Texas, and even while death was creeping over him, that he did not know why he killed Craig and his daughter. Asked if he was drunk, he replied in the negative, but added that he had taken a couple of drinks.

The negro laughed frequently during his trip from Sardis, Miss. As members of the mob told jokes to pass away the time, the negro smiled and laughed and seemed to enjoy this as well as anyone in the posse. He never once appeared down-hearted, and his nerve held up to the last.

Arrangements for three seven-passenger Cadillacs were made at Memphis before the posse started to Sardis. These were used thruout the trip from Sardis as far as the Tennessee side of the river at Richardson's Landing. From there on the roads were impassable for an auto and the negro was transferred to a wagon.

Eats and Laughs.

Lowry was eating salted peanuts as he neared the scene of his death. When the posse stopped to eat, the negro, too, requested that he be fed. He ate a hearty meal and laughed at the jokes of the mob members a few minutes before he was tied to the stake.

It was the original intention of the mob to stage the affair near midnight. It was planned to take all three negroes to the Craig plantation and burn them at the stake. However, a few details of the plans miscarried, and the leaders found it advisable to dispose of Lowry before starting after the other two negroes, Williams and Jenkins.

Still May Be Lynched.

Tho Williams and Jenkins escaped death last night, the general impression here, as well as in Wilson and Blytheville, is that the pair will be put to death before they are ever brought to trial. It is understood that mob leaders deemed it inadvisable to attack the Blytheville jail with it heavily guarded, but that a plan had been worked out to suddenly sweep down on the building when they are least expected and remove Williams.

The general impression here is that an investigation of the lynching will be ordered by the governor, but it is expected to result in naught, as Sheriff Blackwood himself has stated that it appeared to him that every man, woman and child in the county was determined to have Lowry burned. He says that he did everything possible to protect the slayer, but that the mob was so well organized that it was impossible to get him safely back into Arkansas.

Why Deputies Detoured.

In explaining why his deputies detoured thru New Orleans with their prisoner, the sheriff said that the mob had scouts posted all the way from El Paso, Tex., to Little Rock. He hoped to throw them off the trail by sending the prisoner thru New Orleans, starting him on his way 24 hours before he was scheduled to leave.

Deputies Dixon and Greer would have stood no chance of retaining the negro at Sardis, as scores of men were present and all were heavily armed. The original plan was to take the negro off the train at or near Memphis, but at the last minute this plan was changed for fear that Memphis authorities might attempt to interfere.

Lowry had a reputation for being a peaceful negro in this section. This was his second season on the Craig plantation. No cause can be discovered for the fatal shooting Christmas Day, tho the general impression is that the negro was angered because low prices of farm commodities had wiped away his profits.

Murders Two.

Lowry pursued a negro woman to the Craig home, threatening to shoot her. When O. T. Craig stepped to the door to remonstrate with him, Lowry shot him to death, and then killed Mrs. C. O. Williamson when she rushed to his side. Two sons, Hugh and Richard, were wounded by the negro, but both recovered.

Lowry escaped to El Paso, Tex., but was captured as he was about to cross into Mexico. He was being brought back to Little Rock for safekeeping, when he was taken away from the officers.

EX-POSTMASTER WILL BE TRIED NEXT MONTH

Wm. F. Mackey, Memphian, formerly postmaster at Neshoba, Tenn., will stand trial in federal court in February on a charge of embezzlement. He was arrested late yesterday by federal officers. It is alleged he appropriated a small amount of government funds.

ANXIETY TO HEAR FROM HOME CAUSE OF NEGRO'S DEATH

Safe in El Paso, Murderer Writes Friend.

INTERCEPT LETTER

Could Have Crossed Border to Mexico.

NODENA, Ark., Jan. 27.—The death of Henry Lowry can be attributed directly to his anxiety to hear from home. A letter written to a lodge member at Turrell, Ark., resulted in his capture at El Paso, Tex., as he was preparing to cross the border into Mexico.

Lowry directed the letter to Morris Jenkins with the request that he go to the home of J. T. Williams, another negro, living near Wilson, Ark., and learn the whereabouts of his (Lowry's) wife. The Jenkins negro instead of doing as requested, wrote a letter to Williams. The letter was intercepted, and El Paso officials were asked to arrest the slayer.

Letter Lowry Wrote.

The letter to Jenkins follows:

Mr. Morris Jenkins, Turrell, Ark.:

Dear Friend and Brother—It affords me no small pleasure to write you a few lines to let you hear from me. This leaves me very well in health, and I truly hope these few lines will find you and family well and doinp well.

Listen, I have made it to the border line, but I have not crossed yet. I have run out of money and am trying to get me a job to work some. Soon as I get money enough I am going over in Mexico. It costs me $10 to cross over.

Have you heard from my wife and girl or Williams? Write now and tell me all you know about the matter. Now I can't see nothing in the paper here where I am at. I am over a thousand miles from you now, and as soon as I get some more money I am going on further. I am now in El Paso, Tex., right on the border, so you write me at once and let me hear how is everything.

Back your letter to S. M. Thompson, 1201 East Third st., El Paso, Tex. If you hafe not heard from J. T. Williams I would be glad for you to go down there and see him for me. I don't want to put you to so much trouble, but you know how it is with me. I can't take no risk. I want to hear from my wife. I don't know how she is fairing. I left her with a plenty, but you know how it is with the white people in a case like this.

Now listen, you go up there for me. I will draw you the road so you can't miss it without asking anyone the way to Williams' house. You go to his house and get him to carry you where my wife is and tell her to write just how is eferything and what she is going to do and what can she do and see if she got her money out of them war stamps.

Tell her I want her to get where I can write her. I want her to come to me later. I will tell her how to come when she gets so she can come. By the time she gets so she can come I will try to send her some money. It takes $41 on the Dallas train for to bring her here.

I am got a job that pays me $40 a month and board, so I guess in a few months I can send her some money. So I will lay out the road to Williams' house from Wilson on the next sheet.

The negro then drew a crude plan of the road from Wilson, Ark., to the home of Williams.

The letter was signed "S. M. Thompson."

A postscript read: "My mail comes to my home, 1201 E. Third st. Be sure to tell my wife any time she writes me from there mail it to you and you mail it to me."

The letter was written in pencil, but the El Paso address had been written in with ink. The letter was posted Jan. 11.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
Volume XV. No. 49.
WEDNESDAY
JANUARY 26, 1921.

The Memphis Press

PRICE THREE CENTS
NOON EDITION
UNITED PRESS SERVICE.

LYNCHING PARTY ON WAY TO ARK. TO PASS THRU MEMPHIS

Negro Who Killed Two On Christmas Day Taken From Officers At Sardis, Mississippi

Henry Lowry, negro murderer, was taken from officers on a train at Sardis, Miss., at 5 a.m. today by a mob of heavily armed men who are now enroute to Memphis in automobiles, according to word received from Sardis this morning.

The mob, it is said, is taking Lowry back to Wilson, Ark., near where he shot and killed two white persons on Dec. 25, and is to cross the Harahan bridge over the Mississippi river here.

Parade Down Main St.

"We are going to parade him thru Main st. when we pass thru Memphis," the leader of the mob boasted at Sardis. "Then we are going to take him to Arkansas, and that will be the end of him."

Altho the roads are in very bad condition, the mob is expected here before noon. As the roads to the Helena ferry are impassable, there is no other route by which they can cross the river.

Lowry, who escaped immediately after the murders, fled to El Paso, Tex., where he was captured last week. Arkansas officers were bringing him back to stand trial.

Deputies Greer and Dixon left New Orleans last night with their prisoner on Illinois Central Train No. 2.

Tells Plans to Marshal.

Thirty minutes before this train was due in Sardis at 4:56 this morning, five or six muddy and travel-stained automobiles rolled into the little town. Several men alighted from each auto, and went to the Illinois Central depot.

"We are here to take that negro off the train and carry him back to Wilson, Ark.," the leader of the mob said as he approached Night Marshal W. E. Johnson, "and we hope we won't have to cause any trouble here."

Behind him were about 15 grim and determined-looking men, none of whom said a word.

Marshal Johns oninvited them across the street to the Sardis hotel, to wait until the train arrived, and built a warm fire for them.

"Our names," the mob leader continued as they sat around the fire, "are Smith, Brown and Jones."

The leader chatted with the marshal, but none of the other men spoke a word, apparently by order.

"We've got 50 automobiles spotted out along the road between here and Memphis, and when we get to Memphis we are going to parade the negro right thru Main st. before we cross the bridge," the leader continued.

The train's whistle was heard, and at a command from their leader the men left the hotel and followed him to the depot. On the platform they formed in single file.

Disarm Officers.

The moment the train stopped each man drew a revolver and the leader boarded the negro coach, followed closely by the others. Not a word was spoken.

Lowry was handcuffed to Deputy Greer, who was asleep, while Deputy Dixon stood guard.

Approaching them from behind, the mob members seized the deputies and disarmed them. One of them took the handcuff keys from Deputy Dixon's pocket and released Deputy Greer's wrist.

With the negro between them, they filed out of the coach, leaving the officers behind.

Take Deputies Off Train.

Just as the train started off again, the mob leader commanded Conductor Sitton to stop it. He did.

Deputies Greer and Dixon were then made to leave the train, altho they begged to be allowed to proceed to Memphis.

"No," the mob leader said; "you'll stay here and wait for the next train. It will be along at 6:39 o'clock."

Waiting until the officers alighted and the train pulled out, the mob placed Lowry in one of the automobiles and departed. They were driving northward when last seen.

"It was the coolest job I ever saw," said A. I. Campbell, night telegraph operator at the depot, who witnessed the scene thru one of the coach windows.

"Not a word was spoken, except by the leader, and every man seemed to kno win advance just what he was supposed to do," Campbell said. "They didn't draw their pistols until the train arrived, and then they all drew them at once. Some of them had two guns.

None Wear Masks.

"Several other negro passengers got up and moved to the other end of the coach when the mob entered. And those fellows were all men, too—there wasn't a boy in the crowd. None of them wore masks."

During his conversation at the hotel the mob leader stated to Marshal Johnson that he had been appraised by a telegram from New Orleans that the officers and the negro were on that train.

Apparently nobody but the marshal and the telegraph operator knew the mob was in Sardis.

Deputies Greer and Dixin came to Memphis on the next train that left Sardis. They gave Lowry's overcoat, which the mob left behind, to the marshal as a souvenir.

Christmas Day Crime.

The mob did not return the deputies' revolvers.

On Christmas Day Lowry shot and killed O. C. Craig, 72, wealthy planter residing near Wilson, Ark., and his daughter. He also wounded his two sons, Richard and Hugh Craig.

The negro escaped a mob which scoured the country for a week, and fled to El Paso, where he was located by means of letters which he wrote to relatives in Wilson. He was preparing to flee into Mexico. El Paso police arrested Lowry and held him until Arkansas officers arrived to take him back.

MEMPHIS, TENN.
WEDNESDAY
JANUARY 26, 1921.

The Memphis Press

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FINAL
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NO TROOPS ORDERED TO NODENA, ARK.

GOV. M'RAE MAKES FRUITLESS EFFORT TO REACH SHERIFF AS MOB PLANS FOR LYNCHING BEE

Gov. McRae of Arkansas told The Press over long distance telephone this afternoon that he has not ordered state troops to proceed to Nodena, Ark., to prevent threatened lynchings there tonight.

"I can't get in touch with Sheriff Blackwood of that county, so I wouldn't know who to send the troops to," Gov. McRae said. "I understand that Sheriff Blackwood is at the Peabody hotel in Memphis and I have tried to telephone him there, but they say he is not in his room.

"What's the sheriff doing in Memphis? Why isn't he on his job? It's the worst outrage in the world to put a man to death without giving him a trial, and the sheriff that county should be getting busy. He hasn't called upon me for assistance.

"They had no business bringing that negro over the route they took. They should have brought him thru Arkansas and taken him direct to the penitenitairy at Little Rock.

"I had heard that the negro was taken off a train at Sardis, Miss., this morning, but I didn't know they were bringing him back to Arkansas."

THE MEMPHIS PRESS

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Which Is the Better Way?

ON a railroad train is a negro in the custody of officers of the law. The negro is being taken to stand trial for the murder of two people. He will be convicted and will be executed. In due time he will pay the proper penalty for his crime.

Armed men board the train. From the officers of the law they take the negro. They put him into an automobile and carry him thru parts of three states to the scene of the crime. With bravado it is announced that he will be lynched at a certain hour.

The crime of which the negro is accused is atrocious. Such a slayer should himself meet death as quickly as legal process will allow. There is no doubt but that he will quickly come to legal death.

Another negro committed a murder that is even more atrocious, if possible, than the first. He is arrested at his home. There are many people around, some of them close friends of the victim's sorrowing family. There is every opportunity for Judge Lynch to claim this second negro. But the second negro is today alive in a penitentiary cell, awaiting the seemingly certain verdict of electrocution.

Which is the better way?

NEGRO TAKEN FROM TRAIN AND HURRIED TOWARD CRIME SCENE; MOB MEMBERS AT LOCAL HOTEL

While five of their number detoured around Memphis in a closed automobile with Henry Lowry, negro murderer, who is to be lynched at Nodena, Ark., tonight, other alleged members of the mob which took him from officers at Sardis, Miss., early this morning, came to Memphis and dined at Hotel Peabody today.

The alleged members of the mob were met at the hotel by dozens of other men who came to Memphis from nearby towns in Arkansas this morning. Nearly 100 of them were gathered in the hotel lobby, laughing and talking and preparing to return to Arkansas tonight.

The five men who have Lowry passed Millington at noon en route to Richardson's Landing, Tenn., where they are to cross the river on a ferry. Nodena, Ark., is just opposite.

Reports received here indicate that Lowry and three or four other negroes—perhaps even more—are to be lynched at Nodena tonight. The other negroes are alleged to have aided Lowry to escape to El Paso, Tex., after he had killed two white persons and wounded two others at Nodena on Dec. 25.

No Street Parade.

The mob leader announced at Sardis, Miss., this morning that Lowry would be paraded thru Memphis streets and taken across the Harahan bridge here.

Police immediately guarded all roads entering the city to prevent them from bringing the prisoner here. The mob must have learned of this en route from Sardis, for as they neared Memphis Lowry was turned over to five men in a closed car, who skirted the city.

The other men, it is alleged, drove their autos into Memphis and went directly to the Peabody hotel.

Deputy Sheriffs B. H. Dixon and J. J. Greer, from whom the prisoner was taken by the mob at the train stopped at Sardis, mingled with the crowd in the hotel lobby. They were met here by Sheriff Blackwood of Mississippi county, Arkansas, who was to have accompanied them to Osceola with the prisoner tonight.

None of the men in the Peabody lobby would admit that they were members of the mob that boarded the train, but several of them evaded the question in a laughing manner.

Some of the men were muddy and appeared to be travel-stained as the result of a long automobile trip over muddy roads.

LOWRY LYNCHERS ANNOUNCE PROGRAM

NEGRO TO PAY MOB'S PENALTY FOR CRIME

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VOLUME 41. MEMPHIS, TENN., WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 26, 1921. FOURTEEN PAGES NUMBER 22.

AVENGERS SET 6 O'CLOCK AS LYNCHING HOUR

Husky Arkansas Men Take Henry Lowry, Craig Slayer, From Train and Whisk Him Away.

MILLINGTON, Tenn., Jan. 26.—A party of seven in two automobiles with Henry Lowry, negro murderer of two members of the Craig family on Christmas day, stopped here at 12:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon on the way from Sardis, where they took the prisoner from officers, to Richardson's landing, where they will cross and be joined by a party waiting on the Arkansas side, prepared to lynch Lowry promptly at 6 o'clock.

The party stopped at Fowler's restaurant for lunch. The negro was taken into the restaurant and kept under observation while the party ate.

The negro said nothing, but showed the strain he was under. He realized that he was on his way to death. A number of Millington citizens were attracted to the restaurant, and a few accompanied the party to the landing. They are not expected to cross the river.

Nothing occurred to mar the serenity of the journey. The party ate leisurely and after finishing went to E. A. Harrold's store, where a quantity of rope was purchased. It was said that the rope would be used in place of chains for the automobiles. The road is very bad and slippery at the approach to the landing.

The cars apparently were making very good time. About one hour and a half before they reached Millington it is thought that the same machines passed through Whitehaven. Very likely the men drove to Memphis, around the Parkway and out the Millington road. Citizens at Raleigh said they did not recall seeing cars of this description.

Wilson and Nodena are across the river from Richardson's Landing.

NEGRO BURNED AT STAKE

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VOLUME 41. MEMPHIS, TENN., THURSDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 27, 1921. FOURTEEN PAGES NUMBER 23.

500 WATCH SLAYER ROAST FOR 30 MINUTES

Arkansas Gazette.

LITTLE ROCK, THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1921.—FOURTEEN PAGES

GOVERNOR IRATE AT LYNCHING OF NEGRO

Will Ask for Law Providing for Removal of Weak-Kneed Officers.

Governor McRae last night characterized the burning of John Henry Lowery, negro, near Nodena, as "most disgraceful and inexcusable" and said he will recommend the passage of legislation to provide for the removal of officers who do not prevent lynchings of prisoners in their custody or within their jurisdiction. The governor was first informed of Lowery's fate by a Gazette reporter.

Ever since the negro's capture at El Paso, Tex., where he was taken for a double murder near Wilson on Christmas Day, the governor has exerted every effort to have the prisoner placed in the penitentiary at Little Rock for safekeeping pending trial of his case, and thus far the only result obtained has been the assurance that the American Legion at Blytheville will do everything possible to prevent the lynching there of two negroes who are held on charges of harboring Lowery while posses hunted him.

The telegram from Blytheville was received by the governor last night. It acknowledged receipt of a message requesting that the Legion take action to support the civil authorities and said: "We will do all in our power to prevent lynching of negroes in jail here." The message was signed by Welch Foster, commander of the post at Blytheville. Three negroes are held at Marion who also are charged with aiding Lowery.

Appeals to Legion Posts.

The governor's message to the Blytheville post and to R. E. Lee Wilson Jr., post commander at Wilson, which town is near Nodena, was sent yesterday afternoon. It follows:

"I call upon you as commander of the American Legion Post to use every means at your command in assisting civil authorities to uphold law and order and prevent lynching of the negro who will arrive at Nodena tonight. Please proceed there at once and co-operate with the civil authorities if possible, but I rely upon you and the ex-service men of the American Legion to stop lynching at all hazards." No message was received from Post Commander Wilson last night.

This message was dispatched when the governor was informed of the raid of the lynching party upon the train at Sardis, Miss. Previously Governor McRae had sent telegrams, telephone messages and letters in an effort to have the prisoner brought direct to Little Rock.

The Governor's Statement.

Governor McRae's statement in full follows:

"I make no comment on the roundabout way in which the negro was brought from El Paso. I have no sufficient facts before me, and it is possible that none of the many messages I sent by telegraph, telephone and letter may have reached the officer in charge of the man. But I consider the happening most disgraceful and inexcusable. The negro had surrendered and had consented to return without requisition, relying upon a fair trial by the courts. This I had promised him, considering that he would be brought directly here, where he could be held safely until the time of the trial.

"I shall recommend to the legislature the enactment of a law which will place the responsibility directly upon the officers having custody of prisoners, and will recommend some act by which a sheriff who permits, or does not prevent, the lynching of a prisoner in his charge be removed from office. Inasmuch as the negro was taken from an interstate train and brought from Mississippi into Arkansas where he was killed, the matter may come within the purview of federal authorities, and it is possible that this occurrence may result in the enactment of federal statutes for the prevention of crimes which should be prevented by our county officers."

THE DAILY TIMES: CHATTANOOGA, TENN.,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1921.

BARBARISM A NATIONAL CRIME.

The lynching of the negro Henry Lowry by an Arkansas mob near Nodena, in that state, an account of which appeared in these columns Thursday morning, was accomplished with something more of diabolism than usually attends such lawless outbreaks. There have been frequent instances of burning victims, but it has usually been done after death. In this instance the man was bound to a heap of dry timber, his body saturated with kerosene and then burned and tortured until death ended his agony. The governor of Arkansas has made some perfunctory remarks about the enormity of the crime, and threatens an investigation, but that will be about all there will be to it.

It has long since ceased to be said that these mobs are made up of vagabonds, toughs, bums and vicious idlers—this one was, apparently, composed of determined and responsible men, respected in the communities where they live and altogether representative of the sentiment of their neighbors. State authority will, therefore, hardly reach them.

In such circumstances, a great impulse will be given to the movement for a federal law against this crime. There will be those who, while objecting to federal interference in purely state affairs, will not be long in concluding that there may be a federal issue in the preservation of the civilization of the republic. The most ardent state righter will hardly dispute the statement that burning human beings at the stake is barbarous, inhuman, savage and un-American. The federal government may, without offense, declare that such practices are repugnant to the spirit and the soul of the republic, and that those who indulge them are outlaws and enemies of their country and its institutions. Treason is a national offense, and so may burning human creatures at the stake come to be a crime such as treason. Lynch law run mad, as carried out by this insensate and inhuman mob, is a direct and flagitious assault upon the civilization of the American people and a wanton and unpardonable crime against the moral and spiritual sense of the nation. The nation may, therefore, decide that it may, without violating the rights of any state, take cognizance of this pagan savagery and provide a penalty for it so drastic and severe as to render it exceedingly dangerous for future mobs to indulge it.

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30-10-2

Dr. W.E.B. Duboise Meeting, Under the Auspices of the Local N.A.A.C.P. of Okmulgee, at the Presbyterian Church, March 6th,1921, at Eight P.M.

COMMITTEES:

Committee on Tickets:- Prof. W.H.Fort, Rev. J.A.Anderson, P.J.Lane, Mrs. Spencer Adams, and Mrs. Mattie Herring.

Committee on Publication: - D.F.Wilson, N.Z.Hays, M.E. Porter, A.R. Reed and Mrs. B.A.Nance.

Committee on Finance: - Dr. A.M.Carpenter, J.H.Hoard and Roy Tyler.

Committee on Reception: - Dr. A.C.Wallace, J.B.Key, J.H.Stephens, J.M. Harrison, J.C.Evans, W.C.Foreman, I.C.Copeland, Dr. J.M.White, R.L. Nelson, Mrs. M.E.Saunders and Mrs. W.H.Fort.

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OLDSMOBILE CO. OF N.Y.

CUTTING, LARSON CO., INC.
DISTRIBUTORS

Oldsmobile

OFFICES AND SERVICE DEPARTMENT
109-123 WEST 64th ST.
NEW YORK

April 19th, 1921.

Mr. W. E. B. DuBois,
% The Crisis,
70 Fifth Avenue,
New York, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

3/33/17

Referrring to your letters of the 15th and 16th inst., would say I do not feel like taking the responsibility of having a monogram put on your car until you have selected the style and design, unless, however, you wish the same style as we put on your original car.

Regarding the Wind Shield cleaner, we can furnish a hand-operated one in black finish for $2.50, nickle finish $3.50; or an automatic, which operates continually, and speed of operation can be regulated at will, for $14.50. We have installed a great many of these automatics, and in each case they have been found to be very satisfactory. Therefore, it is a matter of dollars and cents, as to whether it would be worth the difference between a hand and automatic operating cleaner, so I will await your reply on this matter.

Your old Macbeth lenses will fit the new car, and you will be covered by insurance from the day the car leaves our place.

Awaiting your further advice, I remain

Yours very truly,

F. A. Hamel
Sales Dept. 1806 Broadway.

FAH:ML

ACTIVE ELECTED MEMBERS

DR. GEORGE W. HUBBARD, NASHVILLE, TENN.
COL. CHAS. YOUNG, MONROVIA, LIBERIA.
DR. C. V. ROMAN, NASHVILLE, TENN.
PROF. J. A. LESTER, NASHVILLE, TENN.
DR. E. E. JUST, WASHINGTON, D. C.
MR. F. A. STEWART, WASHINGTON, D. C.
MR. W. A. E. FORDE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
PROF. JOHN W. WORK, NASHVILLE, TENN.
PROF. W. J. HALE, NASHVILLE, TENN.
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DR. MORRIS, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Omega Psi Phi Fraternity

(FIRST FRATERNITY FOUNDED IN NEGRO INSTITUTION OF LEARNING)

INCORPORATED 1914 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

GRAND CHAPTER OFFICIALS

H. H. THOMAS, GRAND BASILEUS
ATLANTA, GA.

J. W. LOVE, GRAND KEEPER OF RECORDS
WASHINGTON, D. C.

G. C. WILIAMS, GRAND KEEPER OF THE SEAL
BOSTON, MASS.

W. S. NELSON, DIRECTOR OF PUBLICITY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

R. G. ROBINSON, FIELD SECRETARY
BOSTON, MASS.

OFFICE OF GRAND BASILEUS
452 AUBURN AVENUE
ATLANTA, GA.

TWENTY SUBORDINATE CHAPTERS

April 4,1921.

Dr.W.E.B.DuBois,Secretary,
Pan-African Congress,
70 Fifth Ave.,
New York City.

3/32/113

My dear Sir:

Your kind invitation of March 21st., has been referred to me by Mr.William S.Nelson,Director of Publicity of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity. The Grand Council is grateful for this invitation and is now taking the matter up with every chapter with a view toward sending a representative of the Fraternity to Paris in September to attend the second Biennial session of the Pan-African Congress. We shall notify you of our decision which I trust will be favorable. Kindly send us the details of the Congress at regular intervals.

Again thanking you for consideration I beg to remain,

Very sincerely yours,

H. H. Thomas

GRAND BASILEUS.

S.

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Atlanta Ga 452 Auburn ave

WM. S. NELSON H H Morris President

3/32/116

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY NEW YORK

[Omega Psi Phi]

UNION THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY
600 WEST 122ND STREET
NEW YORK

April 6, 1921.

Mr. W.E.B. DuBois,
Sec., The Pan- African Congress,
New York City.

My dear Mr. DuBois:

Permit me, please, to acknowlege receipt of your invitation to the Omega Psi Phi Fraternity to send a delegate to the meeting of the Pan-African Congress, Paris, the early part of September, 1921. I have been pleased to call the attention of our president to the invitation, and shall be glad to do all possible to urge the fraternity's acceptance of it. Such other information as you shall subsequently issue I shall be glad to receive.

Very truly yours,

Wm. S. Nelson.

3/32/118